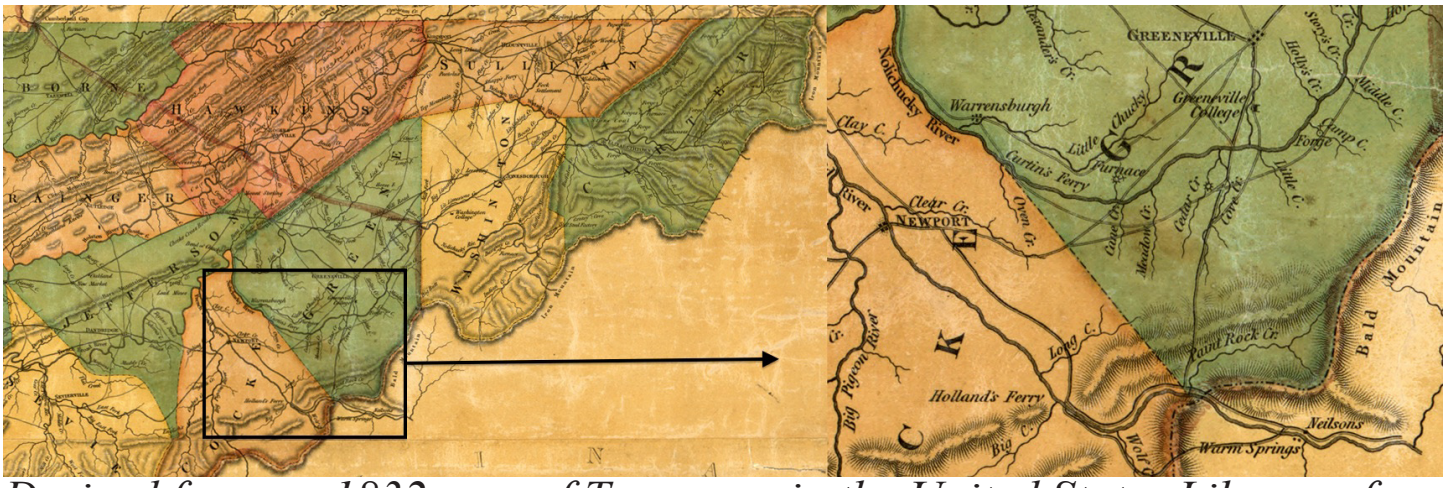
Jones-Sevier and Garrett-Neilson Families of Tennessee and North Carolina

Compiled by Carl Kenneth Buckner, II
with aid by Ardis Elaine Jacobson Buckner
Summer, 2024

James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett were my maternal great great grandparents. Their marriage, on October 7, 1852, was the event resulting in the line of descent from them to me as shown in the genealogy chart on page 4 of this treatise.

In the days before the availability of convenient long-distance travel, marriages commonly took place between those who lived within short distances. In similar fashion, James and Sarah were born and grew up within about 30 miles of one another, albeit in different states. The map below shows the locations of the Jones-Sevier family in Greeneville, Tennessee, and the Garrett-Neilson family in Warm Springs, North Carolina.



Derived from an 1832 map of Tennessee in the United States Library of Congress showing the proximity of Greeneville, Tennessee, and Warm Springs, North Carolina. Note the Neilson name next to Warm Springs.

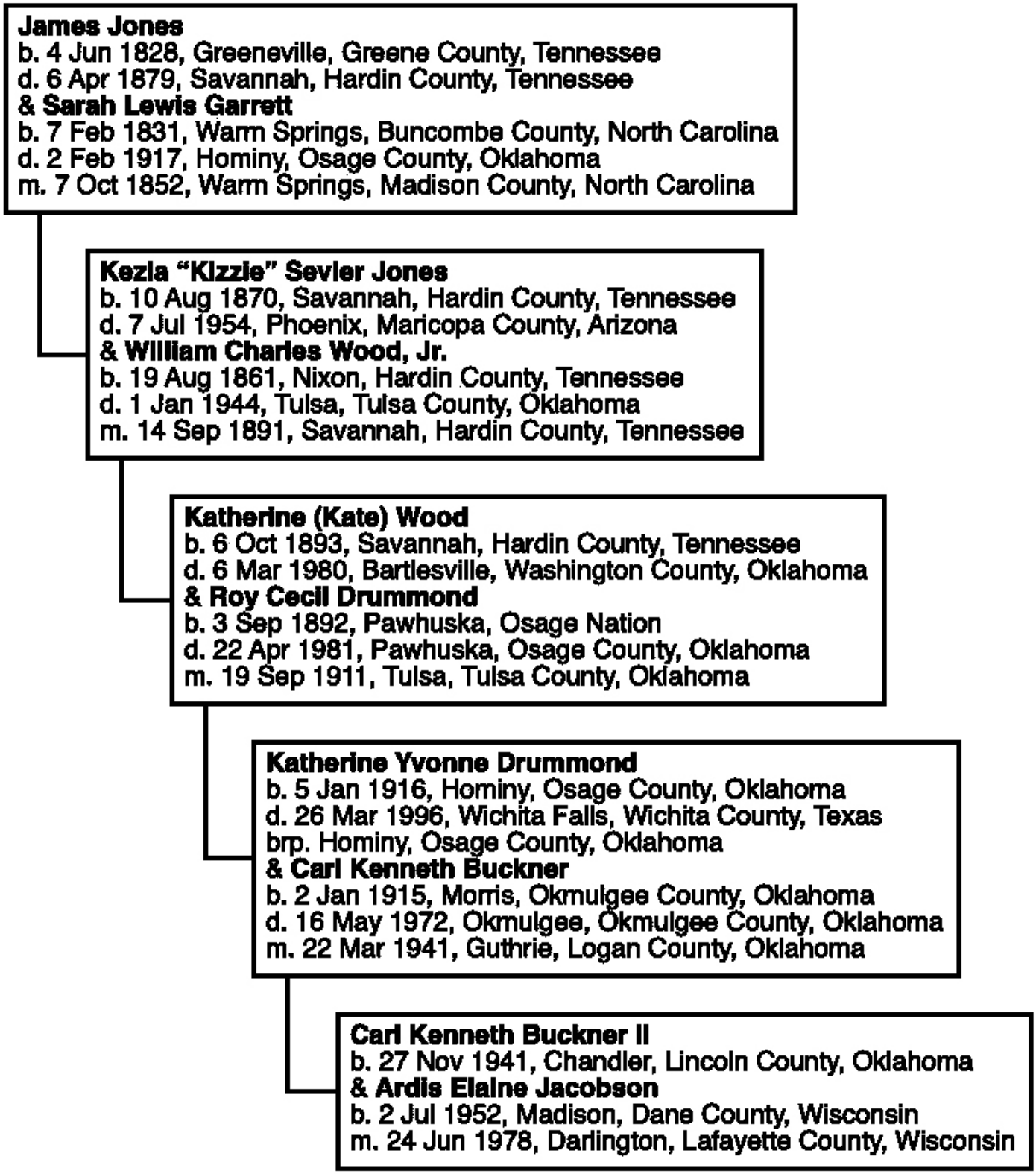
James, a son of George Jones and Kezia Sevier, was born in Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee, while Sarah, a daughter of James Robert Garrett and Jane Harriet Neilson, was born in Warm Springs (now Hot Springs), Buncombe (now Madison) County, North Carolina. Warm Springs was renamed Hot Springs and incorporated as such on November 3, 1891. Madison County was carved out of Buncombe County on January 27, 1851. Greeneville is located in East Tennessee, a region in which the Sevier family settled prior to the American Revolution. Warm Springs was a popular resort area in Western North Carolina. William Neilson owned the two warm springs around which the town developed. These ancestral towns are located in mountainous regions of the two states and travel between them was time consuming, possibly taking as much as 8 to 10 hours in the time period discussed here, depending upon route and weather conditions. The Appalachian Trail, although not conceived until early in the twentieth century, runs through the town of Hot Springs.

It is important to remain mindful of the fluidity of place names, including several related to our ancestors. Name changes in the cases of Buncombe County and Warm Springs have already been cited. The names of the place where a person was born, lived, or died could have changed while the person did not move to a different physical location. I have tried to use the place name that existed at the time the person lived there even if it changed later. For early frontier dwelling families such as the Seviers, the names of places they lived changed frequently. Valentine and Joanna Goad Sevier are frequently said to have lived and had their children in Rockingham County, Virginia Colony. However, Rockingham County was not formed until 1778 and the Sevier family moved before 1772 from what was actually Augusta County, Virginia Colony, to “the mountains” in what was North Carolina Colony at the time. The mountainous region in which they settled was in what became the state of Tennessee in 1796. Until that time, however, it was actually part of North Carolina Colony and was designated Washington County, North Carolina Colony in 1777. Several names, including Watauga Settlement and State of Franklin were used for the region until North Caro-

lina statehood in 1789. In order to simplify the place names, I have tried to use the term Colony for each place until 1781 when the Articles of Confederation were signed by all of the thirteen colonies of the British Empire.

Information contained herein has been obtained from a variety of online sources including archive.org, newspapers.com, familysearch.org, ancestry.com, and findagrave.com. Miscellaneous articles and books related to the Jones-Sevier and Garrett-Neilson families have additionally been consulted. Importantly, but not exclusively, among these have been the books of my first cousin John Roy Drummond (*The Drummond Family History*, 1981) and of my distantly related cousins Cora Bales Sevier and Nancy S. Madden (*Sevier Family History*, Washington, D. C., 1961). Also, photographs and documents related to these families have been obtained directly from several cousins, including Chuck Drummond, Patrick Clemes, Mark Bennett, Judy Drummond Ellis, Annie Sue Cooper Weems, Dennis Wood, Joe Randall Clement, Pat Sabin, Patricia Hopkins Lattin, Billy Glen Foster, Sarah Dulaney, and Suzie Lemin. The A. A. (Jack) Drummond Collection at the University of Central Oklahoma, Chambers Library Archives and Special Collections, Edmond, Oklahoma, has also been a source of family information. Ms. Mary Linn Wernet, Head Archivist and University Records Officer of the Cammie G. Henry Research Center in the Watson Memorial Library at Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana, was especially helpful in aiding this research regarding the Garrett family.

It is not my intention here to repeat most of the information that can be found in previously published books. There is considerable uncertainty regarding dates and places for some of the ancestors shown here. Seemingly credible data from others have been used without having obtained authentication. Undoubtedly information not seen by me exists that could be used to formulate a more consistent and credible picture of these ancestral lines. Hopefully areas of uncertainty can be clarified by future generations. Unless otherwise stated, images of historical records shown here were obtained from familysearch, ancestry, or fold3.



Genealogy chart showing the line of descent from James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett to Carl Kenneth Buckner II.

George Jones and Kezia Sevier Family

George and Kezia Sevier Jones were the parents of James Jones. Descendancy from James Jones to me is shown in the chart on the previous page. The family chart shown below contains the names of his siblings who reached adulthood listed chronologically according to birth date.

George Jones
b. 13 Sep 1795, Virginia
d. 21 Sep 1866, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
& **Kezia Sevier**
b. 22 Mar 1806, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 11 May 1888, Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee
m. 18 Jan 1825, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

Mary Jones
b. 13 Apr 1826, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 16 Jan 1901, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee
& **Thomas Amis Rogers Nelson, Sr.**
b. 19 Mar 1812, Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee
d. 24 Aug 1873, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee
m. 7 Aug 1852, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

James Jones
b. 4 Jun 1828, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 6 Apr 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Sarah Lewis Garrett**
b. 7 Feb 1831, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
d. 2 Feb 1917, Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma
m. 7 Oct 1852, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina

Elizabeth Jones
b. 1832, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. Jan 1898, Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee
& **William Roadman Smith**
b. 5 Oct 1828, Tennessee
d. 27 Jan 1896, Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee
m. 24 May 1854, Greene County, Tennessee

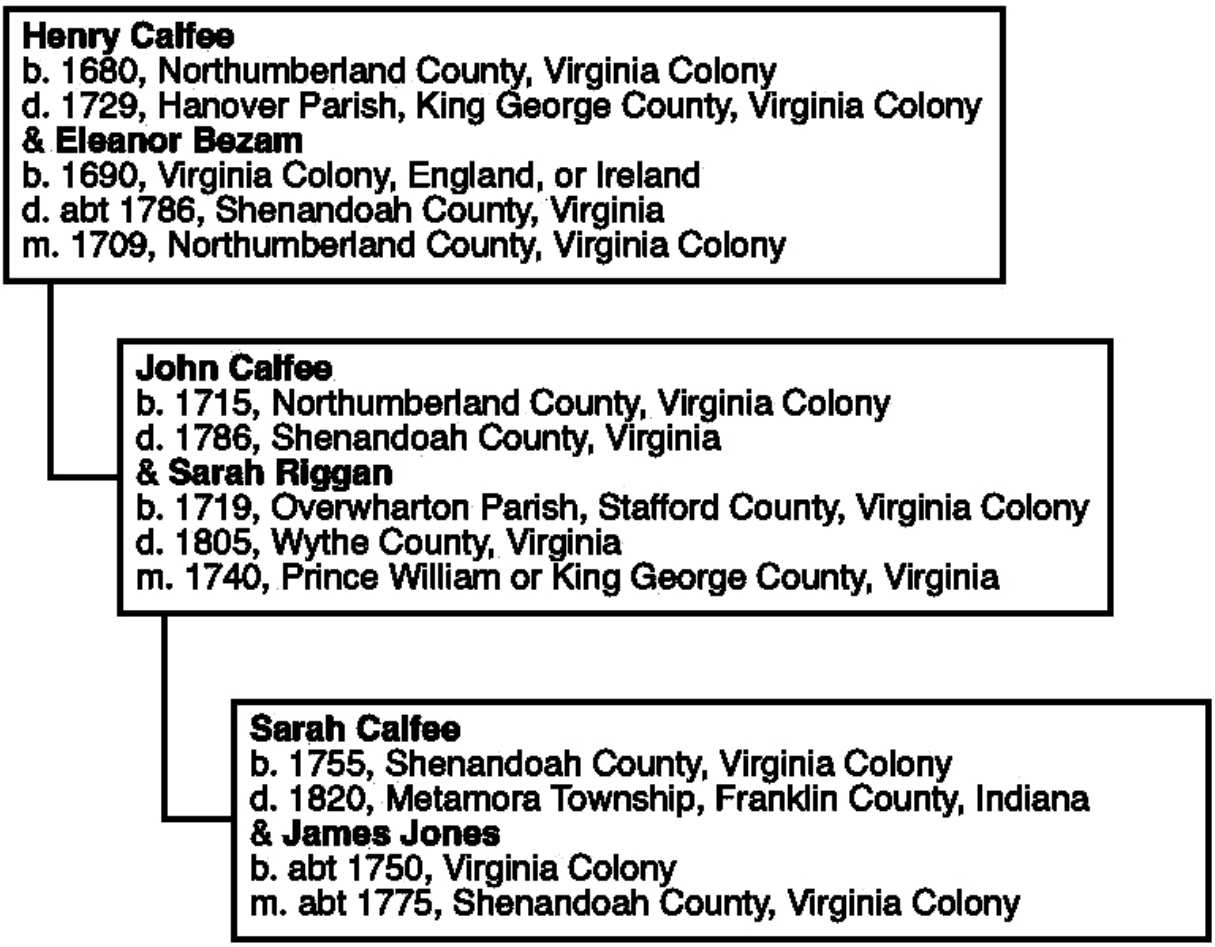
Valentine Sevier Jones
b. 1836, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 11 Jul 1873, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
& **Almeda Simpson**
b. 14 Feb 1841, Kingsport, Sullivan County, Tennessee
d. 13 Feb 1919, Greene County, Tennessee
m. abt 1859, Tennessee

William Thomas Jones
b. 1842, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 20 Dec 1896, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee
& **Mary Eliza Butler**
d. bef 1908
m. 13 May 1866, Knox County, Tennessee

Genealogy chart for George Jones and Kezia Sevier.

Ancestry of George Jones

George, a son of James Jones and Sarah Calfee (sometimes Calfe or Caffey), was born in Virginia, possibly in Wythe County. This is where Sarah's mother was living soon after her father, John, died in Shenandoah County, Virginia. He appears to be buried near Limeton, Virginia, now located in Warren County, southwest of Front Royal. John's will was probated there on May 30, 1786. Sarah died in Wythe County. The ancestors of George's mother Sarah are shown in the genealogy chart below. The parents of James Jones, the father of George, are not known to me.

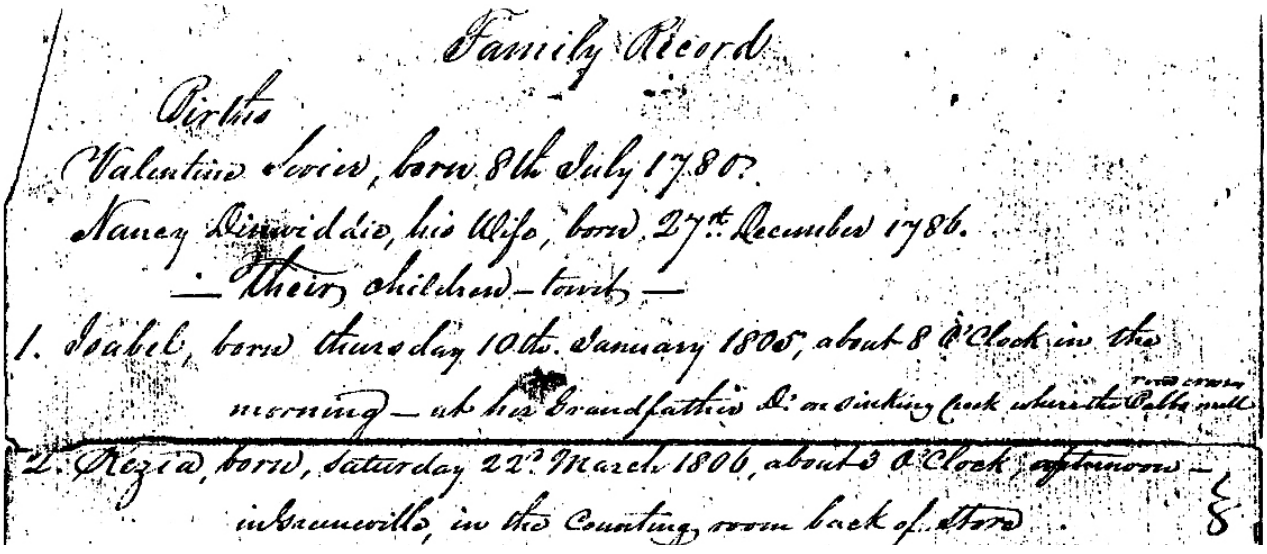


Genealogy chart showing the line of descent from Henry Calfee and Eleanor Bezam to Sarah Calfee, mother of George Jones. Jones family information courtesy of Mark Bennett, descendant of Valentine Sevier Jones.

Ancestry of Kezia Sevier

Kezia, the second child and daughter of Valentine Sevier and Nancy Dinwiddie, was born in the counting room in the back room of the David Deaderick merchandise store in Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee. Valentine might have been a partner with Deaderick in the ownership of the store at the time of her birth. After Deaderick's death in 1824, Valentine continued in the business. Kezia's paternal grandfather was Robert Sevier who died as a result of wounds incurred during the battle of King's Mountain in October of 1780, the same year as the birth of his son Valentine.

Robert Sevier had moved to the region that would become East Tennessee from the vicinity of the current town of New Market, now located in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Robert was a son of the immigrant Valentine Sevier and Joanna Goad. Robert's brother John Sevier became famous in many frontier roles, especially as a military leader before and during the American Revolution, as a leader of the Watauga Settlement, as the only Governor of the State of Franklin, and as the first Governor of the State of Tennessee. He has been called the Father of East Tennessee. Many stories related to the Sevier family are available to the interested reader.



Family Record.

Births

Valentine Sevier, born 8th July 1780.

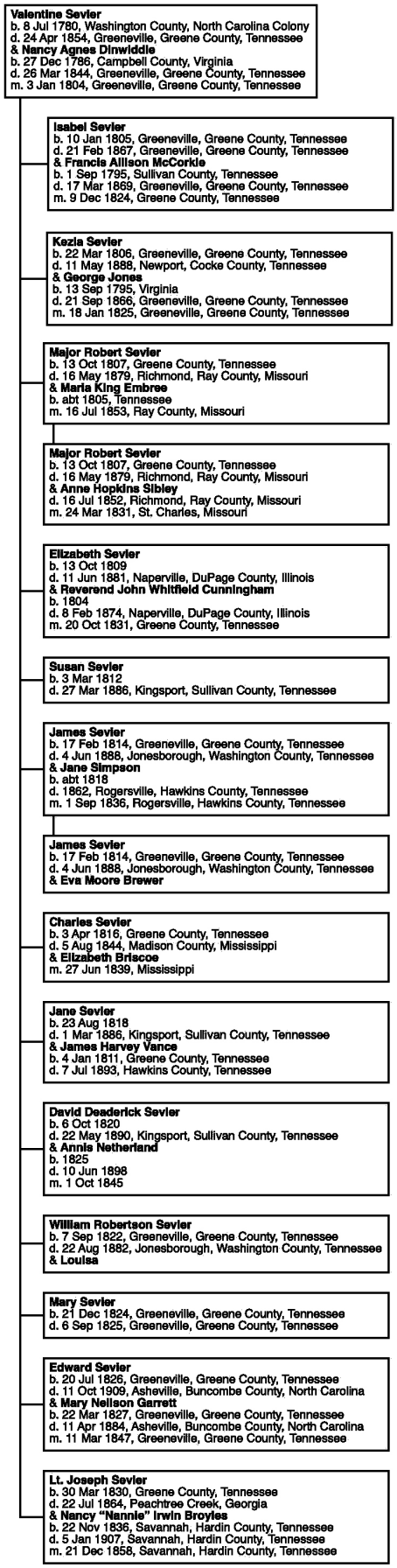
Nancy Dinwiddie, his Wife, born 27th December 1786.

Their children—viz—

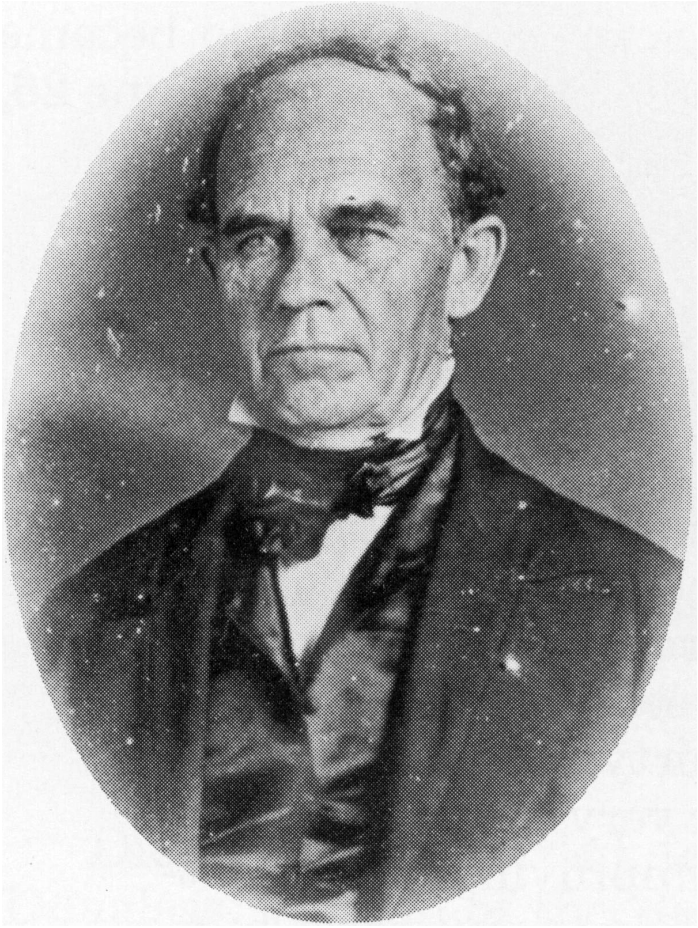
1. Isabel, born Thursday 10th January 1805, about 8 O'Clock in the morning—at his Grandfathers D° on Limestone Creek where the Rolling mill

2. Kezia, born, Saturday 22d March 1806, about 3 O'Clock afternoon—in Greenville, in the Counting room back of store

The first two birth entries in the family record book kept by Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier. Kezia was their second child, born in the counting room of a store in Greeneville, Tennessee. From Pat Sabin.



Genealogy chart for Valentine Sevier and Nancy Dinwiddie.



Top: *Valentine Sevier, copied from Greeneville, One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775 - 1875, by Richard Harrison Doughty, 1975.* ***Right:*** *Obituary for Valentine Sevier from The Loudon Free Press (Loudon, Tennessee), May 2, 1854.*

Valentine was prominent in Greene County, serving as Court Clerk (1802-1810) and Circuit Court Clerk (1810-1854).

DEATH OF MR. SEVIER.

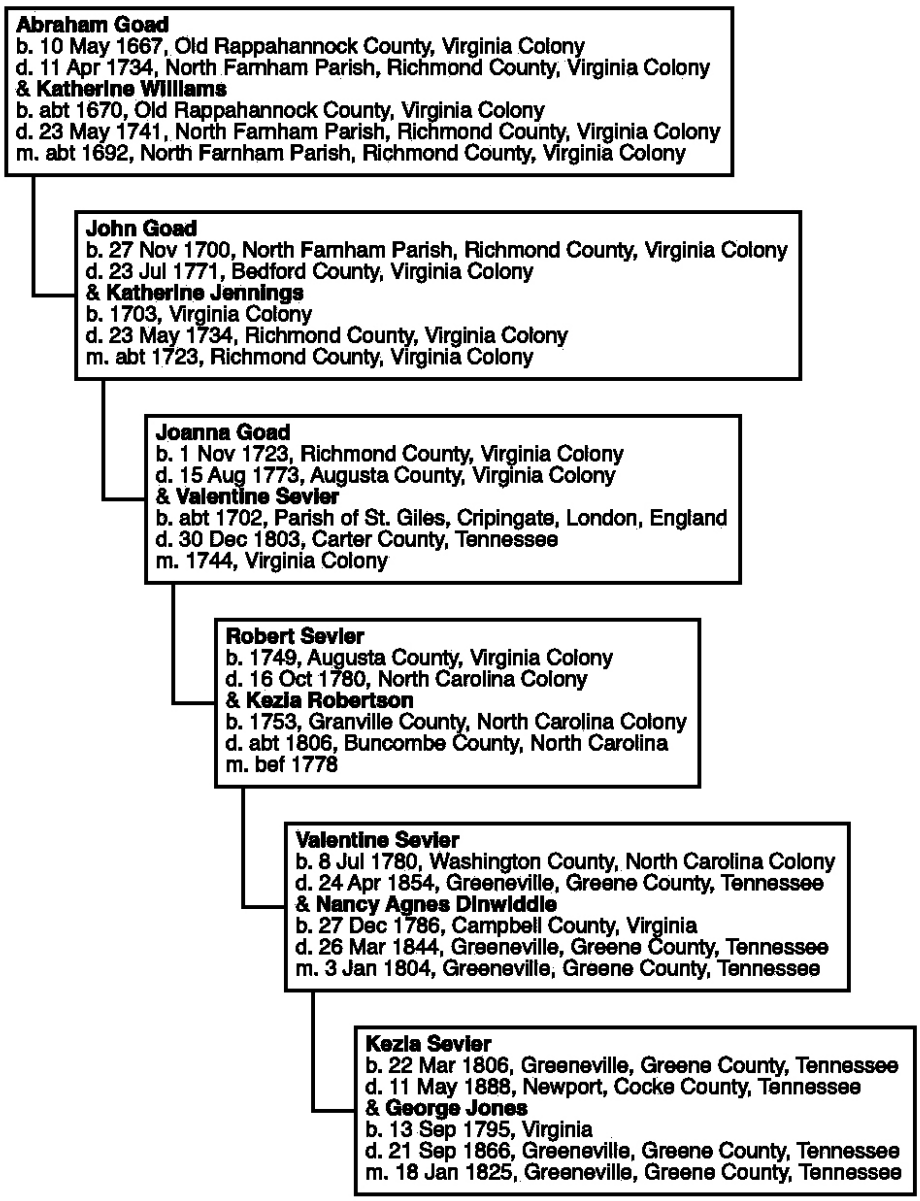
VALENTINE SEVIER, one amongst the oldest, perhaps the very oldest citizen of our town, died on the night of the 24th inst. of *chronic affection of the liver*. There was no man in this community, whose loss will be felt in every department of society more than that of Mr. Sevier. He was between seventy and seventy five. years old, and about *fifty years* of that time was spent in the full discharge of the arduous duties of Circuit Court Clerk. One of the maxims of his long and useful life was, *a full discharge of duty and dilligent application to business.* There is no doubt but he fell a victim to his own *rigid exactions*, and might have lived to fnll *four score* had he served himself more and his country less. But he is gone, and the record of his life without a *blot* or a *blemish* —his name will live and be fondly cherished, while the pure water guggles from his own native "Spring."

Mr. Sevier was a man of unblemished moral character, and he left the impress of his own high-toned conservative nature, upon the town of which he was a paternal father. In all the little bickerings and quarrels about the town, whether of a political or religious character, Mr. Sevier was never known to meddle. He had nothing to do with any such things, but always set an examble worthy of imitation. He was industrious and economising, and left his family in very comfortable circumstances.

Some one acquainted with all the facts of Mr. Seviers life, will, we trust, furnish us with an article on the subject.—Such a thing would be interesting to the people of this community, and such a thing is due the memory of the deceased. Mr. Sevier's history will be the history of Greenville, for he has been indentified with every movement of the town since it was incorporated, and even before its incorporation.—We will here pause, and leave the task of writing the history of the deceased to some one else.—[Greenville Spy.

Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier were the parents of twelve children who survived to adulthood, all born in or near Greeneville, Tennessee. After Nancy died, Valentine married Vinerah Cannon and they had two children.

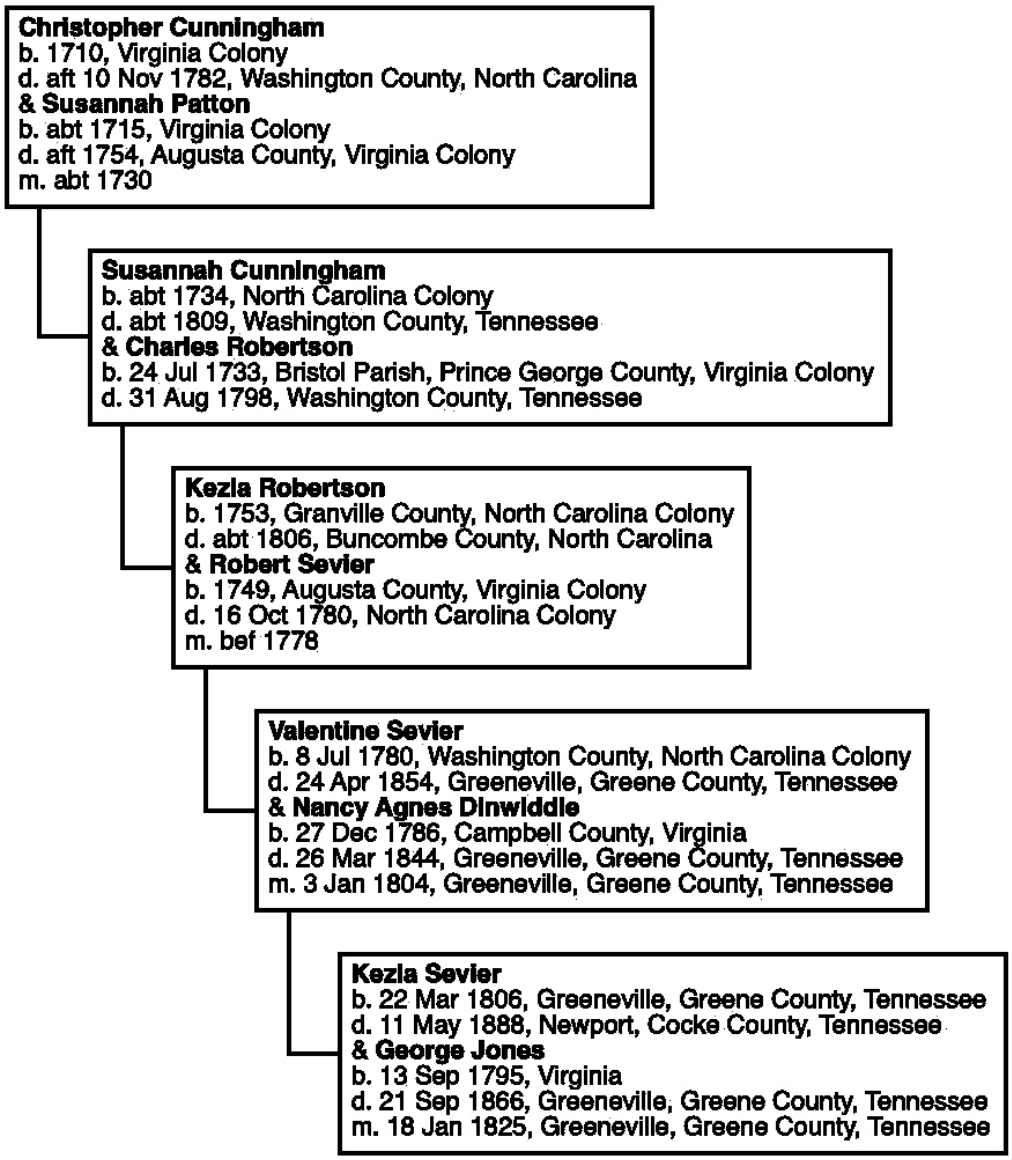
More information concerning the ancestors of Kezia Sevier is known than that pertaining to George Jones. Even so, there are many gaps and much erroneous data presented by genealogists with interest in these families. Presented here are genealogy charts for those ancestors that are relatively well-accepted. My main focus has been on ancestors who lived at least part of their lives in American colonies or states.



Genealogy chart for Goad and Sevier ancestors of Kezia Sevier.

The first of these charts (previous page) shows the descendancy from Abraham Goad through Joanna Goad and Valentine Sevier to Kezia Sevier. The seventeenth century Virginia ancestry of Kezia is clear. It also seems evident that Kezia's namesake was her paternal grandmother, Kezia Robertson. I know of no earlier Kezia in her ancestry.

The next chart (below) shows the descendancy to Kezia from Christopher Cunningham and Susannah Patton through Charles Robertson and Susannah Cunningham. Charles Robertson, referred to at times as "Black Charles," was an uncle of James Robertson, sometimes called the "Father of Tennes-



Genealogy chart for Cunningham and Robertson ancestors of Kezia Sevier.

see," and one of the early settlers in what would become the state of Tennessee. Charles, along with Robert Sevier and Christopher Cunningham, was a signer of the Watauga Petition drafted in March of 1775 requesting annexation to North Carolina Colony (referred to as Province in the petition). Charles and James Robertson, along with John Sevier, were members of the twelve man Watauga Committee which drafted the petition.

The line of descent to Kezia Sevier from Thomas Miller and Betsy Thompson through Alexander Galbreath and James Dinwiddie is shown in the next chart (below).

Thomas Martin Miller
b. 1687, Scotland
d. 27 Oct 1755, Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania Colony
& **Betsy Isabel Thompson**
b. abt 1687, Scotland
d. 1799, Ohio Country

Agnes Nancy Miller
b. 1726, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Colony
d. 1786, Campbell County, Virginia
& **Alexander Galbreath**
b. 11 Aug 1717, Scotland
d. 1792, Campbell County, Virginia
m. abt 1746, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Colony

Isabella Galbreath
b. 1747, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Colony
d. 28 Sep 1831, Greene County, Tennessee
& **James Dinwiddie**
b. 1740, Pennsylvania Colony
d. 6 May 1806, Greene County, Tennessee
m. abt 1767, Campbell County, Virginia Colony

Nancy Agnes Dinwiddie
b. 27 Dec 1786, Campbell County, Virginia
d. 26 Mar 1844, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
& **Valentine Sevier**
b. 8 Jul 1780, Washington County, North Carolina Colony
d. 24 Apr 1854, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
m. 3 Jan 1804, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

Kezia Sevier
b. 22 Mar 1806, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 11 May 1888, Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee
& **George Jones**
b. 13 Sep 1795, Virginia
d. 21 Sep 1866, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
m. 18 Jan 1825, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

Genealogy chart for Miller, Galbraith, and Dinwiddie ancestors of Kezia Sevier.

The exact date on which George Jones arrived in Greeneville is not known to me. Certainly he would have been there some time before his marriage to Kezia Sevier, which took place on January 18, 1825. Their wedding ceremony was conducted by Samuel W. Doak, a son of the Samuel Doak who held services at Sycamore Shoals on September 25, 1780, before the "Overmountain Men" departed for the famous battle with British forces at King's Mountain. It was at the battle of King's Mountain that Kezia's grandfather, Robert Sevier, received a wound that resulted in his death while attempting to return home.

On Tuesday evening last, in this place, by the Rev. S. W. Doak, Mr. GEORGE JONES, Merchant to Miss KEZIA SEVIER, daughter of V. Sevier, Esq. G. Econ.

Marriage news reprinted from the American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman (Greeneville) in the Knoxville Enquirer (Tennessee) issue of February 3, 1825.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Greene COUNTY.

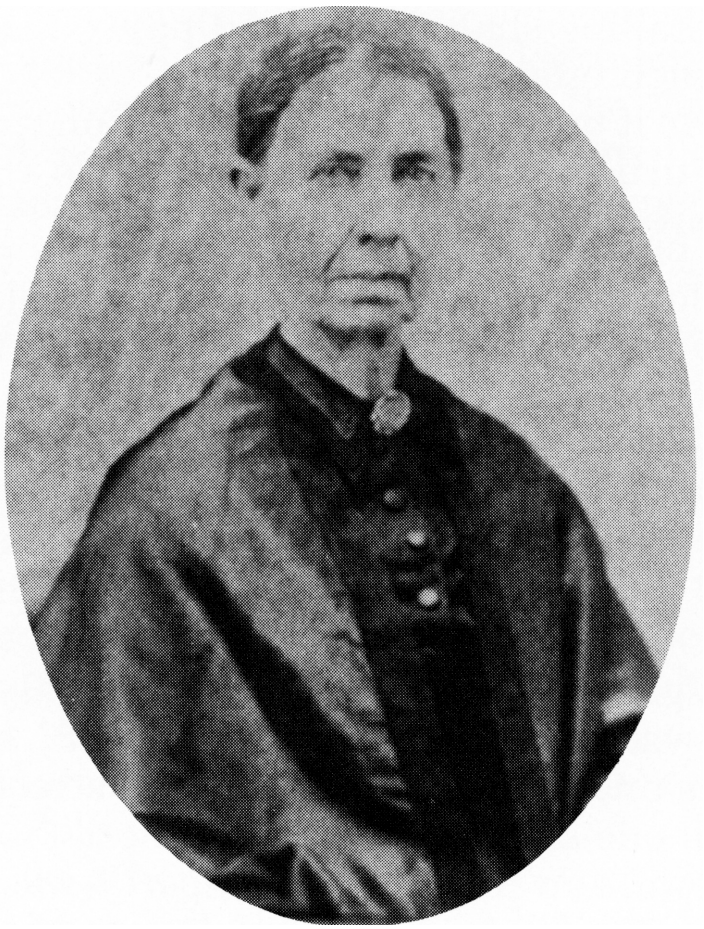
To any Authorised Minister of the Gospel, or Justice of the Peace—GREETING:

EITHER of you are hereby authorised and empowered to solemnize the RIGHTS OF MATRIMONY, between George Jones and Kezia B. Sevier according to the rites and ceremonies of your respective churches, and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

GIVEN at OFFICE, in Greeneville the 18th day of Jany 1825

I hereby certify that the marriage contemplated in the above license was duly performed by me this 18th day of Jany 1825
Saml W. Doak A. D. M.

Marriage record for George Jones and Kezia Sevier. From familysearch.org.





Left: *Kezia Sevier Jones.* ***Right:*** *George Jones. Copied from Greeneville, One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775 - 1875, by Richard Harrison Doughty, 1975.*

In Greeneville, George Jones was well-known in the community. Not only was he married to a daughter of the distinguished Valentine Sevier, he served, on several occasions, as an alderman and was elected mayor of the town on January 3, 1835. Among those serving with George as aldermen of Greeneville were several who helped shape the local political environment. These included Andrew Johnson, a future President of the United States, and Mordecai Lincoln, a granduncle of another future President of the United States. Additionally, future President Andrew Jackson had earlier had a brief sojourn in Greeneville before moving to Nashville.

George was a partner of John Campbell Greenway in the Jones and Greenway merchandise store in the early 1820s. Both men were born in 1795 in the southwestern part of Virginia, Greenway near Abingdon in Washington County. Wytheville, birthplace of George Jones in Wythe County, is located

about 56 miles northeast of Abingdon. It seems possible that they knew one another before moving to Tennessee. By 1824 a merchandise store in Greeneville was referred to as "Jones and Greenways" or "Jones and Greenway" in local newspaper advertisements.



NEW

Spring & Summer

GOODS.

JONES & GREENWAYS

HAVE just received and are now opening at their store in GREENEVILLE, a large and very general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of the latest importations and newest fashions, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Extra super blue and black cloths
Middle quality, do. do.
Extra super blue and black cassimers
Sattinets, assorted qualities and colors
Drab and white satteens and Russia drilling

Excerpted from an advertisement placed by the store of Jones and Greenway in the American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman (Greeneville) on May 1, 1824.

The partnership between George Jones and John C. Greenway in Greeneville lasted for close to thirty years. During that time, George and Kezia had five children who reached adulthood and two who died as infants. Probably from very early ages, their children became familiar with the nooks and crannies of the Jones and Greenway merchandise store in Greeneville. Under "normal" circumstances, each in their turn would perhaps have helped with the family business and maybe have become invested in it.

By 1850, James Jones, the oldest son of George and Kezia, already had substantial experience working in the family store and was listed in the 1850 United States census as a clerk. He replaced John C. Greenway as a partner in the firm renamed Geo. Jones & Co. after the Jones and Greenway partnership dissolved. In the 1860 United States census, James was listed as married with two daughters, living near his parents, and having an occupation as a merchant. He was just beginning his family and his career. Tragedy, however, was about to

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

THE subscribers are now opening at their Store in Greeneville, a fresh supply of seasonable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell at short profits for *Cash*.

G. JONES, & J. C. GREENWAY.

Nov. 2, 1842.—tf—7

Advertisement for Jones and Greenway published in the East Tennessee Miscellany (Greeneville) on November 23, 1842.

NOTICE,

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mr. John C. Greenway and myself has been dissolved. The business will be continued at the Old Stand under the firm of GEO. JONES & CO.

THEY NOW OFFER TO THE PUBLIC a large and well assorted stock of

GOODS,

which with their additional supply of Fall Goods, which they are now receiving and will continue to receive will make their STOCK very complete.

Persons wishing to buy GOODS will find it to their advantage, to call and examine their stock, as they do not intend to be UNDERSOLD.

Geo. Jones here tenders his sincere thanks to the public for all past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

G. JONES.

Greeneville Nov. 26 1851.

Notice placed by George Jones regarding the dissolution of his partnership with John C. Greenway in the Fall of 1851. This specific notice was copied from The Greeneville Spy issue of May 20, 1852.

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in The Town of Greenville in the County of Greene State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 22 day of August 1850. J. P. Henderson Ass't Marshal. 273 138

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color, (White, black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	4	4	George Jones	55	M		Merchant	9500	Virg				15
16			Kezziah	44	F				Tenn				16
17			Mary	22	F				Tenn				17
18			James	20	M		Merch. Clerk		Tenn				18
19			Elizabeth	18	F				Tenn		1		19
20			Valentine	14	M				Tenn		1		20
21			Thomas	8	M				Tenn				21
22			Kezziah A Jones	15	F				Indiana		1		22

Excerpted from the 1850 United States census record for the family of George and Kezia Jones. George's grandneice Kezia Jones is listed as living with them at that time. She was a daughter of Calvin Jones who was a son of James Jones, Jr., brother of George.

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SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in 10th District in the County of Greene State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 15-16-18 day of June 1860. J. M. Lacy Ass't Marshal.
Post Office Greeneville

Dwelling-houses—numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color, (White, black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED. Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
16	608	608	George Jones	65	M		Merchant	15000	50000	Virginia				16
17			Kezziah "	54	F					Tennessee				17
18			Valentine "	25	M		Clerk			"				18
19			Amanda "	21	F					"				19
20			Thomas "	19	M		Student			"		/		20
21	609	609	James Jones	32	M		Merchant	25m	2500	"				21
22			Sarah "	24	F					North Carolina				22
23			Elizabeth "	5	F					" "				23
24			Sally "	2	F					Tennessee				24

Excerpted from the 1860 United States census record for the family of George and Kezia Jones and for the young family of their son James Jones and his wife Sarah Garrett. James is listed as a merchant living near his parents. George's reported personal estate value of 50,000 placed him among the wealthiest in East Tennessee.

influence the course of his life, his family's lives, and his relationship with family and friends. In fact, the entire United States of America was on the cusp of catastrophe.

The genealogy chart on page 4 shows my descent from James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett, daughter of James Robert and Jane Harriet Garrett. Sarah and her siblings are listed chronologically in the chart below.

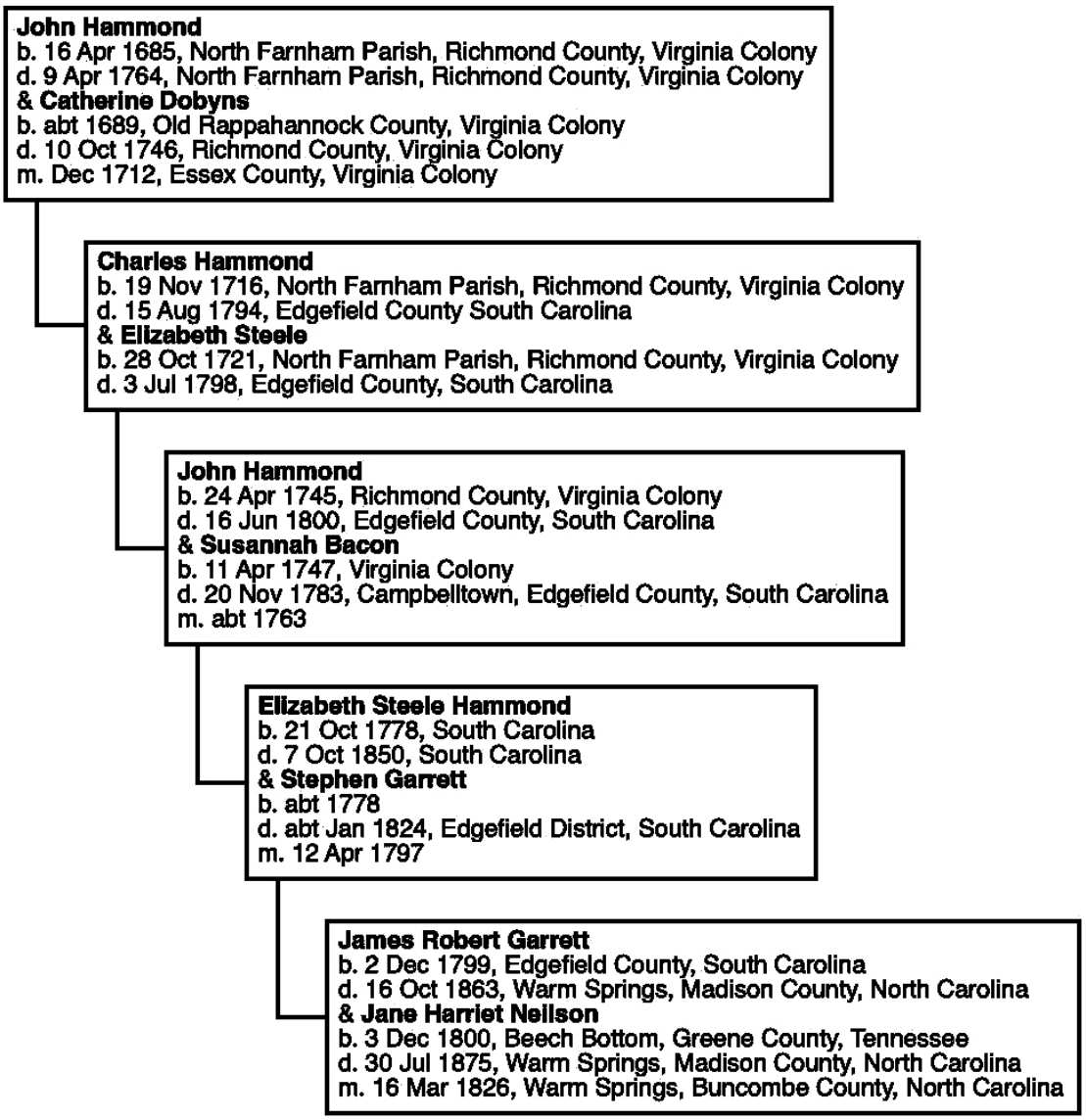
James Robert Garrett
b. 2 Dec 1799, Edgefield County, South Carolina
d. 16 Oct 1863, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
& Jane Harriet Neilson
b. 3 Dec 1800, Beech Bottom, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 30 Jul 1875, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
m. 16 Mar 1826, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina

- **Mary Neilson Garrett**
  b. 22 Mar 1827, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 11 Apr 1884, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  & Edward Sevier
  b. 20 Jul 1826, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 11 Oct 1909, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  m. 11 Mar 1847, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
- **Elizabeth Elvira Garrett**
  b. Aug 1830, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. aft 1910, Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
- **Sarah Lewis Garrett**
  b. 7 Feb 1831, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 2 Feb 1917, Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma
  & James Jones
  b. 4 Jun 1828, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 6 Apr 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  m. 7 Oct 1852, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
- **Jane Harriet Garrett**
  b. 10 Nov 1832, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 11 Aug 1873
  & Green Allen
  b. abt 1816, Tennessee
  m. 18 Dec 1866, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
- **William Neilson Garrett**
  b. 1 Mar 1835, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 5 Jan 1912, Hardin County, Tennessee
  & Elizabeth Joella Foster
  b. 12 Jan 1845, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
  d. 1 Mar 1892, Hardin County, Tennessee
  m. 6 Dec 1866, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
- **Stephen Robert Garrett**
  b. 10 Nov 1838, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 15 Mar 1896, Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana
  & Leudivine Erwin
  b. 13 Nov 1840, Bayou Grosse Tete, Iberville Parish, Louisiana
  d. 5 Feb 1935, Melrose, Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana
  m. 21 Feb 1864, St. John Episcopal Church, Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana
- **Catherine Douglas Garrett**
  b. 5 Jan 1843, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 4 Jan 1924, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
  & James Hall Comfort
  b. 11 Jan 1842, Greenfield, Charlotte County, Virginia
  d. 4 Nov 1900, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee
  m. 28 Oct 1873, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
- **Charles Thomas Garrett**
  b. 12 Jun 1845, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  d. 2 May 1924, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
  & Mary Link
  b. 1848, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 21 Jan 1897, Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
  m. 28 Mar 1877, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  - **Charles Thomas Garrett**
    b. 12 Jun 1845, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
    d. 2 May 1924, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
    & Sally Frazier

Genealogy chart for James Robert Garrett and Jane Harriet Neilson.

Ancestry of James Robert Garrett

James Robert Garrett was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina. His parents were Stephen Garrett and Elizabeth Steele Hammond. His paternal grandfather was Robert (Robin) Garrett who was born in Virginia Colony and moved to Edgefield County, South Carolina Colony at about the time of the American Revolution. It is possible that Robin moved to South Carolina Colony along with, or at least in the same time period as John Hammond, James Robert's maternal grandfather, shown in the chart below.

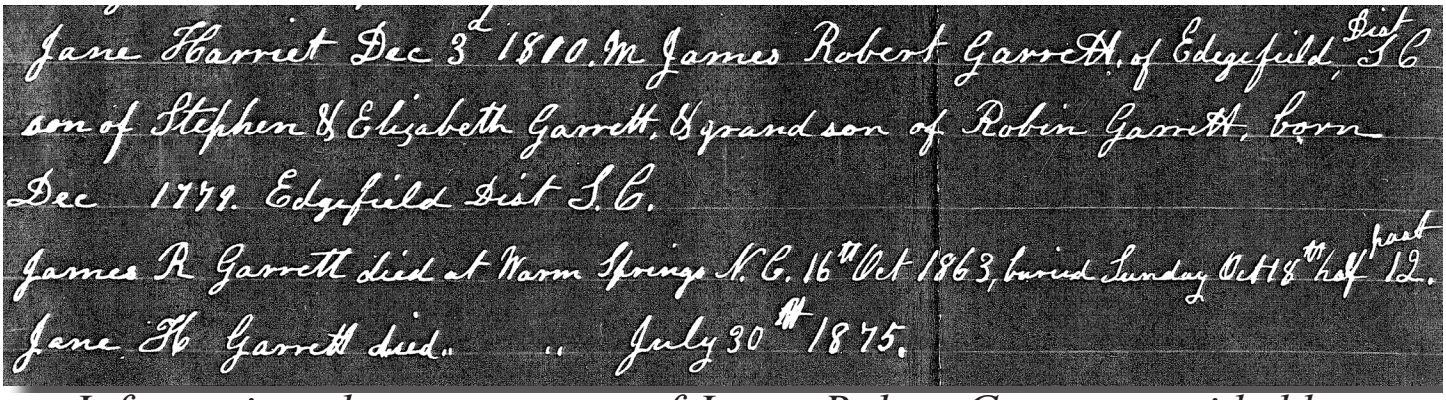


Genealogy chart for Hammond ancestors of James Robert Garrett.

Information regarding the ancestry of James Robert Garrett was obtained from several sources, including familysearch.org. Importantly also, letters written to Carmelite (Cammie) Garrett Henry from her first cousin Kate Comfort Garrett Huebner are available in the Cammie G. Henry Research Center of the Watson Memorial Library on the Northwestern State University of Louisiana campus in Natchitoches. Cammie was a daughter of Stephen Robert Garrett and Kate was a daughter of Charles Thomas Garrett. Both were granddaughers of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett and nieces of Sarah Lewis Garrett.

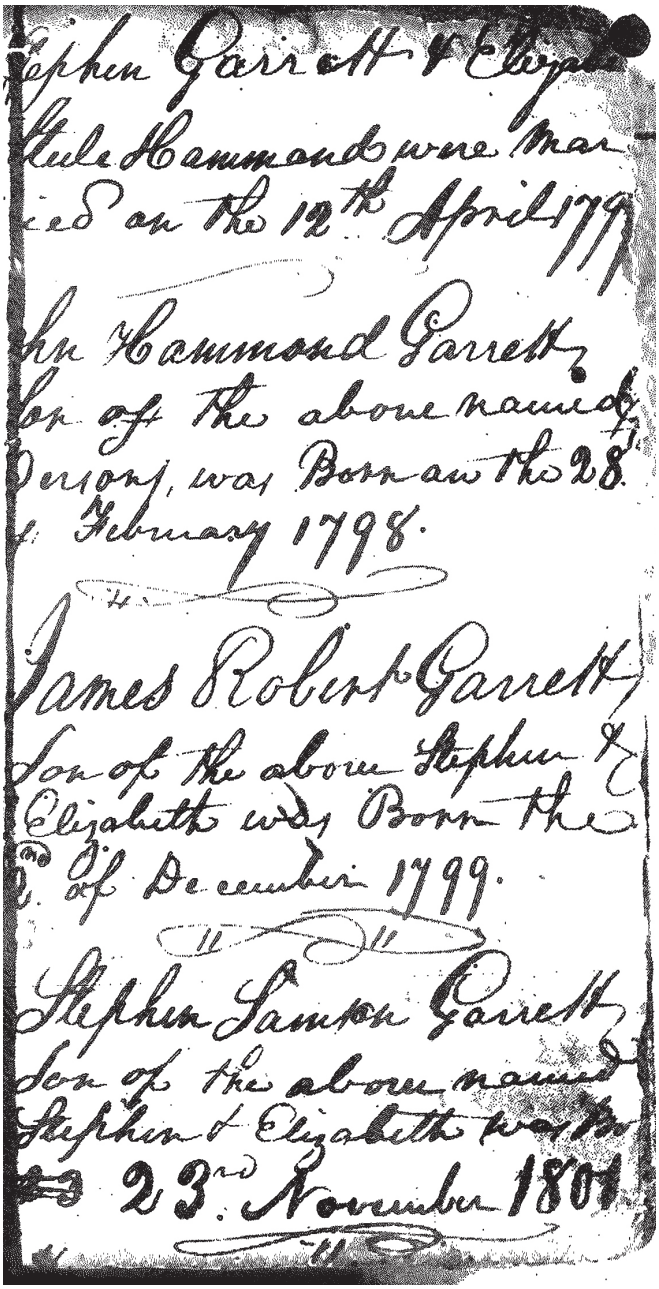
In one of the letters to Cammie, dated March 5, 1935, Kate mentions ancestors Stephen and Elizabeth Steel Garrett and Robin Garrett, writing that Stephen and Elizabeth were the grandparents of James Robert and Robin was his great grandfather. Even though this is off by one generation, it provides evidence of the names of her paternal ancestors.

Family information for James Robert Garrett is also provided as part of a work entitled "Genealogical Table of the descent of the Family of Douglas of Garrallan Scotland," created by James Cummyng, said to have been Keeper of the Lyons Records. Part of that table as pertains to the ancestry of James Robert Garrett is reproduced in the figure shown below.


Jane Harriet Dec 3d 1810. M James Robert Garrett. of Edgefield Dist S C
son of Stephen & Elizabeth Garrett. & grand son of Robin Garrett. born
Dec 1779. Edgefield Dist S.C.
James R Garrett died at Warm Springs N.C. 16th Oct 1863, buried Sunday Oct 18th half past 12.
Jane H Garrett died " " July 30th 1875.

Information about parentage of James Robert Garrett provided by James Cummyng as part of his "Genealogical Table of the descent of the Family of Douglas of Garrallan Scotland." The larger portion of the table contains information related to the ancestry of Jane Harriett Neilson. From Patrick Clemes.

Additional information regarding the parents of James Robert Garrett can be found in the Garrett Family Bible, archived by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The following figure shows the Bible page relevant to James Robert Garrett.



Left: *Information regarding James Robert Garrett, his parents, and two siblings from the Garrett Family Bible.*

More family information is available about the maternal ancestors of James Robert Garrett. Names and dates presented here have been obtained from family trees or books published by others and not researched directly by myself.

It seems clear that the mother of James Robert Garrett was a daughter of John Hammond and Susannah Bacon, who were both born in Virginia Colony and moved to South Carolina Colony around the time of the American Revolution. The genealogy chart on page 19 shows Hammond ancestors of James Robert Garrett starting with his seventeenth century ancestors, John Hammond and Catha(e)rine Dobyns (or Dobbyns), who were born and lived their lives in Virginia Colony. Genealogy charts for Dobyns, Steele, and Bacon ancestors are shown on the following two pages.

In the Hammond ancestral line, John and Charles are popular male names and Elizabeth and Katherine (or Catha(e)rine) are popular female names. Consequentially, it is easy to confuse individuals with the same name.

The Hammond and Dobyns families of Richmond County, Virginia Colony, were closely connected beginning around the time of their arrival from England in the seventeenth century. Job Hammond, father of John, and Daniel Dobyns, father of Catha(e)rine, were the American immigrants of each family. Relocation from Virginia Colony to South Carolina Colony by the family of Charles and Elizabeth Hammond is said to have occurred as a result of terrorization by royalists in their home colony. Charles and several of his sons joined the revolutionary war effort as American patriots and Charles' son Samuel, as well as Charles himself, fought at the Battle of King's Mountain.

Elizabeth Steele was a second cousin of her husband Charles Hammond. Her mother was named Catha(e)rine, as was the mother of Charles Hammond. The maiden surname of Catha(e)rine Steele is commonly listed as Hammond.

After American independence was achieved in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the Hammond family remained in Edgefield County, South Carolina. There were, of course, several locations at which Hammond family members resided. Charles Hammond appears to have lived on the west-

Daniel Dobyns
b. 1653, England
d. Feb 1713, Essex County, Virginia Colony
& **Elizabeth Godson**
b. Jul 1666, Virginia Colony
d. 27 May 1701, Essex County, Virginia Colony
m. 6 Jun 1688, Essex County, Virginia Colony

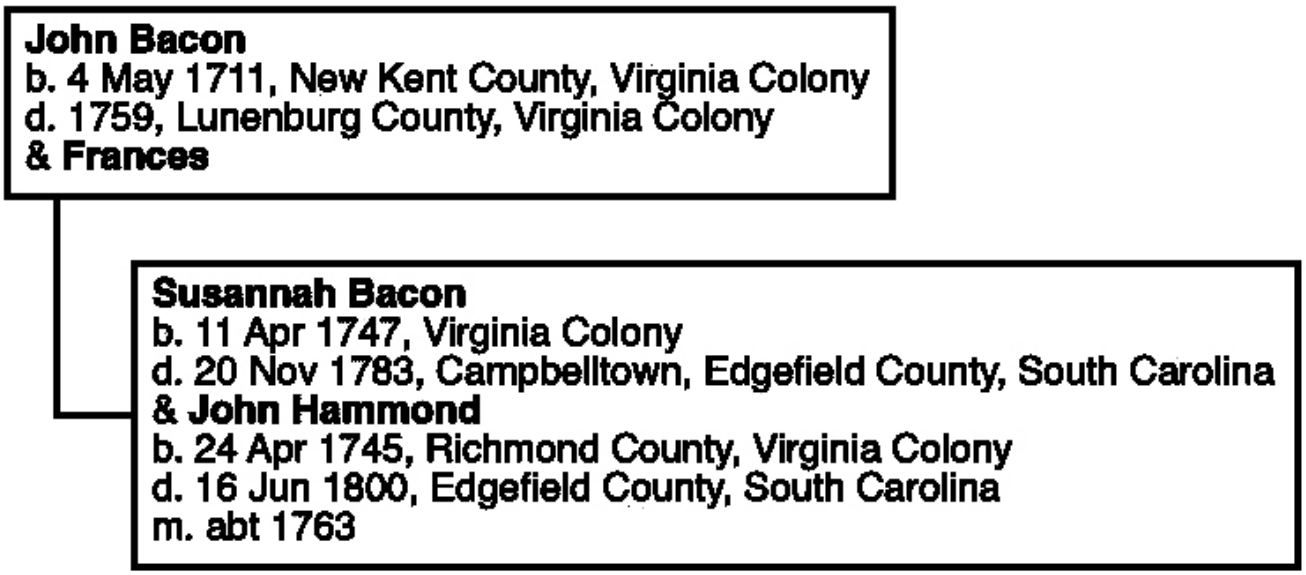
Catherine Dobyns
b. abt 1689, Old Rappahannock County, Virginia Colony
d. 10 Oct 1746, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
& **John Hammond**
b. 16 Apr 1685, North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
d. 9 Apr 1764, North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
m. Dec 1712, Essex County, Virginia Colony

Samuel Steele
b. bef 1670, Westmoreland County, Virginia Colony
d. bef 3 Sep 1703, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
& **Jane**
b. bef 1674, Old Rappahannock County, Virginia Colony
d. abt 1702, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
m. bef 1689/90, Richmond County, Virginia Colony

Samuel Steele
b. 4 Jan 1691, Old Rappahannock County, Virginia Colony
d. bef 2 Aug 1736, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
& **Catharine Hammond**
b. 1694, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
d. 30 Mar 1745, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
m. 1718, Richmond County, Virginia Colony

Elizabeth Steele
b. 28 Oct 1721, North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
d. 3 Jul 1798, Edgefield County, South Carolina
& **Charles Hammond**
b. 19 Nov 1716, North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia Colony
d. 15 Aug 1794, Edgefield County South Carolina
mp. North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia Colony

Dobyns (top) and Steele (bottom) ancestors of James Robert Garrett.



Bacon ancestors of James Robert Garrett.

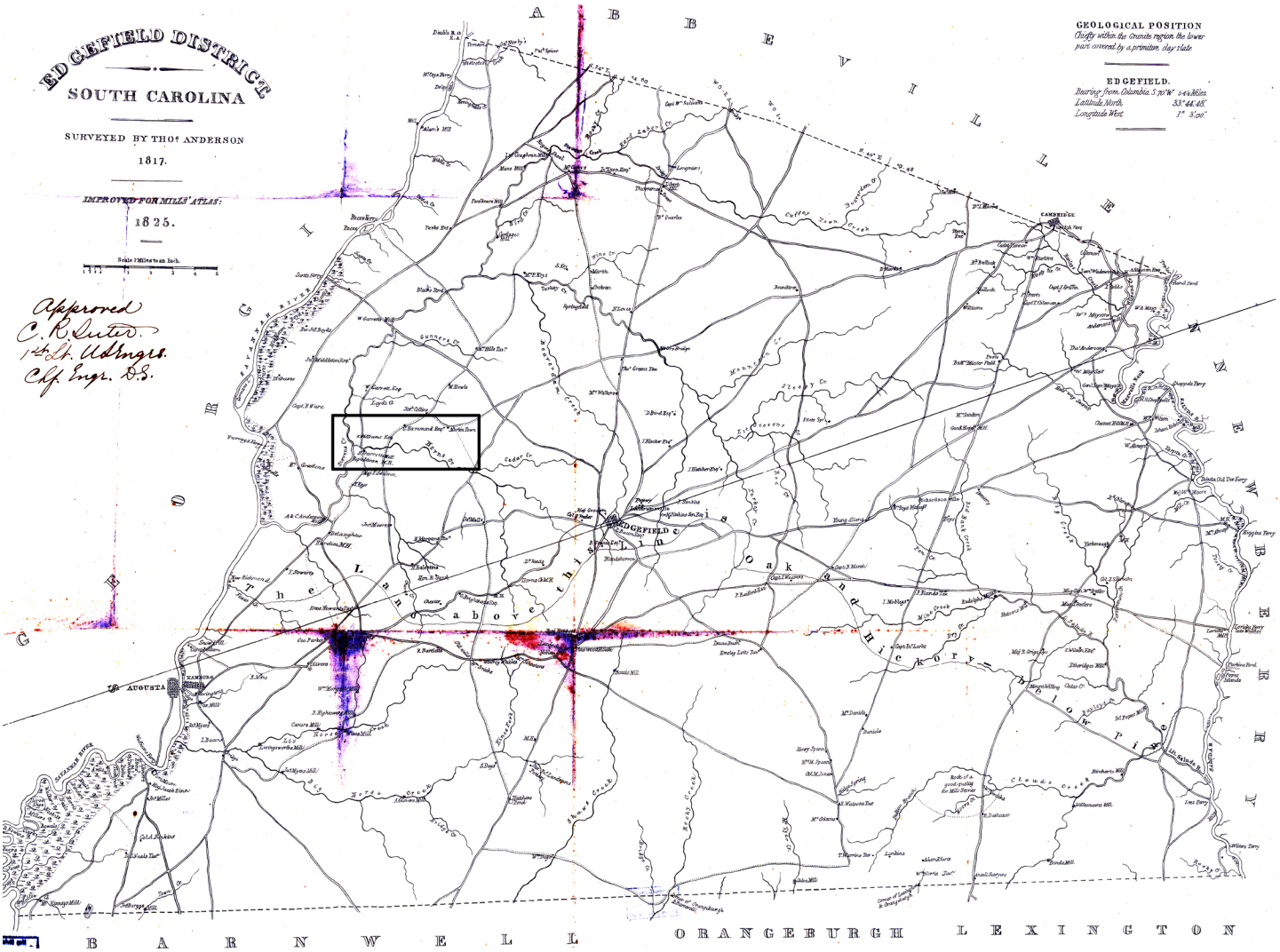
ern side of the county, not far from Campbellton (or Campbelltown), located close to Augusta, Georgia. This location has also been referred to as North Augusta. The Hammond family is said to have been involved with the development of this location and John, the oldest son of Charles, was a tobacco dealer there. In 1800, John was killed when a business competitor decided to eliminate the competition. John designated his sons Charles and Samuel, along with his son-in-law Stephen Garrett to be administrators of his will. Stephen Garrett was also bequeathed land in the region of Campbellton. The figure on page 26 shows notice of a sale of John's estate by the three executors.

It is noteworthy that one of John Hammond's daughters was given the name of her paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Steele. She became the wife of Stephen Garrett. Additionally, a son of her son James Robert Garrett, namely Stephen Robert Garrett, named his first daughter Ann Steele. I am not aware of other descendants given the Steele name.

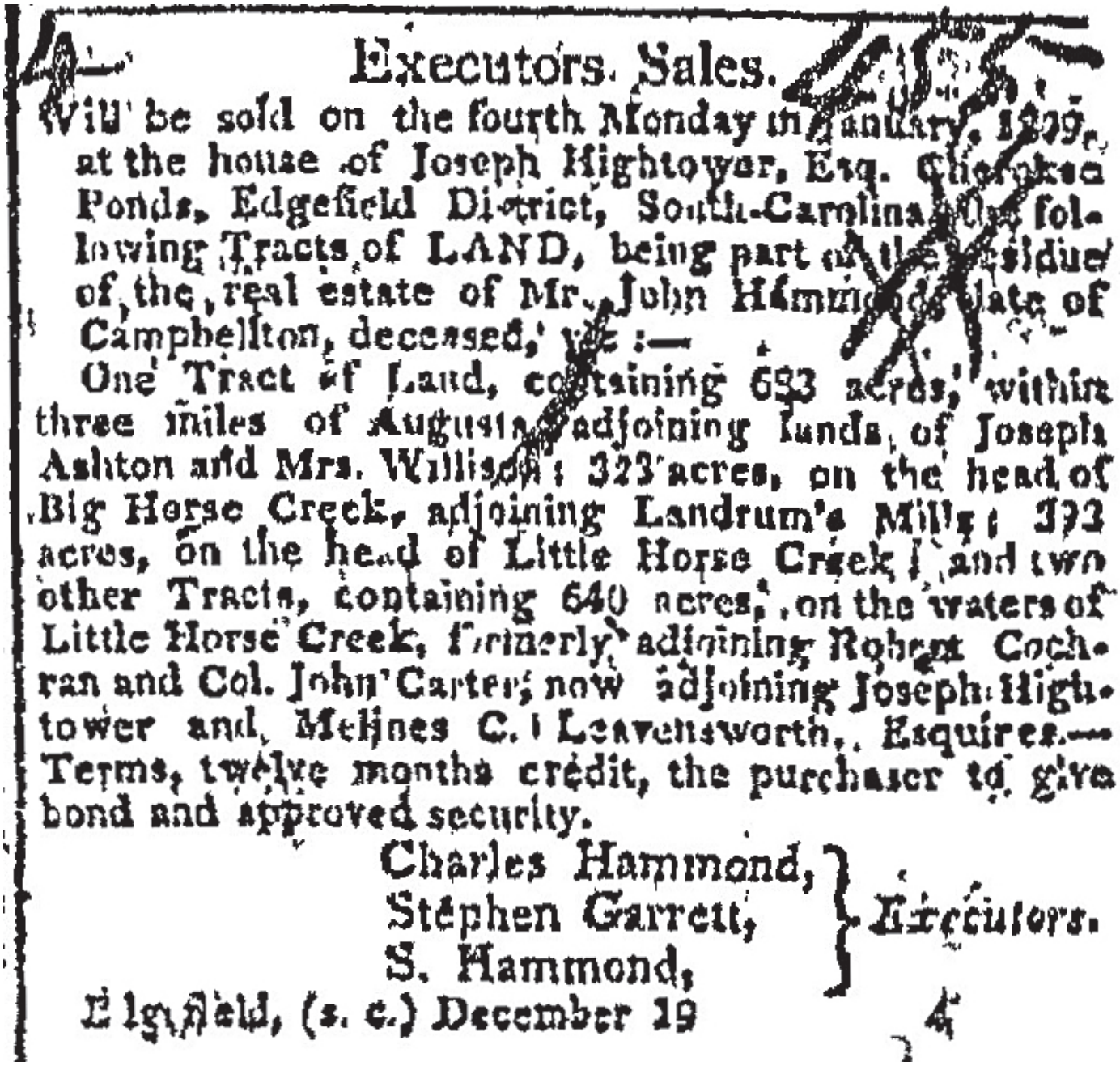
The Bacon ancestry of Elizabeth Steele Hammond is not entirely clear, although it is said by some that there is an indirect connection with Nathaniel Bacon, who was involved in the seventeenth century so-called Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia Colony.

Ancestry of Jane Harriet Neilson

Jane Harriet Neilson was born in Greene County, Tennessee, but grew up in Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina. She was the youngest of fifteen children born to her parents, William Neilson and Jane Lewis. Her father immigrated from Ayreshire, Scotland, in mid-eighteenth century. He and his brother Hugh settled in Loudoun County, Virginia Colony. They were nephews of William Douglas, who also immigrated to Virginia Colony from Ayreshire, Scotland, in the mid-eighteenth century. The Neilson brothers lived in a place they called Scotland, located west of the town of Leesburg. The mother of William and Hugh Neilson was Elizabeth Douglas, sis-



Map of Edgefield County (or District), South Carolina, as surveyed in 1817. The rectangular area on the western side of the county shows that S. Garrett and C. Hammond lived only a short distance apart.



Executors. Sales.

Will be sold on the fourth Monday in January, 1809, at the house of Joseph Hightower, Esq. Cherokee Ponds, Edgefield District, South-Carolina, the following Tracts of LAND, being part of the residue of the real estate of Mr. John Hammond, late of Campbellton, deceased, viz :—

One Tract of Land, containing 633 acres, within three miles of Augusta, adjoining lands of Joseph Ashton and Mrs. Willison; 323 acres, on the head of Big Horse Creek, adjoining Landrum's Mill; 393 acres, on the head of Little Horse Creek; and two other Tracts, containing 640 acres, on the waters of Little Horse Creek, formerly adjoining Robert Cochran and Col. John Carter; now adjoining Joseph Hightower and Mesnes C. Leavensworth, Esquires.—Terms, twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.

Charles Hammond,
Stephen Garrett,
S. Hammond,
} Executors.

Edgefield, (s. c.) December 19 4

Notice of estate sale by executors of the will of John Hammond published in The Carolina Gazette on December 30, 1808.

ter of William Douglas. The Douglas name has been used as a given name for multiple numbers of descendants. An ancestral chart for the Douglas family of Garrallan in Ayreshire, Scotland, is shown on page 29.

William Douglas acquired a large tract of land located a few miles north of the present-day town of Leesburg when the region was part of Fairfax County. In 1757, Leesburg and surrounds became part of the newly created Loudoun County. William used the Douglas ancestral names of Garrallan

and Montressor to describe his property, shown on page 32.

On June 12, 1761, William Douglas married Elizabeth, the widow of Stephen Lewis. She had five children from her previous marriage to Stephen Lewis at the time, one of which was Jane Lewis, born in 1752 (or 1753) in Fairfax (later Loudoun) County. Elizabeth and William had seven children of their own after their marriage, some of whom are buried in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia (photos on page 33). Their names and information can be found on findagrave.com. The genealogy chart on page 30 shows the direct Lewis ancestors of Jane Harriet Neilson.

Offutt was the maiden surname of Elizabeth Lewis Douglas, a daughter of James Offutt and Rachel Beall. The genealogy chart on page 31 shows the Offutt ancestors of Jane Harriet Neilson. William Offutt, grandfather of Elizabeth, was the first in this line to reside in America He settled in Maryland Colony and married Mary Brock, a daughter of Edward Brock, who was owner of a large tract of land in Prince George‘s County, Maryland Colony. Much of the land owned by William Offutt was situated along the Potomac River. An island in the river part of Montgomery County, Mary-

William Neilson
b. Jan 5, 1747/48, Garrallan, Ayrshire, Scotland
d. 30 Jan 1832, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
& **Jane Lewis**
b. 26 Nov 1752, Fairfax County, Virginia Colony
d. 27 Aug 1816, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
m. 7 Aug 1771, Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia Colony

Jane Harriet Neilson
b. 3 Dec 1800, Beech Bottom, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 30 Jul 1875, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
& **James Robert Garrett**
b. 2 Dec 1799, Edgefield County, South Carolina
d. 16 Oct 1863, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
m. 16 Mar 1826, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina

Chart showing the parentage of Jane Harriet Neilson.



Image of Jane Harriet Neilson obtained from the Cammie G. Henry Research Center of the Watson Memorial Library on the Northwestern State University of Louisiana campus in Natchitoches.

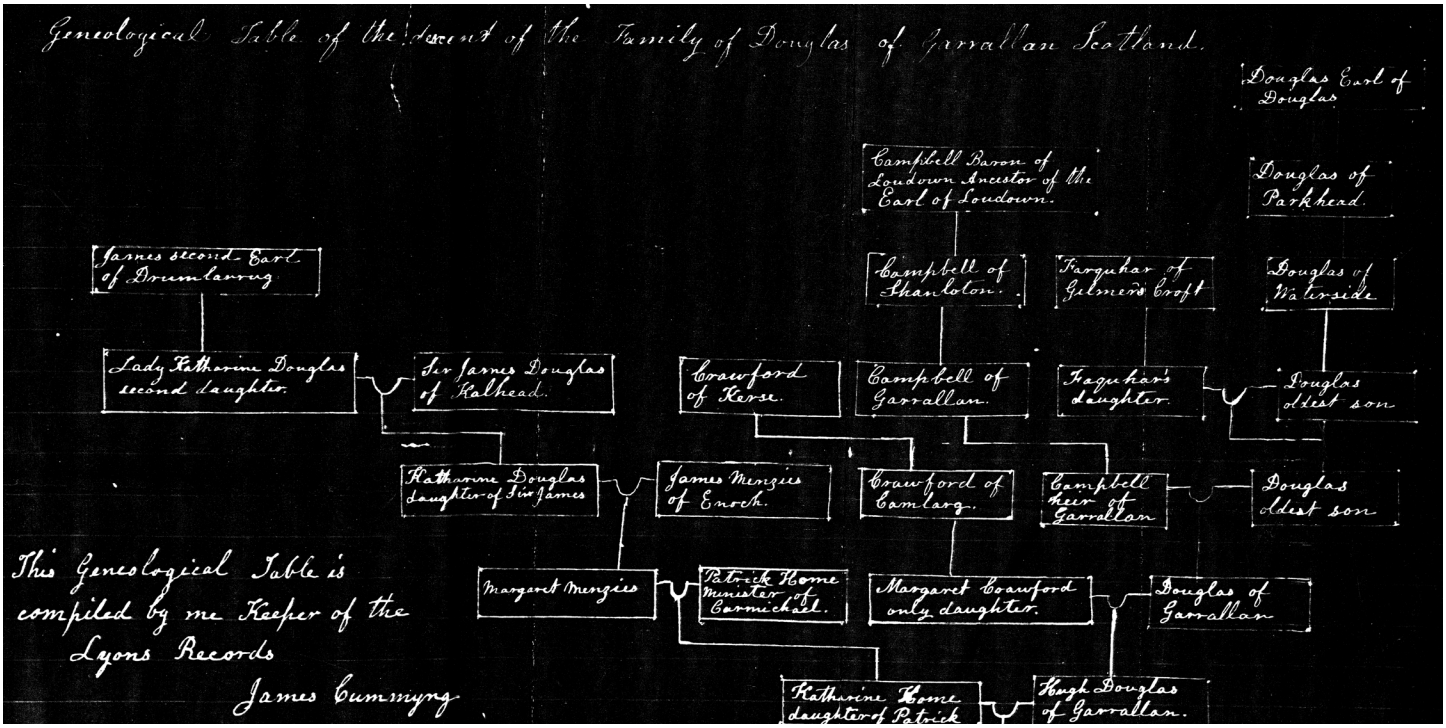
Hugh Douglas
b. abt 1694, Ayrshire (Garrallan), Scotland
d. abt 1776, Ayrshire (Garrallan), Scotland
& **Katherine Hume**
b. abt 1698, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
d. 1804, Ayrshire, Scotland
m. abt 1724

Elizabeth Douglas
b. 15 Mar 1727, Ayrshire (Garrallan), Scotland
& **Robert Neilson**
b. abt 1722, Thornflat, Ayrshire, Scotland

William Neilson
b. Jan 6, 1747/48, Garreton, Ayrshire, Scotland
d. 30 Jan 1832, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
& **Jane Lewis**
b. 26 Nov 1752, Fairfax County, Virginia Colony
d. 27 Aug 1816, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
m. 7 Aug 1771, Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia Colony

Jane Harriet Neilson
b. 3 Dec 1800, Beech Bottom, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 30 Jul 1875, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
& **James Robert Garrett**
b. 2 Dec 1799, Edgefield County, South Carolina
d. 16 Oct 1863, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
m. 16 Mar 1826, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina

Douglas ancestors of Jane Harriet Neilson.



Family tree showing ancestors of Hugh Douglas and Katherine Hume, the parents of William and Elizabeth Douglas. From Patrick Clemes.

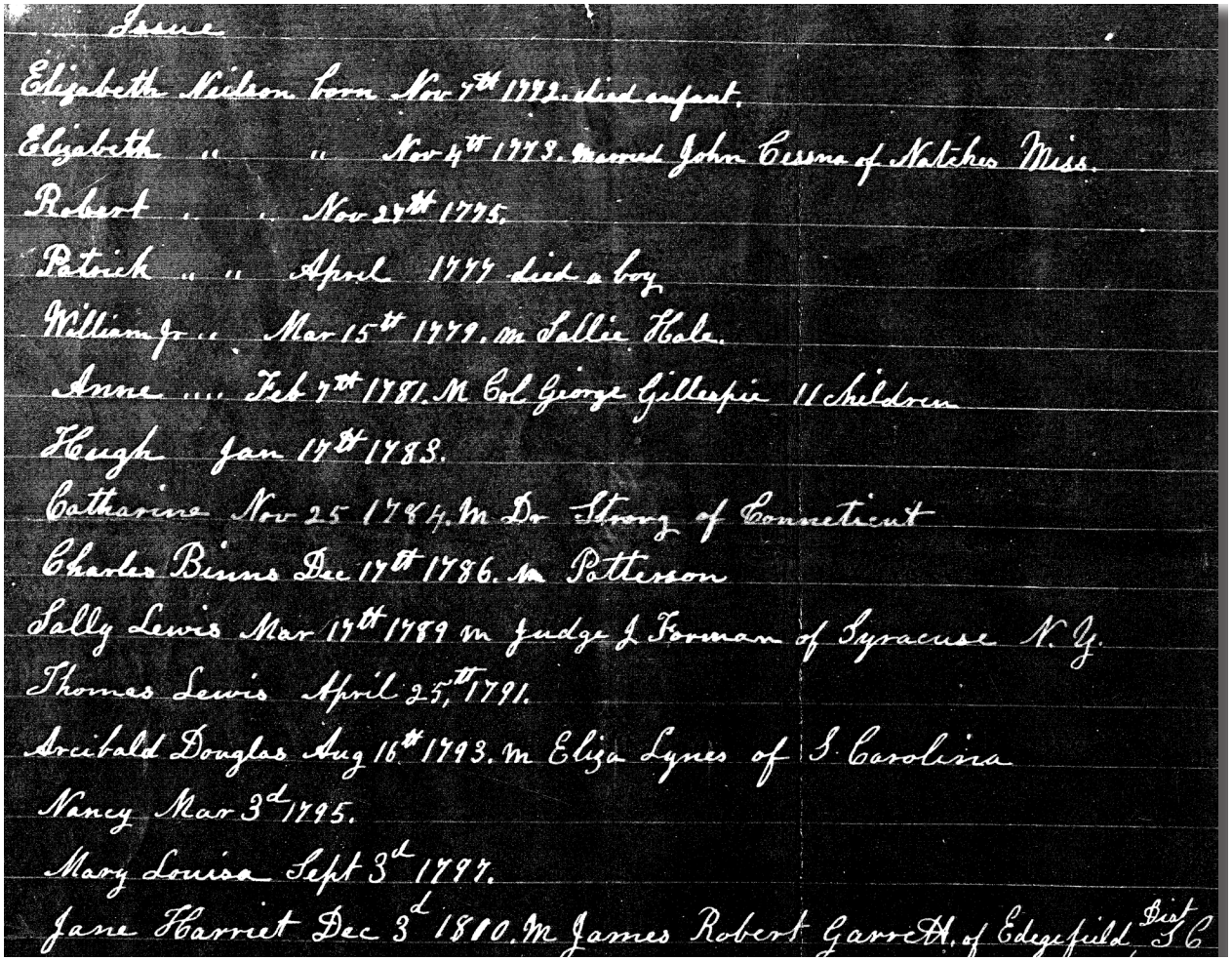
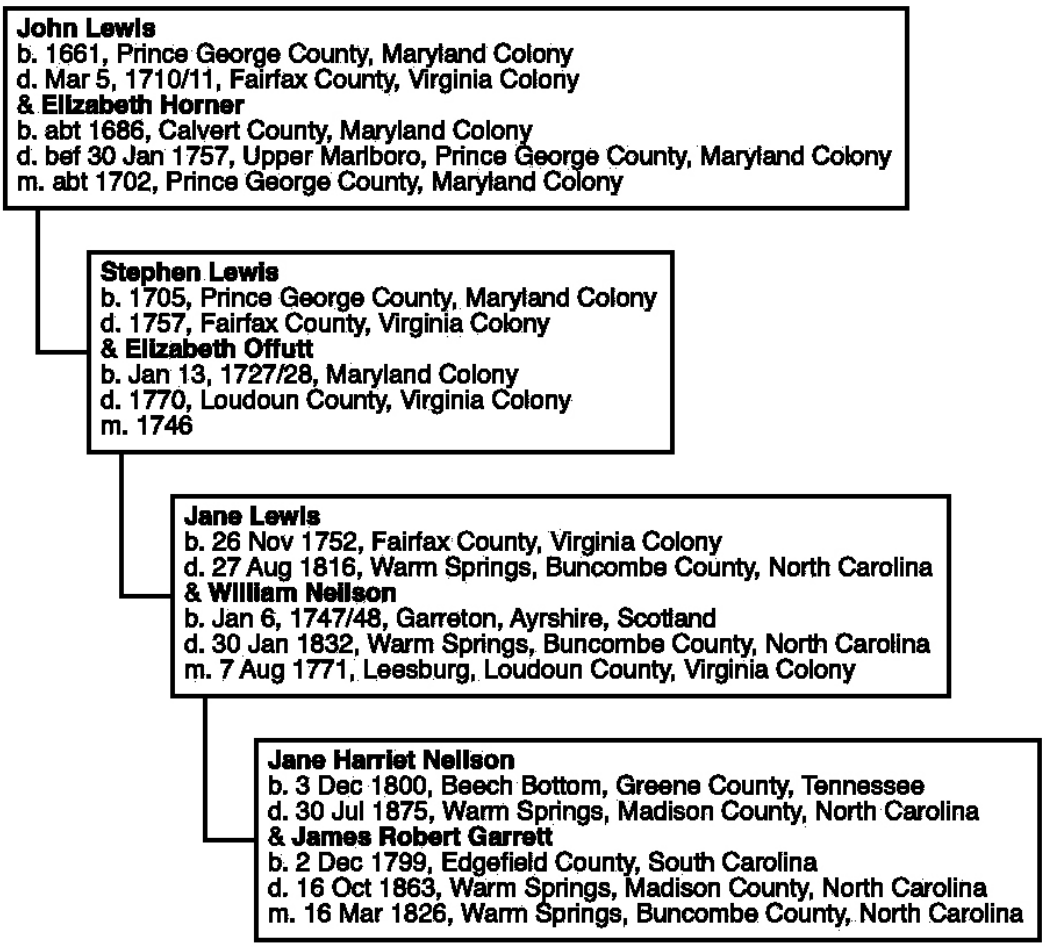

Issue
Elizabeth Neilson born Nov 7th 1772. died infant.
Elizabeth " " Nov 4th 1773. married John Cissna of Natchez Miss.
Robert " " Nov 24th 1775.
Patrick " " April 1777 died a boy
William Jr " Mar 15th 1779. m Sallie Hale.
Anne .... Feb 7th 1781. M Col George Gillespie 11 children
Hugh Jan 17th 1783.
Catharine Nov 25 1784. M Dr Strong of Connecticut
Charles Binns Dec 17th 1786. m Patterson
Sally Lewis Mar 17th 1789 m Judge J Forman of Syracuse N. Y.
Thomas Lewis April 25th 1791.
Archibald Douglas Aug 16th 1793. m Eliza Lynes of S Carolina
Nancy Mar 3d 1795.
Mary Louisa Sept 3d 1797.
Jane Harriet Dec 3d 1810. M James Robert Garrett of Edgefield Dist SC

Chart showing the children of William Neilson and Jane Lewis. From Patrick Clemes.

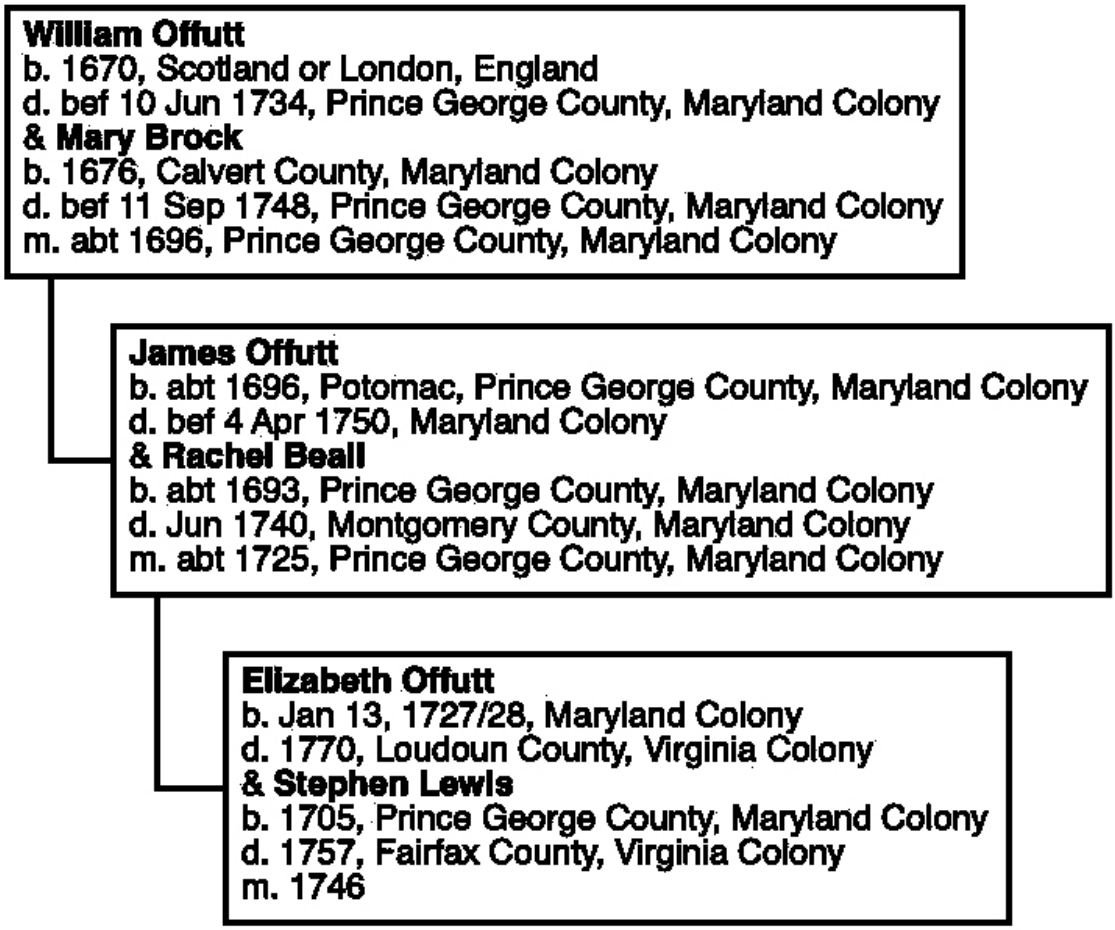
land, is known as Offutt Island (shown in figure on page 34). The island is currently a nature preserve.

Edward Brock had immigrated from Scotland in the mid-seventeenth century and became the original owner of property he called Brock Hall, which can be found on current day maps southeast of the District of Columbia (shown in a figure on page 35).

In addition to the Lewis and Offutt families, the Beall family lived in the vicinity of the what eventually became the District of Columbia. Ninian Beall, the maternal grandfather of Elizabeth Offutt, came to Maryland Colony in the mid-seventeenth century. He was born in 1625 in Scotland and fought with the Scottish Royalist cavalry. After being captured at the Battle of Dunbar in 1650, he was transported to Barbados and indentured there by those supporting Cromwell. He changed his surname from the original Bell



Lewis ancestors of Jane Harriet Neilson.

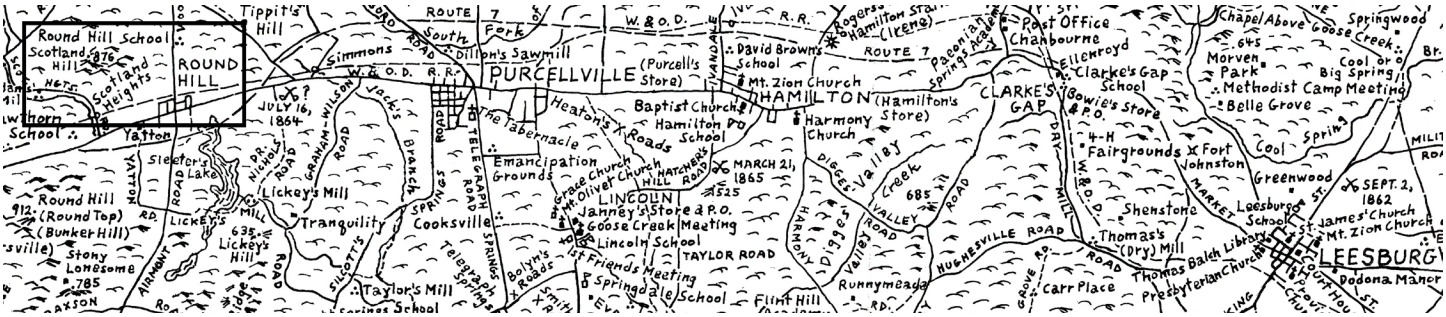


Offutt ancestors of Jane Harriet Neilson.

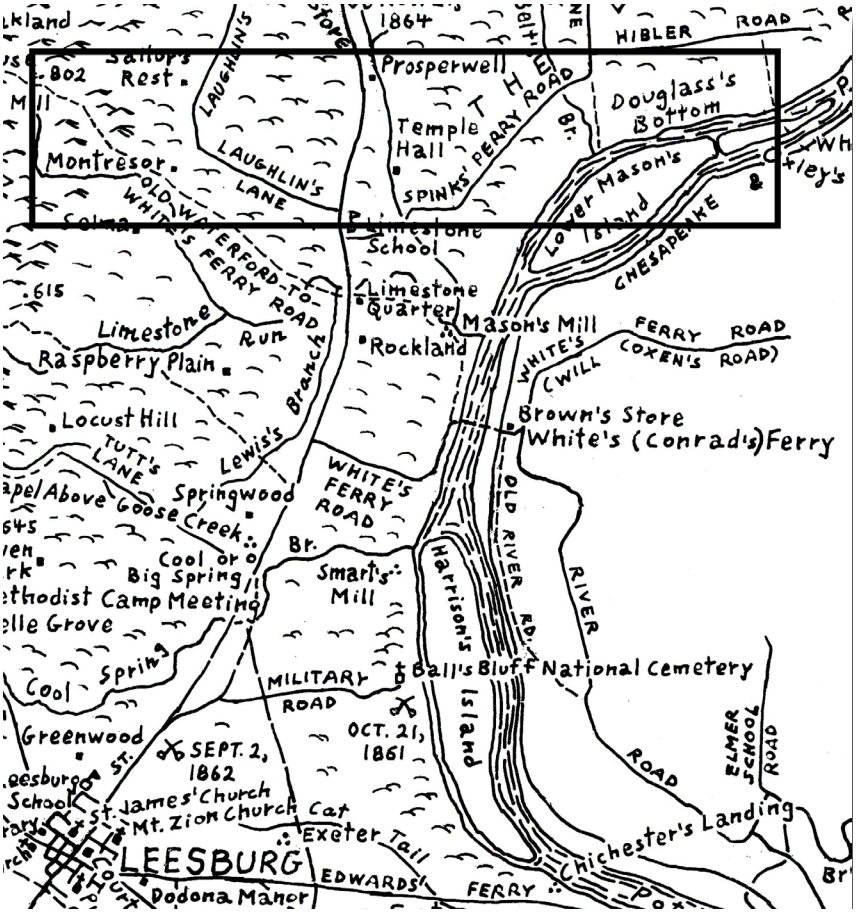
to Beall to reflect the fact that he had not been a supporter of Oliver Cromwell as had members of the Bell Clan. He married Ruth Moore in Calvert County, Maryland Colony about 1669 and became influential in the settlement of current day District of Columbia. Part of his property granted to him in 1703 was named Rock of Dumbarton and included much of current day Georgetown (shown in figure on page 35).

William Neilson and Jane Lewis were married in 1771 in Loudoun County, Virginia Colony. They lived west of the town of Leesburg in the place designated as Scotland, only a short distance to the east of the Appalachians and the Shenandoah River (shown on page 32). William's brother Hugh lived in the same region of the county. Their uncle, William Douglas, who probably introduced William to Jane, lived north of Leesburg as already noted.

The Neilson brothers and William Douglas were frequent companions of



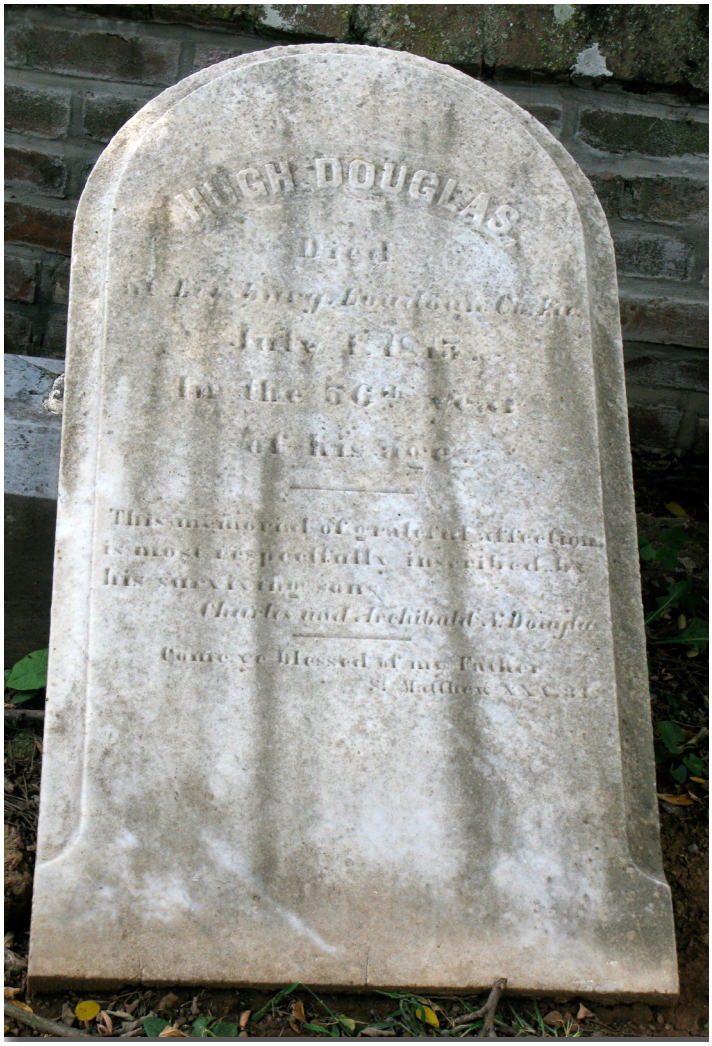
Map above was excerpted from an historical map of Loudoun County, Virginia, created by Eugene M. Scheel for the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. Leesburg is located in the bottom right of this map and the region known in the 1770s as Scotland is outlined in the upper left by a dark rectangle.





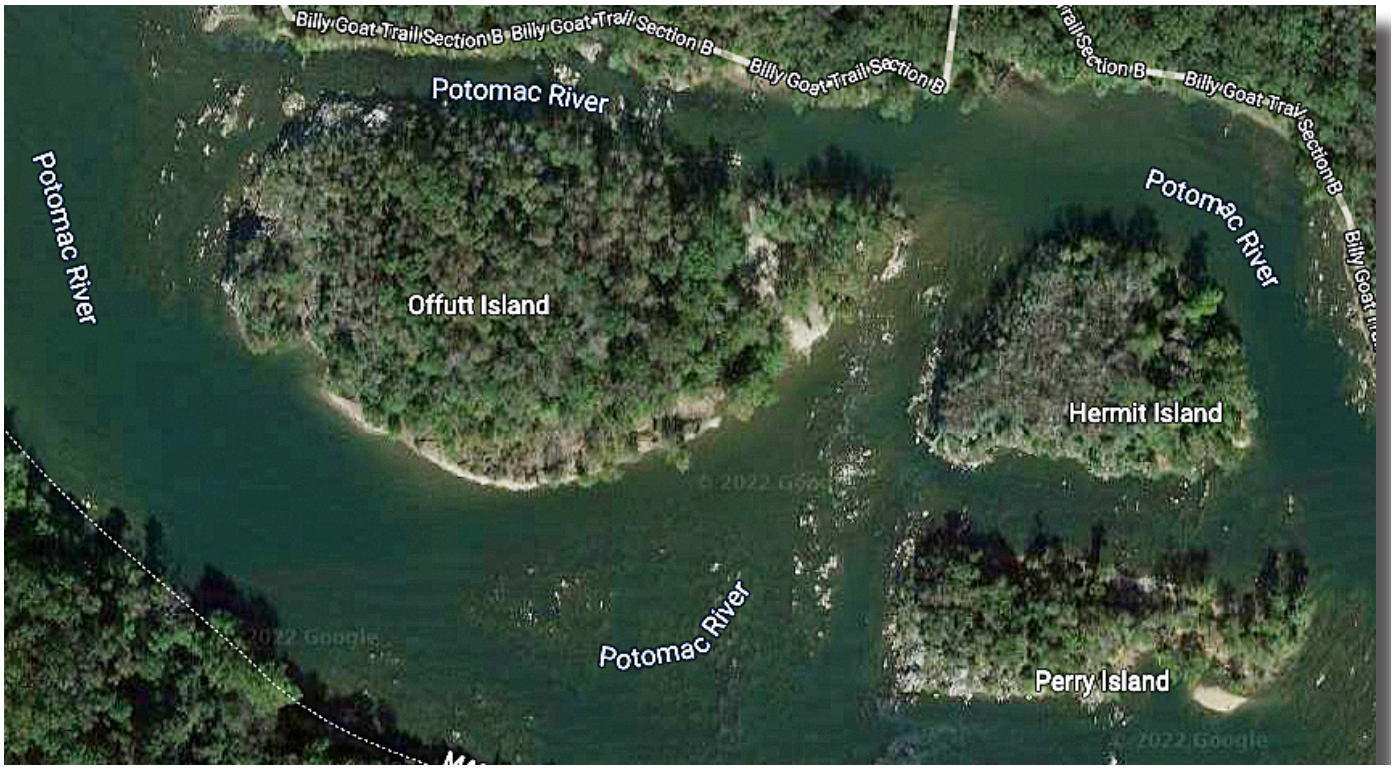
Map on the left was excerpted from an historical map of Loudoun County, Virginia, created by Eugene M. Scheel for the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. Leesburg is located in the bottom left of this map and the region owned by William Douglas is outlined in the top by a dark rectangle. Photos on the right were taken in 2012 by the author on land at the intersection of Garriland and Montresor, located within the dark rectangle of the map on the left.







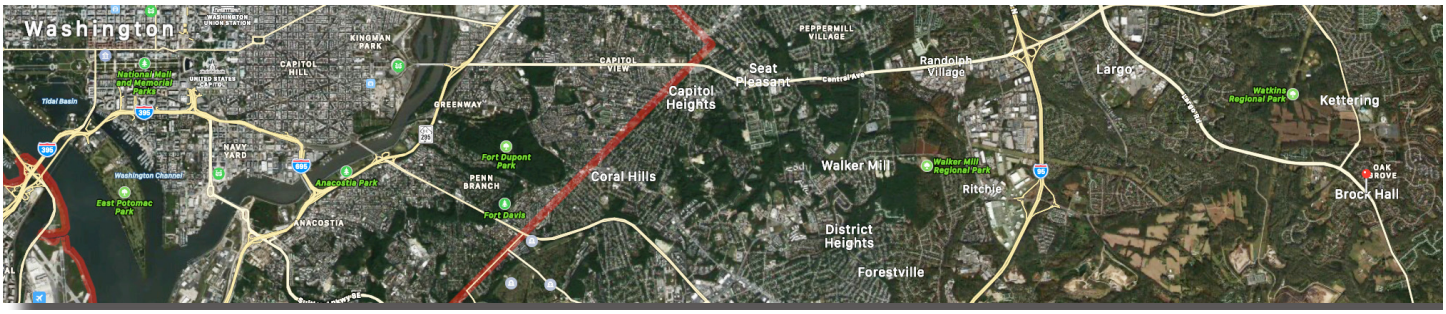
Photographs taken by the author on July 31, 2012, of Douglas gravesites in the Saint James Episcopal Church cemetery in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. ***Top:*** *Douglas gravesites enclosed by a brick wall.* ***Bottom:*** *tombstones of Hugh Douglas (left, broken) and his wife Catharine (a cousin).*



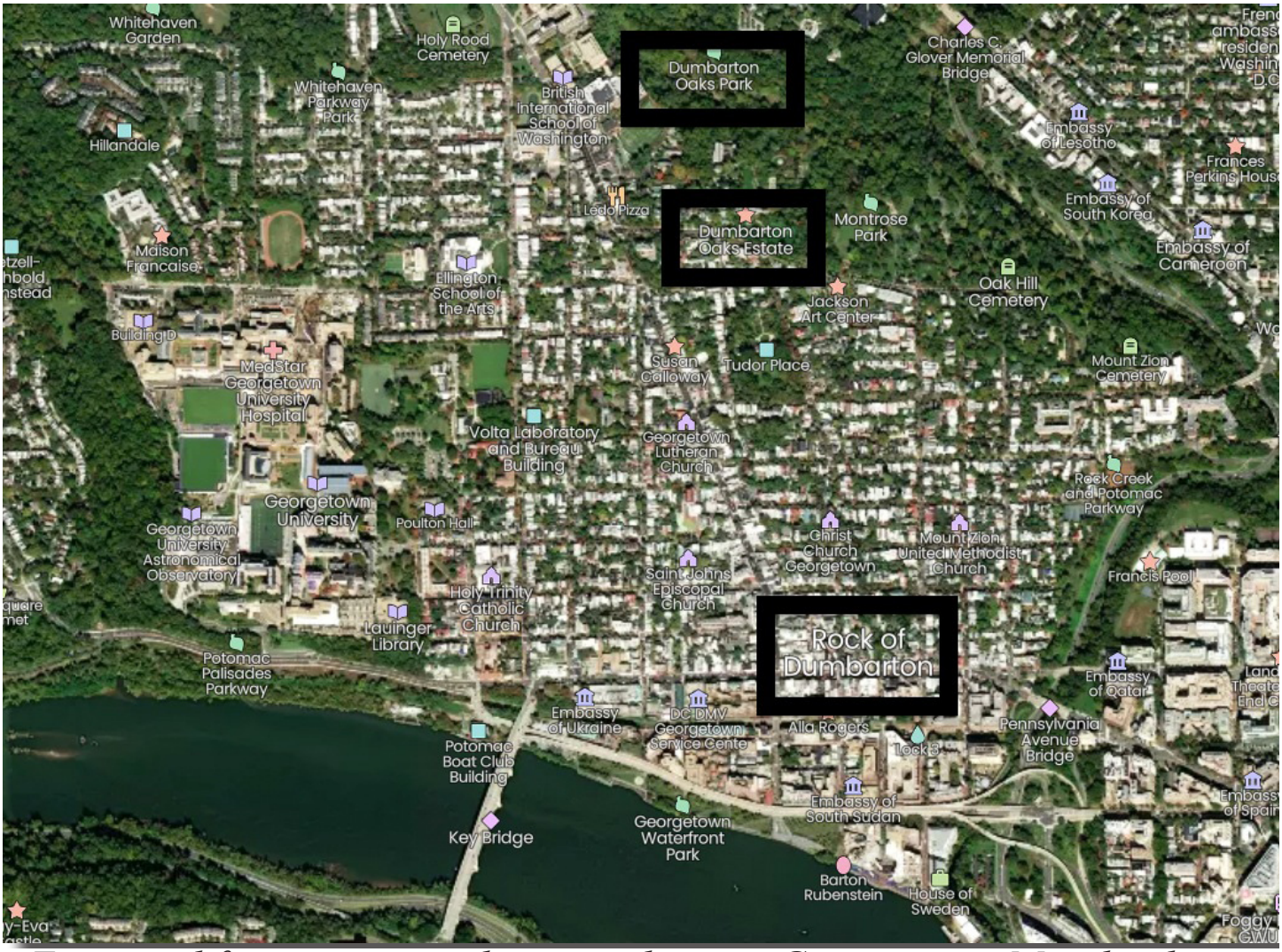
Excerpted from a current day map showing Offutt Island located in the Montgomery County, Maryland, side of the Potomac River.

Nicholas Cresswell, who visited from England from 1774 to 1777. Cresswell wrote often in his journal about spending time with these families during his time in the colonies. Some of the more interesting and relevant entries by Cresswell are listed below.

> Saturday, August 3rd, 1776: "Went with Cavan to Mr. Neilson's about 15 miles from town. He calls this place Scotland and I think it is well named."
>
> Wednesday, August 7, 1776: "At Mr. Neilson's, who is the most industrious man I have seen in Virginia, but an ugly place to cultivate."
>
> January 5th, 1777: "This happens to be Mr. Neilson's Birthday, as well as mine, We spent it as happily as our situation would admit. We are of the same opinion in political matters, which makes it more agreeable."



Excerpted from a current day map showing Brock Hall, site of land owned by Edward Brock, on the far right and Washington, D. C. on the far left.



Excerpted from a current day map showing Georgetown, Maryland, acknowledging the Rock of Dumbarton and other places with the Dumbarton name (within the dark rectangles), site of land owned by Ninian Beall.

Thursday, November 14, 1776: "Mr. Booker and I went to Mr. William Neilson's a particular friend of mine an industrious man and a *Sgnik Dneirf*." (The two words at the end of this entry are Kings Friend written backwards and italicized.)

Saturday, March 22, 1777: "At Mr. Neilson's, Great tumults and murmurings among the people, caused by them pressing the young men into the Army. The people now begin to feel the effects of an Independent Government and groan under it, but cannot help themselves, as they are almost in general disarmed. May God continue and increase their confusion." (This entry and the previous one indicate that William Neilson was in sympathy with England, at least during the early stages of the American Revolution. Cresswell was in fear of his own safety and of being captured and charged with espionage during these precarious times. Consequentially, he returned to England in 1777.)

Wednesday, November 30, 1774: "This being the Anniversary of St. Andrew, the titular Saint of the Scotch, was invited to spend the evening with Captn. William Douglas and a number of other Scotch guests. Have been genteely treated and am now going to bed drunk. This is the first time."

Sunday, February 16th, 1777: "In the course of the last six days I have read more religious authors and had more discours about religion than in all my life before. Captn. Douglas uses his utmost endeavours to make a proselyte of me, but I can not find that Whitefield's road to Heaven is one jot better or nearer than Martin Luther's. Therefore, will continue in the opinion under which I was educated." (William Douglas attended the Methodist Church in Leesburg and took Cresswell with him to services.)

It is not clear when William Neilson first became aware of a thermal springs in western North Carolina, but, in about 1800 or earlier, he obtained land and moved there. The springs were located along the French Broad River in Buncombe County, which had just been formed from parts of Burke and Rutherford Counties. It was there, in what became Warm Springs (later Hot Springs) that he built an inn for the comfort of those who came for the supposed therapeutic value of bathing in the springs.

Warm Springs became a popular resort and vacation site for multiple numbers of people living in the newly established United States of America. Information about the springs was spread by news accounts and probably as well by other means, including word-of-mouth descriptions. Published accounts of Warm Springs routinely describe ownership transferred from William Neilson to his son William Neilson, Jr. and then to his daughter, Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett or her surrogate. At some point in time, the surname Nelson began to be used by some in place of Neilson. The reason for this change is not entirely clear but perhaps it was done to simplify the name or to avoid the stigma of having a foreign (Scottish) name during the turbulent times of war with England.

WARM SPRINGS, N. C., May 21.

Just one hundred years ago this Summer these Springs first became known to white men, at least, so Dr. Ramsey tells in his interesting Annals of Tennessee. The whites had made no settlement in this section this side of the French Broad, and even on the other side pickets or spies, as they were then called, were constantly kept out in front of the senttlement to give warning of the approach of the dreaded foe, the Indians. But with all their vigilance, the whites were not able entirely to protect either person or property. So it happened in the summer of 1778 that some horses were stolen from the settlement, and in search of them two of the spies, John Reynolds and Thomas Morgan by name crossed the river. They crossed Spring Creek also, and in wading it, they found that in places its waters were warm. This led to other search than that for stolen horses, and the spies were soon rewarded by finding Warm Springs. The next summer, Dr. Ramsey states, invalids resorted here for their health. Local traditions, however, go no further back than about the beginning of the present century, when the State granted to William R. Neilson, Esq., the tract of land upon which the Springs were situated.

There are, or rather there were, two springs, or two sets of springs, about a quarter of a mile apart, and called the upper and the lower, the latter having been first discovered and first settled. The site of this Spring cannot now be found, and it is supposed to be covered by the river, which has been gradually cutting away its bank on this side, and even when the lower spring was used visitors and others lived on the other side of the river for want of room for a settlement immediately around the spring between the mountain and the river on this side. Mr. Neilson divided the tract and gave the lower spring to his daughter, the mother of Mr. C. T. Garrett who still resides at the old homestead. The upper springs, the place from which I now write, Mr. Neilson gave to his son, who sold it to Mr John E. Patton, from whom the present owner, Col. John H. Rumbaugh, purchased it.

Historical information about Warm Springs published in the Asheville Weekly Citizen, June 6, 1878, with mention of Neilson and Garrett.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

John Davison and James Benson, on the 19th day of January, 1791, entered in Burke county, afterward Buncombe, and now Madison, and obtained a warrant, No. 837, to survey a tract or parcel of land containing three hundred acres, including the Warm Springs. Survey was made October 26th, 1792, and grant was made for same by Secretary of State, January 9th, 1794. Illustrating the confusion which has attended the land grants of the State of North Carolina, grant No. 668 was issued to Gasper Dagy, July 8th, 1778, on warrant No. 1,067, dated October 30th, 1783, and survey was made June 21st, 1785. Grant 649 was issued July 8th, 1788 to Henry Conway, on warrant No. 149, dated October 22d, 1783, surveyed June 21st, 1785, both for two hundred acres, including the Warm Springs. About the year 1800, one William Neilson, now spelled Nelson, came into possession of the property and improved it by erecting a hotel, and other necessary appurtenances to a then first class watering place. In 1860 Col. John E. Patton erected the present main building, fronting the French Broad, but it has since been remodeled and a large addition made.

EARLY BILLIARDS AND PASTIMES.

In 1813 William Neilson, Sr., in giving to his son, William Neilson, Jr., his portion of the paternal estate, had a survey made, and in the deed allotting the Warm Springs to William Jr., one of the landmarks describing the line, is "the corner of the billiard house." This "billiard house" stood until a few years ago, in the garden across Spring Creek, from the present hotel, and was the bar, billiard and sporting saloon of the day, what Morrissey's establishment is now to Saratoga. The billiard table used was brought by wagon from Augusta, Georgia, early in the present century, by William Neilson, Sr. The then hotel stood near the site of the present mammoth establishment, the foundations of which are still to be seen. A grandson of the elder Neilson, Mr. C. T. Garrett, is the owner of the present admirable stage line from Wolf Creek to Warm Springs.

These Springs boil up from the ground in various places, in a low place, right on the margin of French Broad and Spring Creek, two beautiful cold streams; the temperature of the water is 105°, sufficiently hot to kill a snake or fish in three minutes! They were first owned by Wm. Neilson, Sen., and then by Mr. Neilson, Jr., then by Capt. Garrett, of S. C. ten years

The original proprietor of these springs, a respectable and intelligent old gentleman by the name of Nelson, informed me that he supposed the first discovery of them to have been made about forty years since, at which time this part of the country was altogether uninhabited, and the persons who resorted to the waters, had to encamp in their vicinity. He has been personally acquainted with them, for upwards of twenty years, and made the first and lowest establishment for bathing, near to a ferry, which is opposite to his residence.

Historical information about Warm Springs published in: ***Left:*** *The Observer (Raleigh, North Carolina) August 15, 1877;* ***Above Top:*** *Asheville Messenger (North Carolina), August 14, 1850;* ***Above Bottom:*** *American Journal of Science and Arts, January 1, 1821.*

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in _____ in the County of Buncombe State of N. Carolina enumerated by me, on the 23rd day of July 1850. J. W. Carter Ass't Marshal. 215

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color, (white, black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
265	265	J. R. Garrett	50	m		Farmer	3500	S.C.	✓				30
		Wm	14	m				N.C.					31
		Stephen	12	m				"					32
		Charles B.	6	m				"					33
		Jane	47	f				Tenn.	✓				34
		Elizabeth	28	f				N.C.					35
		Jane	17	f				"					36
		Catherine	10	f				"					37

Excerpted from the 1850 United States census record for the family of James Robert and Jane Harriet Garrett. The location of their daughter Sarah Lewis Garrett has not been found but, having just turned 18 years of age, she might have been somewhere attending school.

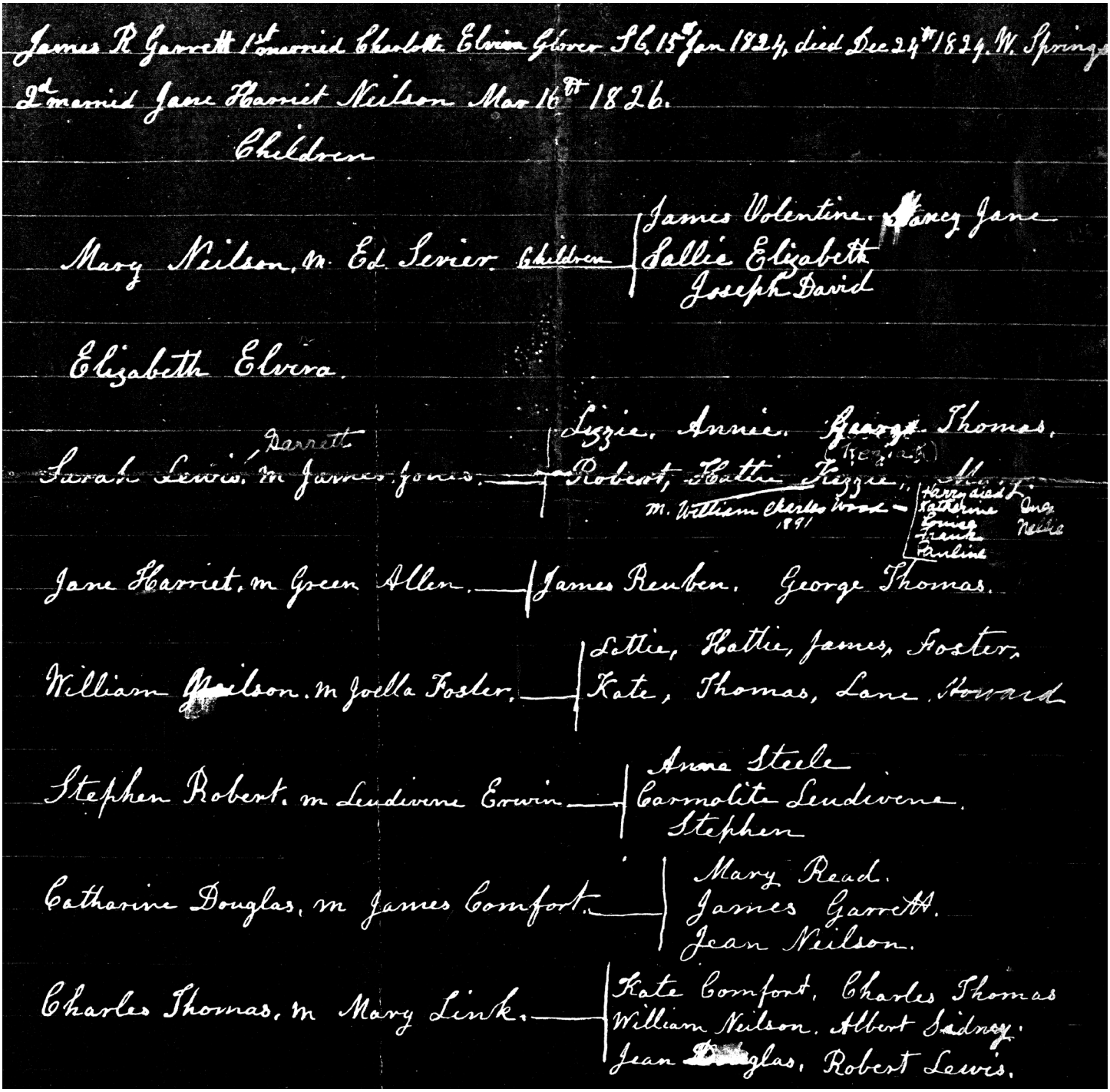
Page No. 44

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in _____ in the County of Madison State of N.C. enumerated by me, on the 7th day of July 1860. J. W. Carter Ass't Marshal.

Post Office _____.

Dwelling-houses—numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color, (white, black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED. Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
38	298	298 James Garrett	60	M		Farmer	4000	1000	S.C.					38
39		Jane	59	F					Tenn.					39
40		Elizabeth	32	F					N.C.					40
1		Jane	28	F					N.C.					1
2		Williams	24	M					N.C.					2
3		Catherine	20	F					N.C.					3
4		Charles	14	M					N.C.		(1)			4
5		Mary Sevier	33	F					N.C.					5
6		James Sevier	12	M					N.C.					6
7		Ann	9	F					N.C.					7
8		Sarah	5	F					N.C.					8
9		Joseph	2	M					N.C.					9
10		Sarah Gammon	68	F	I	Farmer	300	800	Tenn.					10

Excerpted from the 1860 United States census for the family of James Robert and Jane Harriet Garrett. Their oldest daughter Mary Sevier and her children were living with them. The location of her husband Ed Sevier has not been found. The location of their son Stephen Robert Garrett has not been found but he might have been in South Carolina or Louisiana.



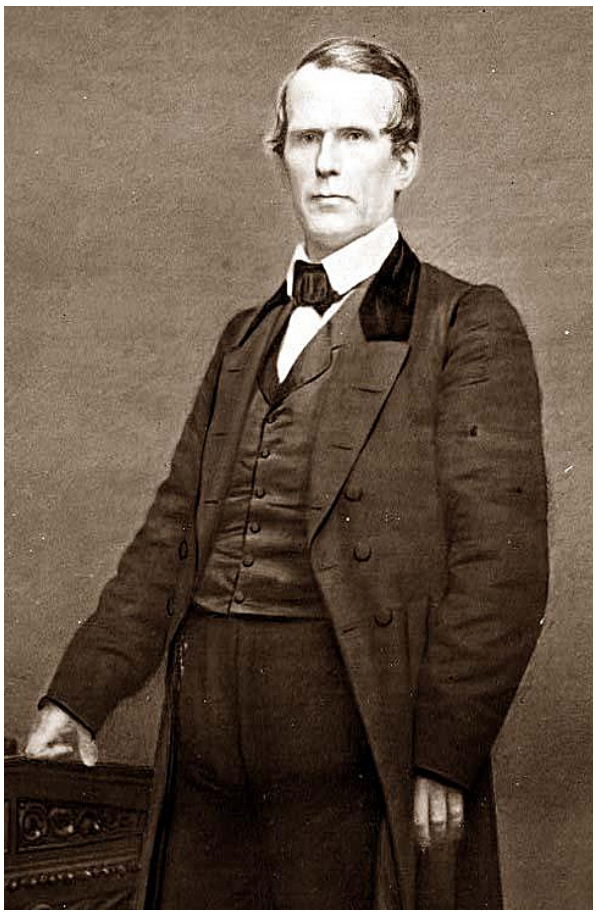
A list of the family of James Robert Garrett and Jane Harriet Neilson provided by James Cummyng as part of his "Genealogical Table of the descent of the Family of Douglas of Garrallan Scotland." James Robert Garrett was first married to Charlotte Elvira Glover who died early in their marriage. His children with Jane Harriet Neilson are listed in this table along with their spouses and children. Their daughter Elizabeth Elvira (never married) was given the name of his first wife. From Patrick Clemes.

Siblings of James Jones

The genealogy chart shown on page five lists the children of George and Kezia Jones who survived to adulthood.

Mary Jones, born April 13, 1826, was the oldest of the Jones children. In August of 1852, two months before the marriage of her brother James M. Jones, Mary became the second wife of Thomas Amis Rogers Nelson (commonly referred to as T. A. R. Nelson, Thomas A. R. Nelson, or Tom). He had six children with his first wife and five more with Mary. Selden Nelson, one of the sons of Tom and Mary, became a well-known historian in Knoxville, Tennessee, contributing many articles regarding general and family





Left: *Photo taken by the author in 2016 of a portrait of Mary Jones Nelson and her daughter Elizabeth located at the East Tennessee Historical Society in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee.* ***Right:*** *Image of Thomas Amis Rogers Nelson located in the United States Library of Congress.*

Mary Jones, their first child, married Thomas A. R. Nelson, Sr., and they had five children.

Charles Nelson, the first born to the Nelsons, married Miss Martha Chappell, a native of Jackson, Tenn. No children were born. She died 1897.

Mary (known as Mollie) married Charles E. McTeer. Both died leaving one child, Margaret McTeer, who is a teacher in the public schools of this city.

Valentine Sevier Nelson, the third child of Mary Jones and Thomas H. R. Nelson, is a commander in the United States navy. He married Miss Katherine Marchand, of Annapolis, Maryland. They have two daughters, Katherine Marchand Nelson and Valentine Sevier Nelson. Jr.

Selden Nelson, the fourth child, married Miss Nannie Hamilton Smith, of Newport, Tenn. They have three children. Valentine Sevier Nelson, draughtsman with L. & N. R. R. at Louisville, Ky.; Elizah Hamilton Nelson, a student at University of Tennessee and Julia Langhorne Nelson.

Elizabeth Nelson, the fifth and youngest child of Mary Jones and Thomas A. R. Nelson married John Williams, they have one daughter, Mary Nelson Williams, who is a teacher in the schools of Knoxville.

James Jones, the second child of Kezia Sevier and George Jones, married Miss Sarah Garrett, of Hot Springs, N. C. To them were born six children. Mr. Jones was in the Confederate army and after the war he located at Savannah, Tenn., and died there in 1878.

Lizzie, the first child, married Charles Woods and died leaving two children, Frederick and Duddgha. Mr. Woods afterward married his first wife's younger sister Kezia. They have six children, Kate, Louise, Frank, Pauline and two younger, names not known. They reside at Hominy, Okla. George Jones died about the age of 22, and Robert Jones, who was formerly with McTeer, Hood & Co., died at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Sarah Jones is living with her two single daughters, Hattie and Mary at Hominy, Okla.

Elizabeth Jones, the third child of Kezia Sevier and George Jones, married Maj. William Roadman Smith, who was a mapor in the Confederate army, and several years after the war they located at Newport, Tenn. They died in 1898-1896 respectively, leaving five children.

Mary Smith married John Barrow and they reside at Abingdon, Va., and have two children, Dr. Albert Barrow and Mabel Barrow.

DeWitt Smith, the second child of Elizabeth and Wm. R. Smith, married Miss Jennie Jones, of Newport. DeWitt died in December, 1898, his widow, with two children, Charles and Margaret, reside at Newport.

Lucian Sevier, the third child, married Katherine Susong, and they reside at Newport, and have three children.

William Augustus Smith, the fourth child, is unmarried.

Annie Smith, the fifth child of Elizabeth and Maj. Smith, married Fred Esperandiau, and reside in Buffalo, N. Y. They have no children.

Valentine Sevier Jones, the fourth child of Kezia and George Jones, married Miss Medea Simpson. They had several children, the names of four of them being George, Robert, Hal and Mary. They live in Green county.

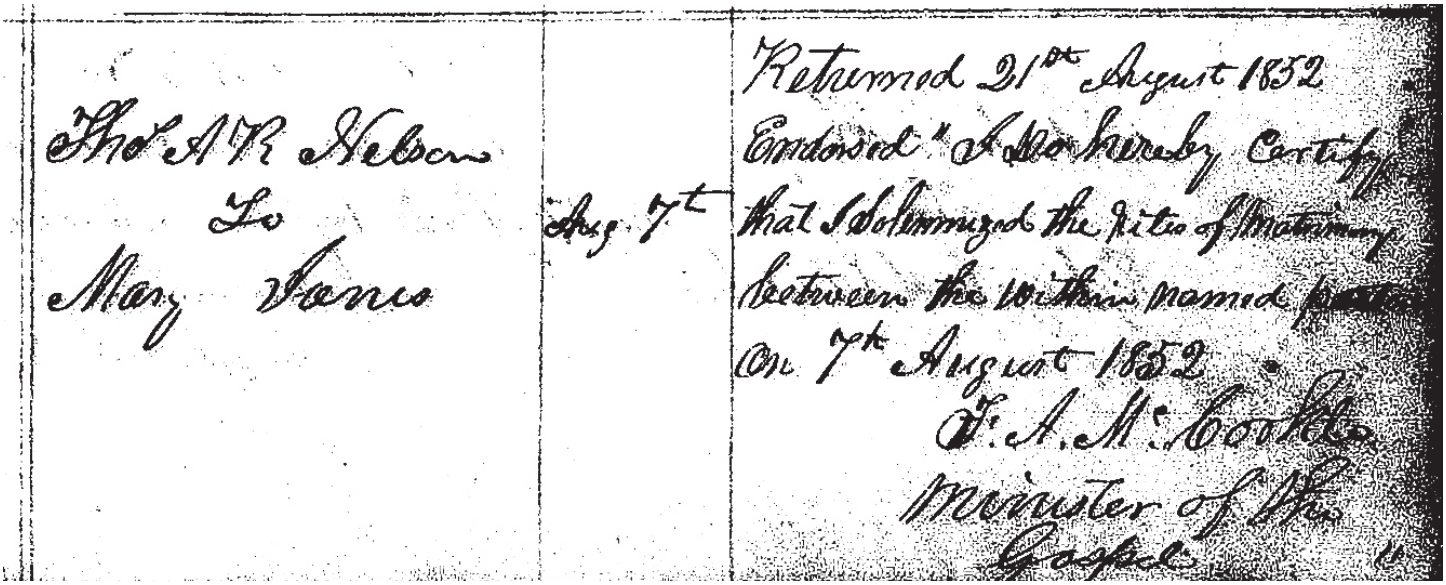
William Thomas Jones, the fifth child of George and Kezia Jones, was for about twenty years deputy county court clerk of Knox county. He married Mrs. Eliza Plumlee, who was Miss Butler, of South Carolina. Both are dead. Their living children are George, Walter, Carl, Lucian and Roy. Who are scattered in Texas.

Profiles for each of the children of George and Kezia Jones excerpted from an article by Selden Nelson in the Knoxville Sentinel, February 8, 1908. Mary Jones Nelson was Selden's mother.

histories in East Tennessee. Among those was an article about descendants of Robert Sevier published on February 8, 1908, in the Knoxville Sentinel. Clips from that issue are included on the previous page for each of the five Jones children.

T. A. R. Nelson was a widely known attorney and politician born in Roane County, Tennessee, near Knoxville on March 19, 1812, the second son of David and Phoebe White Nelson. Soon after his birth, his family moved to Knoxville, where his father opened a general merchandise store. In 1828, Tom graduated from East Tennessee College and eventually studied law under Thomas L. Williams, a prominent attorney in Knoxville. His influential role as a Whig and Unionist in East Tennessee during the antebellum period and the conflagration of 1861-1865 is widely recognized. His friendship with Andrew Johnson no doubt played a role in him becoming part of the defense counsel during Johnson's impeachment. Tom's career achievements have been reported in numerous publications, including a biography by Thomas B. Alexander entitled *"Thomas A. R. Nelson of East Tennessee"* published in 1956 by the Tennessee Historical Commission of Nashville.

The cholera epidemic of 1873 spread rapidly throughout the Mississippi


Thos A R Nelson
To
Mary Jones
Aug 7th
Returned 21st August 1852
Endorsed "I do hereby Certify
that I Solemnized the Rite of Matrimony
between the within named
on 7th August 1852
F. A. McCorkle
Minister of the
Gospel

Marriage record for Mary Jones and Thomas A. R. Nelson. The minister F. A. McCorkle was the husband of Isabel Sevier, a sister of Mary's mother Kezia. From familysearch.org.

Valley from New Orleans. Tom was one of its victims on August 24 of that year. At the time of his death he was attended to by Dr. William Robertston Sevier, a brother of Mary's mother Kezia. Additionally, Tom's brother-in-law, Valentine Sevier Jones, died from cholera a month earlier on July 11.

Tom's death notice and obituary were published in many newspapers of Tennessee as well as of the nation. He was buried in Knoxville's Gray (now named Old Gray) Cemetery. Mary survived the cholera and was buried next to him after she died on January 16, 1901.

Personal.

Dr. W. R. Sevier, of Jonesboro, arrived in the city, by the 11 o'clock train last night, and is stopping at Hon. T. A. R. Nelson's residence.

—A telegraphic dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., announces that Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, died at his residence in that city at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, of cholera, after an illness of two days. Judge Nelson was a native of Tennessee, and was educated for the Bar. His first prominent appearance in public life was in 1848 as a Presidential elector. President Fillmore in 1851 appointed him a commissioner to China. He was chosen a Representative from Tennessee in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was a member of the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the rebellious States. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but was prevented from taking his seat by the forbible action of the rebel Government. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention in 1866; and in March, 1868, he acted as one of the counsel for President Andrew Johnson before the High Court of Impeachment. He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Above: *Note published in the Daily Press and Herald of Knoxville, Tennessee, on August 24, 1873. The physician attending Tom at the time of his death was William Robertson Sevier, a brother of Kezia Sevier Jones, Tom's mother-in-law.*

Left: *Obituary in the Buffalo (New York) Morning Press and Illustrated Buffalo Express of August 27, 1873.*

MRS. NELSON

WIDOW OF LATE T. A. R. NELSON DIED TODAY.

DEATH CAME AT MOST UNEXPECTED TIME.

One of Last of Southern Women Who Was Conspicuous in War Period.

Mrs. Mary Jones Nelson, widow of the late Judge Thomas A. R. Nelson, died suddenly this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Williams, Cumberland avenue, west. Death came unexpectedly, as the deceased was in excellent health, in fact apparently better than usual. She would have been 70 years of age next April. Her death is a severe blow to the large circle of relatives by whom Mrs. Nelson was beloved dearly as only an affectionate mother, grand-parent and devoted relative can be. She leaves to mourn her death five children, as follows: Chas. Nelson, Mrs. Charles E. McTeer, Lieutenant-Commander Valentine S. Nelson, U. S. N., Selden Nelson and Mrs. Jack Williams.

Her son, Lieutenant Valentine Nelson and family left this city Tuesday for Philadelphia, and had not yet reached that city when she died. They were wired of her death this morning.

Mrs. Nelson was regarded as one of the most remarkable women of this section. Her husband, of whom she was the second wife, had just reached national prominence in 1852, when she became his wife. She was highly educated and conversant with all public affairs and was well equipped for the close association with her husband at that period. It is said it was to a great extent due to her indomitable courage and energy that he became one of the state's greatest men. She acted as his private secretary during the two years, from 1859, that he was in congress from the first district, but did not return with him in 1861. She was in Washington when he was counsel for Andrew Johnson in the great impeachment trial. During her entire lifetime, she was never sick over a day and was at all times able to undergo seasons of perseverance with her husband during his political career.

The death of Mrs. Nelson removes the last of the noted women of the south, who were conspicuous in public life during the war period, with the exception of Mrs. W. G. Brownlow.

Mrs. Nelson was born at Greeneville, Tenn., April 13, 1826. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jones, her father, for years, being a leading business man of Greene county. She attended Martha Washington college at Abingdon, Virginia, where she graduated with honors. She was a great grand-daughter of Robert Sevier, brother of Gov. John Sevier, who fell at King's mountain; also was a grad-daughter of Valentine Sevier, for twenty years circuit court clerk of Greene county. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Sevier. She became the wife of Judge Nelson, August 7, 1852, and moved with him to Jonesboro, his old home. On March 4, 1865, she and her husband moved to Knoxville. They made their home where Mrs. Nelson died this morning. Judge Nelson died August 24, 1873, of Asiatic cholera just after retiring from the supreme court bench of Tennessee.

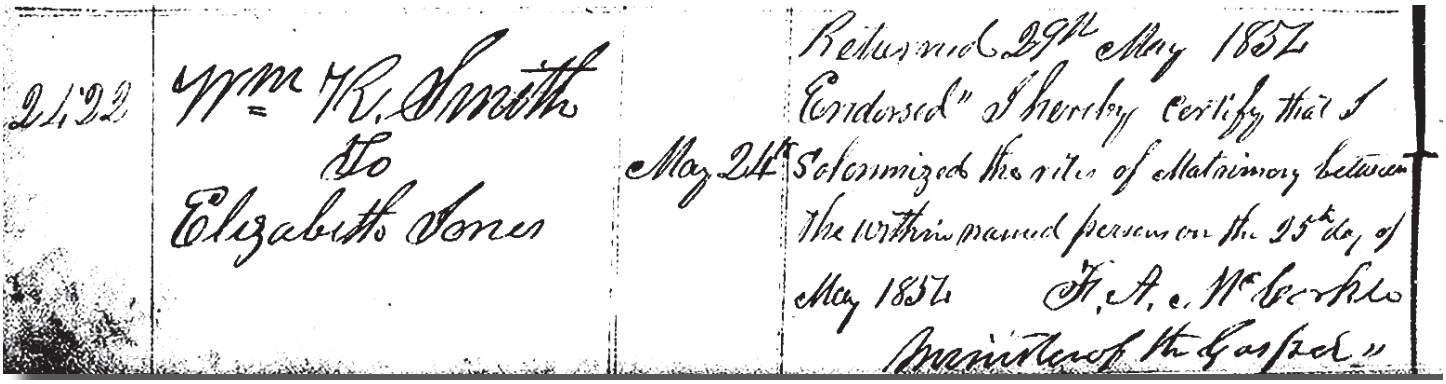
Mrs. Nelson was a devout christian. She joined the Presbyterian church at Greeneville when twelve years old and since a resident of this city has been a member of the Second Presbyterian church. She was charitable, kind and considerate of all, and while unostentatious in her religious life, was unceasing in the work for her Master.



Left: *Obituary for Mary Jones Nelson published in the Knoxville (Tennessee) Sentinel on January 16, 1901.*

Right: *Gravestone of Mary Jones Nelson in Old Gray Cemetery. The photograph was taken by Mark Bennett and placed on findagrave.com memorial ID 90167216. A gravestone for T. A. R. Nelson does not appear to exist at the same site.*

Elizabeth Jones was the third born child of George and Kezia Jones. On 25, May of 1854, she married William Roadman Smith of Cocke County, Tennessee. As was the case of her previously married sister Mary, the wedding ceremony was conducted by F. A. McCorkle.

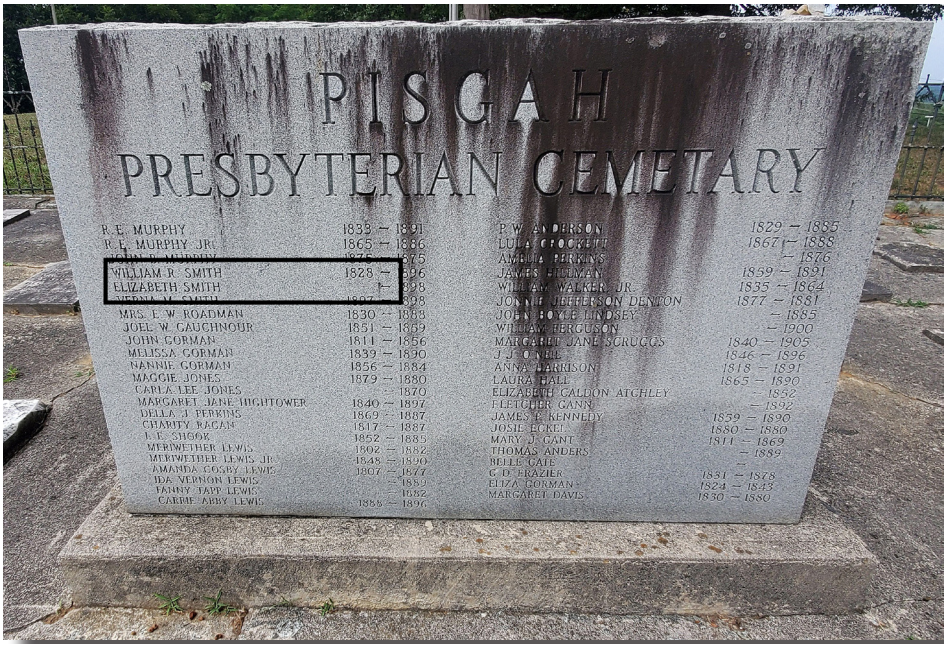

2122 Wm R. Smith To Elizabeth Jones

May 24th Solemnized the rites of Matrimony between the within named persons on the 25th day of May 1854 F. A. c. McCorkle Minister of the Gospel

Returned 29th May 1854 Endorsed" I hereby certify that I

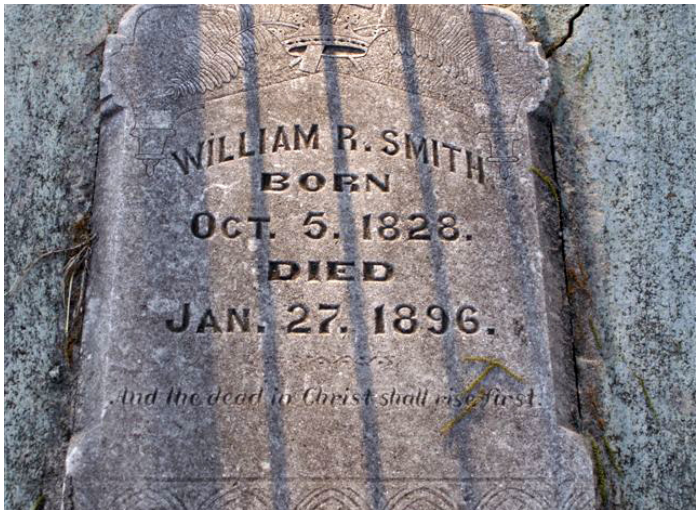
Marriage record for Elizabeth Jones and William Roadman Smith. The minister F. A. McCorkle was the husband of Isabel Sevier, a sister of Elizabeth's mother Kezia. From familysearch.org.

William Roadman Smith was a son of Alexander Evans Smith and Julia Raleigh Roadman. He followed the career of his maternal grandfather William Chelsey Roadman as a merchant, eventually becoming a partner in the firm known as Jones, Smith and Company which consisted of George Jones, James Jones and W. R. Smith. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were influential members of the Whig party in Cocke County, Tennessee.



Photograph placed on the Pisgah Presbyterian Cemetery site at findagrave.com by Joel Davenport. William and Elizabeth Smith are listed within the dark rectangle on the left side of the picture.



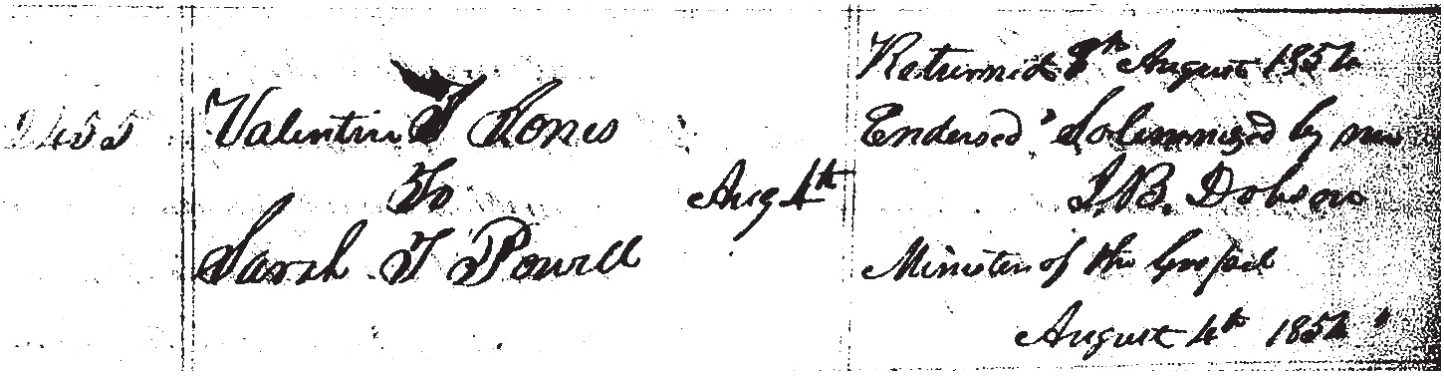


Left: *Photo added by Thomas on the findagrave.com memorial 98130791 for Elizabeth Jones Smith.* ***Right:*** *Photo added by Tom Going on the findagrave.com memorial 14246969 for William Roadman Smith.*

William and Elizabeth are both buried in the Pisgah Presbyterian Cemetery in Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee.

The fourth born child of George and Kezia Jones was **Valentine Sevier Jones**. In about 1859, he married Almeda Simpson, a daughter of Zadock Willett Simpson and Margaret Ann Bachman. He may have been married previously, on August 4, 1854, to Sarah T. Powell.

Valentine Sevier Jones was a victim of the 1873 cholera epidemic that also took the life of T. A. R. Nelson. Valentine died on July 11, 1873, and appears to have been buried in an unmarked grave in Old Harmony Graveyard in Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee, where his father and, perhaps,



Marriage record for Valentine S. Jones and Sarah T. Powell. The minister was J. B. Dobson. From familysearch.org.

his mother are also buried.

Almeda Simpson Jones died on February 13, 1919, and is buried in Zion Presbyterian Church Cemetery and shares a tombstone with her son Hal (Henry B.) and her daughter May (Mary). Two of her other children, Robert Sevier Jones and Francis Mack Jones, are buried in the same cemetery.

William Thomas (Tom) Jones was the youngest child of George and Kezia

EAST TENNESSEE.

Ravages of the Cholera—Prevalence of Bowel Diseases.

Mr. R. D. Black writes from Greeneville to the Knoxville *Chronicle* under date of the 11th inst. as follows: "A little gloom is thrown over us to-day by the sudden death of Mr. Vol. Jones, who was taken last night, or rather early this morning. He died at 5 P. M. He has been engaged in the Clerk and Master's office here for some time, and being born and raised here, was well known throughout the country. He had not felt well for a day or two, but like too many others, neglected his case until he was violently taken. It soon became apparent that he was beyond the reach of medical aid. He sank rapidly, and lay for several hours in an unconscious state. In my report last night I stated that Maj Temple's daughter died yesterday. It was his sister, a maiden lady. I am sorry that I was led into such an error, as I have tried to be particular in reporting, and up to this time had been perfectly correct. There are yet a few lingering cases that seem to be doing pretty well."

GREENEVILLE, TENN., July 12, 7 P. M.

MESSRS EDITORS—A short visit home, to-day, enables me to give you some items and a summary. Wm. Carson, Express agent here, died at Morristown, last night. V. S. Jones, Deputy C. & M., died here, yesterday, at 5 p. m. These increase the aggregate of deaths of our citizens from cholera, to fifty in one month.

At Greeneville, yesterday afternoon, Mr. V. S. Jones, Deputy Clerk & Master, died of cholera. He came from his place in the country, to town on Monday, and opened his office. On Thursday, he ate very freely of beans, and late in the night was attacked with symptoms of cholera. In two hours after he was attacked, he did not speak a word, and yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, died. He is a brother of Mrs. Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of Knoxville, and has many friends in our community who will deeply regret his untimely death. The announcement of the death of the daughter of Judge O. P. Temple, was a mistake, it being his sister

*Death notices for Valentine Sevier Jones published in **Left:** Nashville Union and American, July 15, 1873; **Upper Right:** Daily Press and Herald (Knoxville, TN), July 13, 1873; **Lower Right:** Daily Press and Herald (Knoxville, TN), July 12, 1873.*

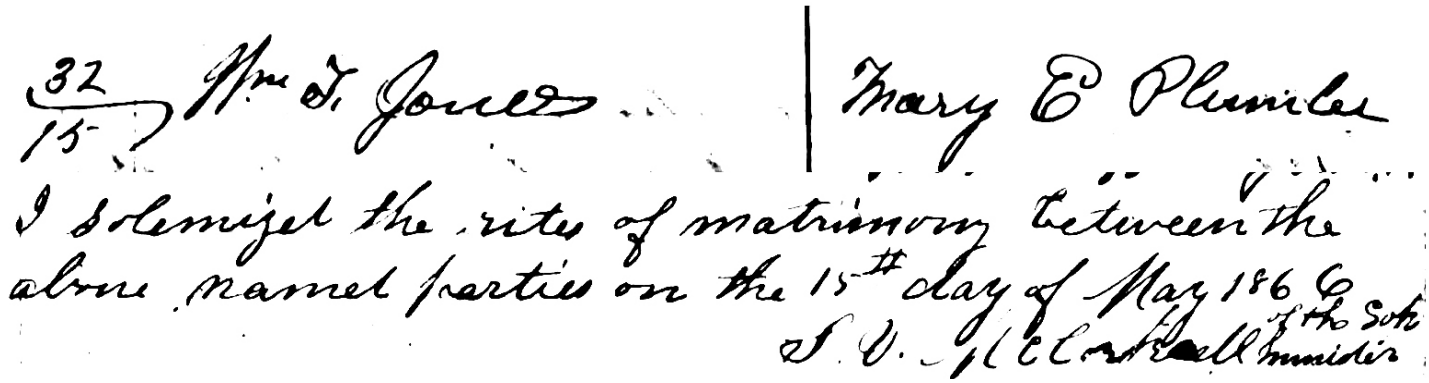
Mrs. Almeda Jones.

Mrs. Almeda Jones, possibly one of the oldest citizens of the 22nd district at the time of her death, died at an early hour this morning, aged 78 years. Mrs. Jones is survived by five children, all of whom were with her during her last hours. Funeral services will take place Saturday afternoon at 1 p. m. at Mt. Zion, on the south side of Chuckey river.



Left: *Obituary for Almeda Simpson Jones published in The Greeneville (Tennessee) Daily Sun, February 14, 1919.* ***Right:*** *Photo added by Shanda Dornburg on the findagrave.com memorial 63051122 for Almeda Simpson Jones.*

Jones to survive to adulthood. On May 15, 1866, four months before the death of his father George, he married Mary E. Plumlee (maiden surname was Butler). Mary was a widow of Edward M. Plumlee, a civil war soldier who died in 1865. Their three children became part of the household of Tom and Mary Jones as shown by the United States Census of 1870. Tom and Mary named their first child, who was born in 1867, after his father, George Jones. They ultimately had eight children of their own.

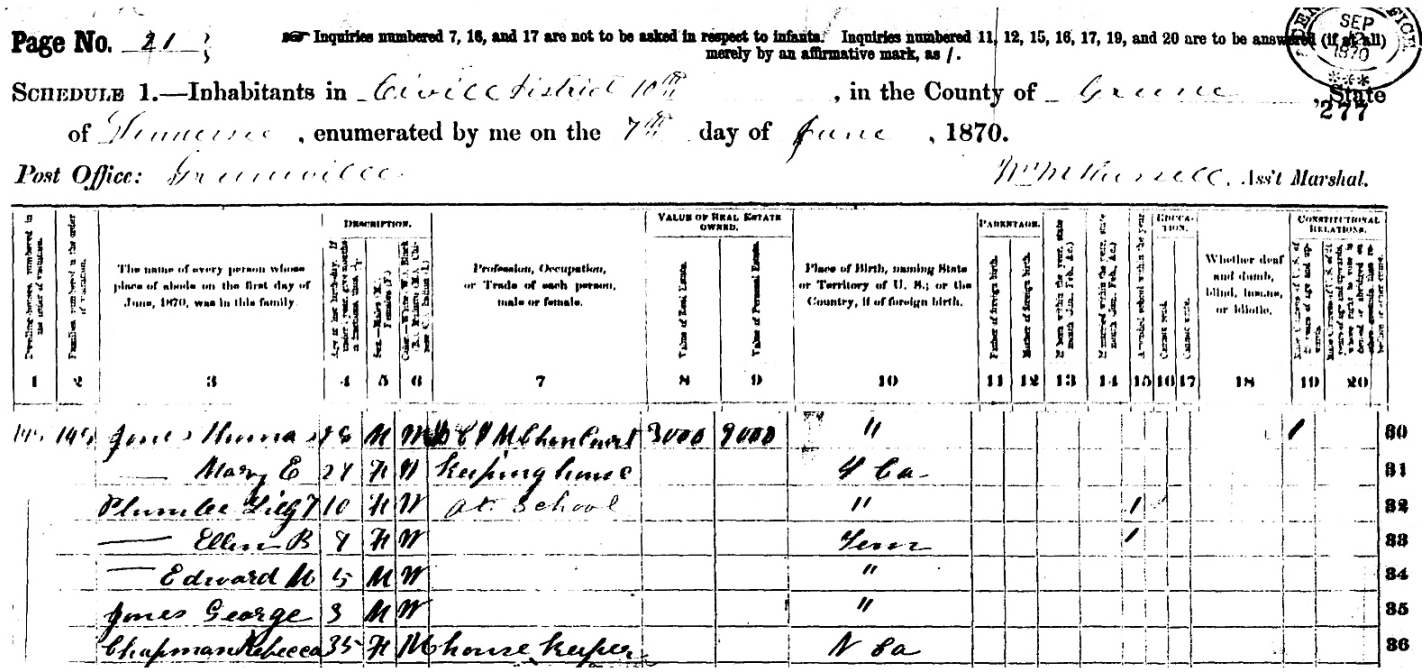

32 / 15 Wm T. Jones | Mary E Plumlee

I Solemnized the rites of matrimony between the above named parties on the 15th day of May 1866

S. V. McCorkle Minister

Marriage record for William Thomas Jones and Mary E. Plumlee. The minister was S. V. McCorkle, a son of F. A. McCorkle, the minister who had officiated at the wedding of his sisters Mary and Elizabeth Jones. From familysearch.org.

Tom was a well-known resident of East Tennessee, serving for many years as Deputy Clerk of Knox County. Two years before his death he moved to Nashville to become a bookkeeper in the office of the State Comptroller. He died in Nashville on December 20, 1896, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Old Gray Cemetery at Knoxville.



Page No. 21

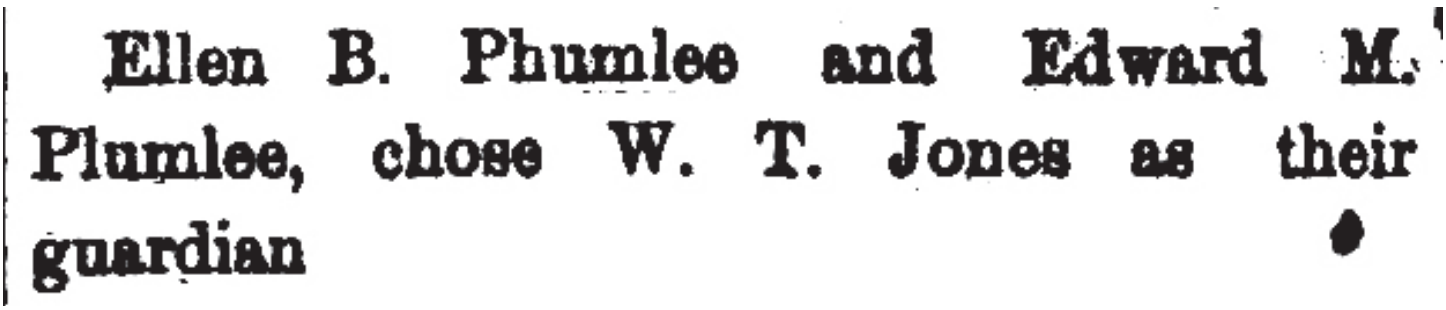
☞ Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Civil District 10th, in the County of Greene, State of Tennessee, enumerated by me on the 7th day of June, 1870.

Post Office: Greeneville. W. H. Thomas, Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling houses, numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Description: Age at last birthday. If under 1 year, give months.	Description: Sex—Males (M.), Females (F.)	Description: Color—White (W.), Black (B.), Mulatto (M.), Chinese (C.), Indian (I.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Parentage: Father of foreign birth.	Parentage: Mother of foreign birth.	Is born within the year, state month. (Jan., Feb., &c.)	Attended school within the year.	Can read.	Can write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	Constitutional Relations: Male citizens of U. S. of 21 years and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other than political or criminal grounds.	Constitutional Relations: Male citizens of U. S. of 21 years and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other than political or criminal grounds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
140		Jones Thomas	36	M	W	Ret'd M'Chant	3000	9000	Va	"								1		80
		— Mary E	27	F	W	Keeping house			Va	"										81
		Plumlee Ligt	10	M	W	At School			"	"				1	1					82
		— Ellen B	8	F	W				Tenn	"				1						83
		— Edward M	5	M	W				"	"										84
		Jones George	3	M	W				"	"										85
		Chapman Rebecca	35	F	M	House keeper			N Ca											86

Excerpted from the 1870 United States Census for the family of William Thomas and Mary E. Jones. Three children from the previous marriage of Mary to Edward M. Plumlee are listed along with her son with William Thomas, George Jones. From familysearch.org.



Ellen B. Phumlee and Edward M. Plumlee, chose W. T. Jones as their guardian

Excerpted from Knox County Court Proceedings published in the Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig and Chronicle of July 5, 1882, noting the fact that William Thomas Jones was chosen to be guardian of two of his wife's children from her previous marriage.

COL. W. T. JONES.

Death of a Popular Man, Formerly of Knoxville.

Col. William T. Jones died at his residence, No. 315 Main street, last night after an illness of several months. He was bookkeeper in the office of State Comptroller Harris and formerly lived in Knoxville.

Col. Jones was an upright man, popular with all who knew him. He was 52 years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

His remains will be conveyed to Knoxville to-night for interment.

W. T. JONES' FUNERAL.

Body Will Arrive Here This Morning. Interment this Afternoon.

The funeral of W. T. Jones will be held at the residence of J. L. Smith, 412 Commerce street this afternoon. The following have been requested to act as pall bearers John W. Conner, J. F. J. Lewis, W. A. Galbraith, George L. Maloney, E. C. Skaggs, W. R. Cooper. All friends and relatives of the family are invited.

The announcement of the death of Col. Jones, at Nashville, was received with a degree of surprise yesterday morning. For some time past it has been generally known that he was in bad health, but his death was not anticipated. The remains of Col. Jones will arrive in the city this morning and this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock will be laid to rest in Gray cemetery. Col. Jones was for sixteen years deputy county court clerk of Knox county. It was while in that office that he became so generally and favorably known; not only in Knox county, but throughout East Tennessee.

The offices of the county court clerk, and master will be closed to-day at noon, out of respect to the death of Col. Jones.

DEATH OF W. T. JONES

Of Bright Disease at the State Capitol Yesterday.

Special to The Journal.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Col. W. T. Jones, formerly of Knoxville, but recently in Comptroller Harris' office, died tonight of Bright's disease.

For sixteen years Mr. Jones was deputy county court clerk of Knox county, having served in that capacity through the administrations of Judge J. F. J. Lewis and John W. Conner. He was well and favorably known throughout Knox county and East Tennessee, his extensive acquaintance having been contracted while deputy clerk. In his earlier days he came to Knoxville from Washington county, and during his continued residence here was recognized as one of Knoxville's most prominent citizens. He has lived at Nashville for the past two years, having been in the comptroller's office, as above stated.

W. T. JONES DEAD.

Was an Old Citizen and Official of Knox County.

Special to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—W. T. Jones, ex-deputy clerk and master and ex-deputy county clerk of Knox county, died here today. He was a clerk in Comptroller Harris' office and had been dangerously ill for three or four weeks.

W. T. Jones was deputy county court clerk for a number of years in Knox county, having served last with John W. Conner.

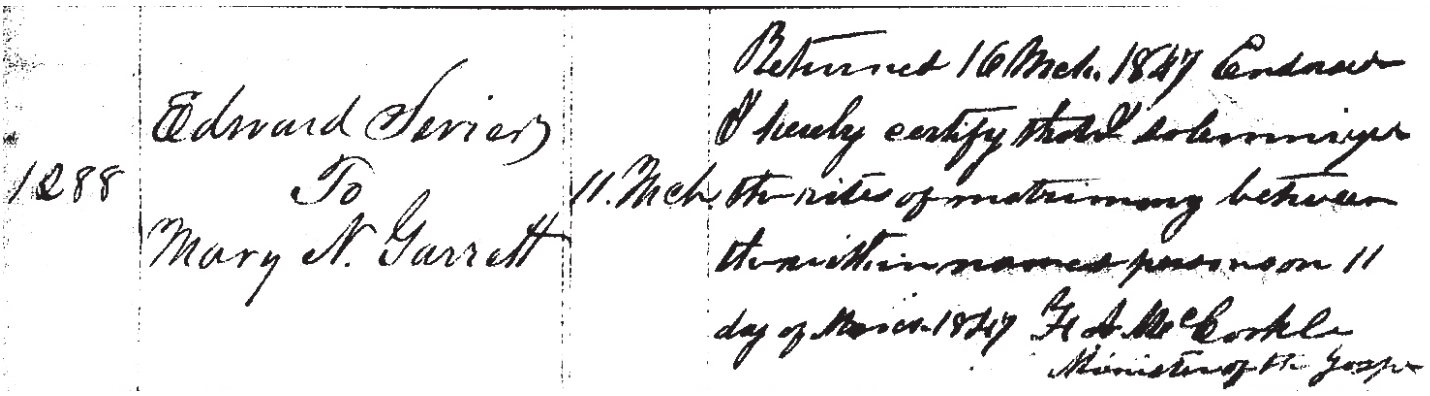
He has many friends in this city who will regret to learn of his untimely death.

Death notices for William Thomas Jones from ***Upper Left:*** *Nashville Banner, December 21, 1896;* ***Upper Right:*** *Journal and Tribune (Knoxville), December 23, 1896;* ***Lower Left:*** *ibid, December 22, 1896;* ***Lower Right:*** *ibid, December 21, 1896.*

Siblings of Sarah Lewis Garrett

The genealogy chart shown on page 18 lists the children of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett who survived to adulthood.

Mary Neilson Garrett was their oldest child and first to marry. On March 11, 1847, she married Edward Sevier, whose parents were Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier. He was a younger brother of Kezia Sevier Jones.


1288 Edward Sevier To Mary N. Garrett 11 March

Returned 16 March 1847 Endorsed
I hereby certify that I solemnized
the rites of matrimony between
the within named persons on 11
day of March 1847 F. A. McCorkle
Minister of the Gospel

Marriage record for Mary Neilson Garrett and Edward Sevier, married in Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee. The minister F. A. McCorkle was the husband of Isabel Sevier, one of Edward's sisters. From familysearch.org.

Ed and Mary lived in Greeneville for a few years after their marriage. The 1850 United States Census shows that two of their eventual four children were born there. By 1860, Mary and all four of their children had moved back to North Carolina and were enumerated in the census of that year as living with her parents. The location of Ed at the time is not known with certainty but he may have remained in Greeneville for a while or have been in Asheville establishing a home for his family for his remaining years.

An excerpt of Selden Nelson's 1908 article on the descendants of Robert Sevier describing the family of Ed and Mary can be found on the next page.

Edward Sevier, eleventh child of Valentine and Nancy D. Sevier, is the only one of this set living. He is 81 years old, and resides with his children, Joseph and Sallie Sevier, in Asheville, N. C. He is in very feeble health. He married Miss Mary Neilson Garrett. There are four children, and all live at Asheville, N. C.

James Valentine Sevier married Miss Mary Reynolds and they have seven children.

Dr. Daniel Sevier married Miss Templeton.

Dr. Joseph Sevier married Miss Rollins.

James V. Sevier, Jr., Mary, Dorothy, William and Charles unmarried.

Nannie Sevier, the second child of Edward and Mary Garrett Sevier, married Henry Reynolds, who died in 1897, leaving twelve children.

Edward Reynolds married Miss Hoffman, Asheville.

William Reynolds, married Miss Turnbull, Asheville.

Sallie Reynolds married L. F. Leeper, White Pine.

Joseph Reynolds married Miss Schnelle, of Cincinnati, and they now live near Asheville.

Susan Reynolds married William W. Bean, proof reader for The Sentinel, and resides at 512 Morgan street.

Walter Reynolds is unmarried and lives in Philadelphia.

Charles, Mary, Nannie, John, Lewis, and Lucy Reynolds are unmarried and reide with their mother at Asheville, N. C.

MR. EDWARD SEVIER DIES AT EIGHTY THREE

Mr. Edward Sevier one of the oldest residents of this county died at his home on Hill street last night about ten o'clock after having been an invalid for nearly eleven years. Mr. Sevier was born in Greenville, Tenn., July 20, 1826, and came to Buncombe county during the war. He was the last surviving child of Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier who were among the early settlers of Eastern Tennessee.

Mr. Sevier leaves a large number of descendants living in the county who are prominent in its political and professional life. Dr. Dan Sevier and Dr. J. E. Sevier are his grand sons. He has two sons and two daughters living. His sons are Messrs. J. V. Sevier and his daughters are Mrs. N. J. Reynolds and Miss S. E. Sevier.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The family requests that Tennessee papers will please copy this notice.

Left: *The family of Edward and Mary Sevier excerpted from an article by Selden Nelson published in the Knoxville Sentinel, February 8, 1908, on descendants of Robert Sevier. Edward Sevier was a younger brother of Kezia Sevier Jones and Mary Neilson Garrett was an older sister of Sarah Lewis Garrett.*

Right: *Obituary for Edward Sevier published in the Asheville (North Carolina) Citizen Times on October 12, 1909.*

EDWARD SEVIER.

One of Asheville's Oldest Citizens, Died Last Night After Long Illness.

Edward Sevier, the last surviving child of Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier, who were among the early settlers of East Tennessee, died here last night at the age of 83 years. Mr. Sevier, who was one of the oldest citizens of the town, was born in Greeneville, Tenn., July 20, 1826, and came to Buncombe county during the civil war. He leaves a large number of descendants living in this county who are prominent in the political, social and professional life of the community, two of his grandsons, Dr. D. E. Sevier and Dr. J. T. Sevier, being among the town's most prominent physicians.

Mr. Sevier, who had been an invalid for the past eleven years, enjoyed a wide circle of close personal friends. Surviving besides grandchildren and great grandchildren, are two sons and two daughters, J. V. Sevier of this county being one of the sons and Mrs. N. J. Reynolds and Miss S. E. Sevier the daughters. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

OLD CITIZEN DEAD

Edward Sevier, Descendant of Asheville's First Settler, Dies.

(Special to Daily News.)

Asheville, Oct. 13.—Edward Sevier, the last surviving child of Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier, who were among the early settlers of East Tennessee, died Tuesday night at the age of 83 years. Mr. Sevier, who was one of the oldest citizens of the town, was born in Greenville, Tenn., July 20, 1826, and came to Buncombe county during the Civil war. He leaves a large number of descendants living in this county, who are prominent in the political, social and professional life of the community, two of his grandsons, Dr. D. E. Sevier and Dr. J. T. Sevier, being among the town's most prominent physicians.



Upper Left: *Obituary for Edward Sevier published in the Asheville (North Carolina) Gazette News on October 12, 1909.* ***Upper Right:*** *Obituary for Edward Sevier published in the Greensboro (North Carolina) Daily News on October 12, 1909.* ***Lower Left:*** *Photograph of the Riverside Cemetery gravestones of Edward (on the left) and Mary (on the right) Sevier taken by the author in October of 2017.*





Left: *Gravestone marking the burial site of Mary Neilson Garrett Sevier.* ***Right:*** *Gravestone marking the burial site of Edward Sevier. Both photographs were taken at the Riverside Cemetery in Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, by the author in October of 2017.*

Mary died on April 11, 1884, and is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina. Ed died on October 11, 1909, and is buried next to Mary in Riverside Cemetery. Their four children are also buried there nearby.

Elizabeth Elvira Garrett was the second child of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett. She never married and lived in the family home at Warm Springs after her parents died. The exact date of her death has not been found but she is listed in the household of her brother Charles Thomas Garrett in the United States census for 1900 and 1910. She is not listed in the 1920 United States census. She is buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery at Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina, date unknown.

Cammie Garrett Henry, who visited Hot Springs, North Carolina, in 1893, referred to Elizabeth as Aunt Bett. A photo of Aunt Bett in her garden there, presumably taken by Cammie during her visit to Hot Springs in 1893, was found in the Cammie G. Henry Research Center. Another photo of Elizabeth found there was taken by an unidentified cousin in August of 1908. She is shown at a spinning wheel which Cammie noted was in her possession (There are several spinning wheels now in the Melrose Plantation house, but the specific one shown in the picture was not identified during my visit in 2017.) It was also noted that Elizabeth said the servants called the wheel "Miss Lizzie's Plaything."

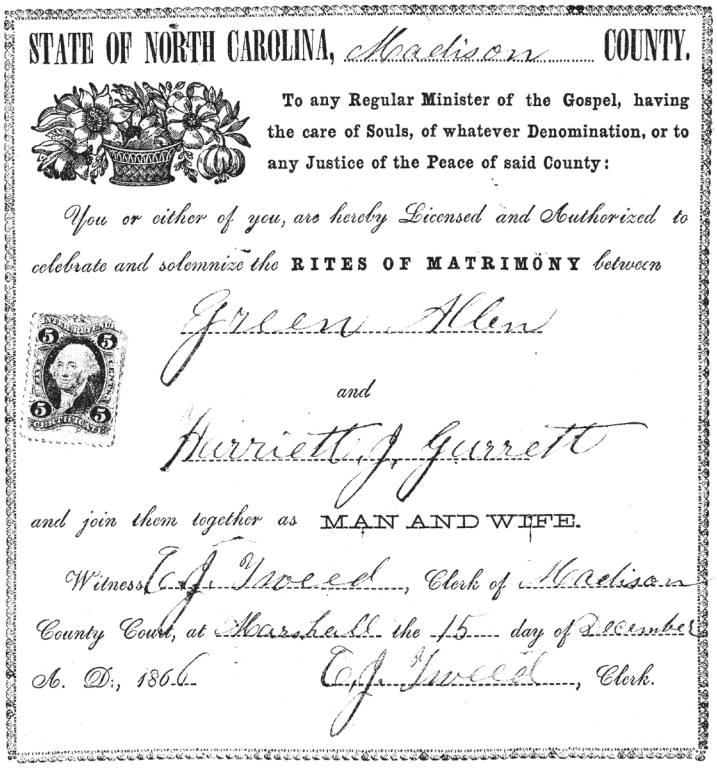




Photographs of Elizabeth Elvira Garrett obtained from the Cammie G. Henry Research Center courtesy of Ms. Mary Linn Wernet. ***Left:*** *In the garden at Hot Springs, North Carolina, in 1893.* ***Right:*** *At her spinning wheel at Hot Springs in 1908.*

Named after her mother, **Jane Harriet Garrett** was born on October 10, 1832. She was the fourth child and daughter born in the Garrett family and was usually referred to as Harriet.

On December 15, 1866, Harriet married Green Allen of Cocke County, Tennessee. Green was a farmer and the couple settled there after marriage. They had two children before Harriet died on August 11, 1873. This was



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Madison COUNTY.

To any Regular Minister of the Gospel, having the care of Souls, of whatever Denomination, or to any Justice of the Peace of said County:

You or either of you, are hereby Licensed and Authorized to celebrate and solemnize the RITES OF MATRIMONY between

Green Allen

and

Harriett J. Garrett

and join them together as MAN AND WIFE.

Witness C. J. Sneed, Clerk of Madison County Court, at Marshall the 15 day of December A. D., 1866.

C. J. Sneed, Clerk.



Left: *Certificate of Marriage for Harriet J. Garrett and Green Allen on December 15, 1866. From familysearch.org.* ***Right:*** *Photograph of the tombstone for Harriet I. Garrett in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery at Hot Springs, North Carolina, added by Mike Gahagan to findagrave.com memorial ID 8974121.*

Death of Green Allen.

The death of this well-known citizen, at Wolf Creek, on the evening of the 8th instant, will be learned with sincere regret and lamented by a large number of friends and acquaintances who esteemed him in life as a man of excellent traits of character; generous, warm-hearted, kind and beneficent. The deceased had been in poor health, says the Newport *Citizen*, for a number of years, and his death while not momentarily expected was no surprise. He was born and raised in Cocke county and in the house in which he died, his father having settled there in the eighteenth century. His age was 73 years and 10 months. Peace to his ashes.

Death notice for Green Allen published in the Morristown Gazette, June 19, 1889.

about the time of the birth of their second child, George, so she possibly died from complications of child birth. She is buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery at Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina. The name on her tombstone is Harriet I. Garrett.

Green Allen died on June 8, 1889, and is probably buried in Cocke County, Tennessee.

William Neilson Garrett, born on March 1, 1835, was the oldest son of James Rob-

ert and Jane Harriet Garrett. On December 6, 1866, he married Elizabeth Joella Foster in Spartanburg, South Carolina (She was my third cousin four times removed on my father's side.). By 1870, William and Joella were living in Hardin County, Tennessee, adjacent to his sister Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones and her family according to the United States census of that year.

On the 6th instant, [by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D., Col. Wm. Garrett, of North Carolina, to Miss E. Joella Foster, of Spartanburg.

Notice of the marriage of William Neilson Garrett and Elizabeth Joella Foster on December 6, 1866, in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Published in the Charleston (South Carolina) Daily News on December 15, 1866.

William and Joella lived near the Jones family in Hardin County until Sarah moved to Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma, in the early twentieth century. Joella died early in the year 1892, and was buried on February 1 in Bethel Cemetery, south of Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee. William died January 5, 1912, and is buried in Bethel as well. His Confederate Army history is discussed later.

Stephen Robert Garrett, the second son of James Robert and Jane Harriet

NIXON.

Mrs. Garret was buried at Bethel on Monday, Feb. 1st. A large crowd of friends and relatives present.

W. C. Wood and wife were in our community recently.

Col. W N. Garrett died on the 5th inst., at the ripe old age of 77 years. He leaves three sons, one daughter and a host of friends who mourn him. Col. Garrett joined the Confederate army in '61 and was surrendered when Robt E. Lee surrendered. His remains were laid to rest at Bethel, Rev. J. C. Paulk conducting the service.

Death notices ftom the Savannah (Tennessee) Courier. ***Left:*** *for Joella Garrett, February 11, 1892; W. C. Wood and wife Kizzie (her neice) were present for her burial.* ***Right:*** *For William Garrett, January 19, 1912.*







Left: *Photo of the gravestone for William Nelson (Neilson) Garrett placed on findagrave.com memorial ID 19147256 by Dennis Yerbey.* ***Top Right:*** *Closeup photo of William Garrett's gravestone placed on his findagrave.com memorial by Mike Daley.* ***Bottom Right:*** *Photo of the tombstone for Joella Foster Garrett placed on findagrave.com memorial ID 19997545 by TombstoneChavers.*

WAR DEPARTMENT
O. Q. M. G. Form No. 623
Approved Aug. 12, 1913
Revised July 15, 1929

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE

ORIGINAL

8888

Name	Rank	Company	U. S. Regiment, State Organization, or Vessel	Date of Death
Garrett, William Nelson	Lt.Col.	E	64th N.C.Inf. C.S.A.	Jan. 5- 1912.

Name of Cemetery	Located in or near— City	State	If World War Veteran— Division	State	Emblem
Church, Nixon	Savannah, Tenn.	Tenn.			Christian Hebrew None

TO BE SHIPPED TO Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Pres., at Savannah Hardin, Tenn.
(Name of consignee) (Give town, county, and State)

POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE Savannah, Tenn. via Tenn. River Pkt. Co.

DEC 9 1930

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Verified
Ordered TATE, GEORGIA JAN 17 1931
From
Shipped FEB - 6 1931

I hereby agree to accept the headstone at above destination, freight prepaid, and properly place same at decedent's grave.

This application is for the UNMARKED* grave of a Soldier† It is understood the stone will be furnished and delivered at the railroad station or steamboat landing above indicated, at Government expense, freight prepaid, and agreed it will be promptly removed and set up at private expense.

249530 Shiloh Chapter, #371, U.D.C., *Applicant.*
Address Savannah, Tenn. Date Nov, 27, 1930

*Stones must not be requested for any grave at which a private stone, monument, or other permanent marker is already erected or is to be erected.
†State whether soldier, sailor, marine, Army nurse, etc.

3—3654

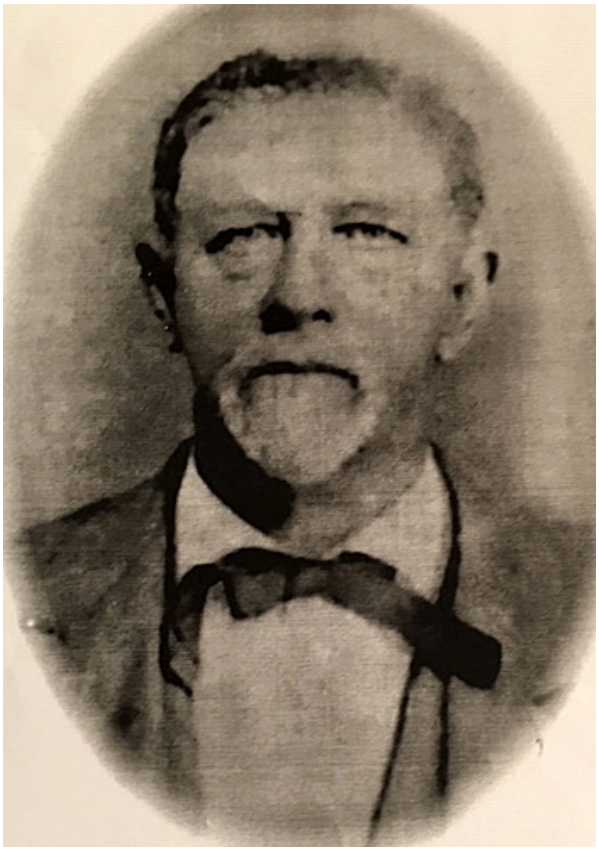
The grave of William Neilson Garrett appears to have remained unmarked until the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) made application for his headstone in 1930 (authorized for private cemeteries in 1929). From familysearch.org.

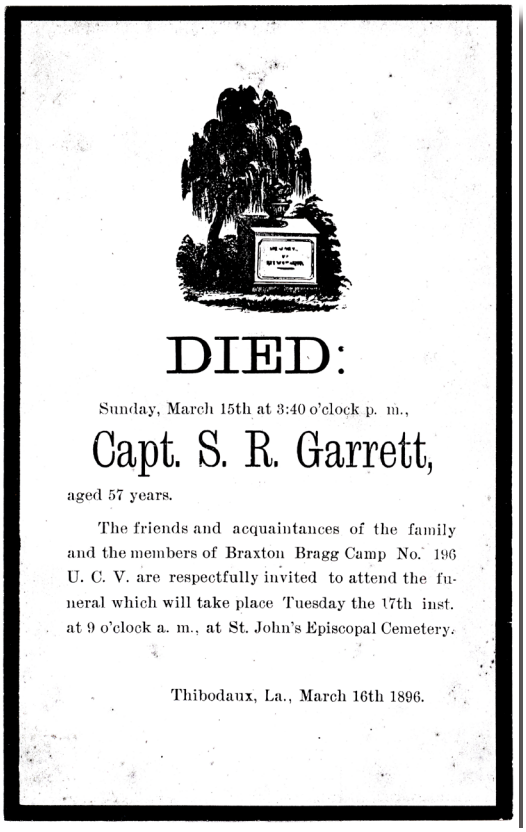
Garrett, was born on November 10, 1838. By 1860, Stephen had moved out of the household of his parents and siblings and moved south. Before eventually living in Louisiana, he may have gone to South Carolina for a brief stay with his Garrett relatives there.

On February 21, 1864, while on leave from his position in the Confederate Army, Stephen married Leudivine Erwin in Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. She was a daughter of Isaac Erwin and Marie Carmelite Picou. Her father's sister, Leodocia Erwin, was married to William Blount Robertson, a direct descendant of James Robertson and therefore related to my 6th great grandfather, Charles Robertson.

Stephen was an alcoholic and died of a liver abcess on March 15, 1896.

Leudivine died on February 5, 1935, at Melrose Plantation, the home of her





DIED:

Sunday, March 15th at 3:40 o'clock p. m.,

Capt. S. R. Garrett,

aged 57 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and the members of Braxton Bragg Camp No. 196 U. C. V. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place Tuesday the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock a. m., at St. John's Episcopal Cemetery.

Thibodaux, La., March 16th 1896.

Left: *Image of Stephen Robert Garrett obtained from Sarah Dulaney.* ***Right:*** *Death notice for Stephen Robert Garrett obtained from the Cammie G. Henry Research Center courtesy of Ms. Mary Linn Wernet.*

daughter Carmelita Garrett Henry. She had been living with her daughter for several years before her death.

CAPT. STEPHEN R. GARRETT,

for years a resident of this town and parish, passed into eternity last Sunday evening, aged 57 years. He had been sick but a short while and his death was therefore a great surprise to his many friends and acquaintances in this community. Capt. Garrett, who was a native of West Baton Rouge, was an excellent plantation manager and pursued sugar planting for many years. During the war between the States he made a brilliant record as a fearless soldier and a trustworthy and efficient officer, having served as a lieutenant. The deceased was interred Tuesday morning in St. John's cemetery after appropriate services were held at the Presbyterian Church by Rev. E. J. Young. A gentle and estimable wife, and a brilliant daughter and a promising son survive him.

Stephen R. Garret.

(Special to the Picayune.)

Thibodaux, La., March 16.—Mr. Stephen R. Garrett, a well known citizen of Lafourche parish for the past thirty years, died yesterday evening at his residence on Canal street, in Thibodaux, after an illness of short duration, at the age of 57 years. Deceased was a native of West Baton Rouge parish, and was noted for his genial and social characteristics, for honesty and justice in all business dealings, and for a deep and abiding interest in everything that was calculated to promote the general welfare or enhance public prosperity. He was one of the most skillful managers and cultivators in the sugar-growing region of Louisiana. The deceased was a brave and courageous soldier, as well as an efficient and capable officer in Winchester's famous battery of artillery, C. S. A., that did much and valiant service in the campaigns on bayou Teche and elsewhere in the trans-Mississippi department during the great war.

The deceased was a member of Braxton Bragg Camp No. 196, U. C. V., of Thibodaux, and will be followed to the tomb by many of his late comrades. At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, after the services in the Presbyterian church, by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Young, his remains will be taken to St. John's Protestant cemetery and laid away to await the resurrection of the dead.

GARRETT—The sad news was received here today by friends, telling of the death of Mrs. C. Garret, mother of Mrs. Cammie Garrett Henry at Melrose, Natchitoches parish, La., which took place Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of over two years. The remains were taken today to Thibodaux, La., for interment in the family cemetery. The many friends here of Mrs. Garrett and her daughter, Mrs. Henry, will be pained to learn of the passing of this dear old lady, who had reached the advanced age of over ninety years. Besides her daughter, she leaves one son, Stephen Garrett, of New Roads, La. The family have the sympathy of their many friends in this city.

Death notices for Stephen Robert and Leudivine Erwin Garrett from ***Left:*** *Lafourche Cornet (Thibodaux, Louisiana), March 19, 1896;* ***Upper Right:*** *Times Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana), March 17, 1896;* ***Lower Right:*** *Town Talk (Alexandria, Louisiana) February 6, 1935.*





Upper Left: *Leudivine Erwin Garrett.* ***Upper Right:*** *Cammie Garrett Henry, daughter of Stephen and Leudivine Garrett.* ***Lower Left:*** *Photograph of the entrance to the Cammie G. Henry Research Center taken by the author in November, 2011.*



Photographs of Leudivine and Cammie were obtained from the Cammie G. Henry Research Center courtesy of Ms. Mary Linn Wernet.

Stephen and Leudivine Garrett are buried in Saint John's Episcopal Cemetery in Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.





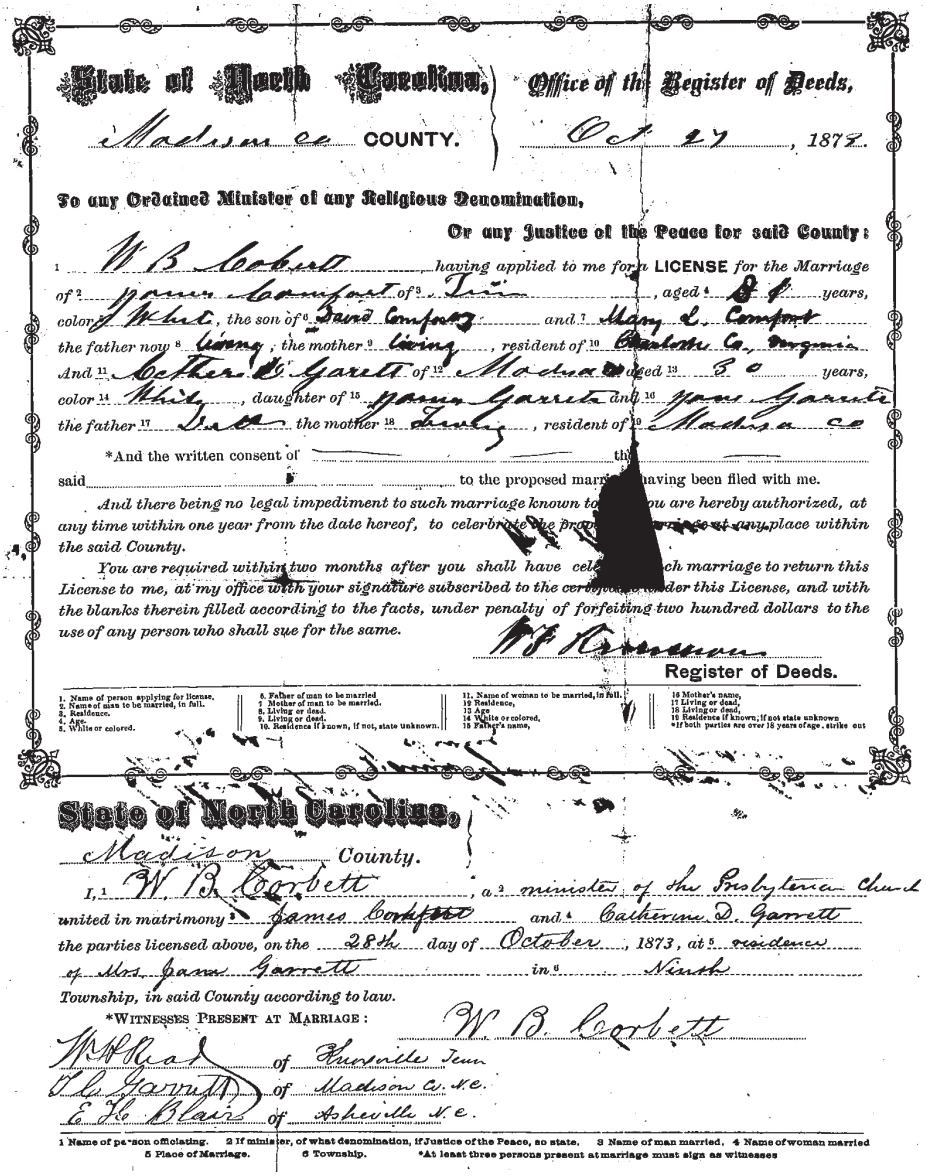


Photographs of gravesites of Stephen and Leudivine Garrett in the Saint John's Episcopal cemetery in Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. ***Top:*** *Leudivine on left side (by Roni on findagrave.com memorial ID 23397661.* ***Bottom:*** *Findagrave photos by Bobby and Carol Estes.*

Catherine "Kate" Douglas Garrett was the youngest daughter of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett. She was born on January 5, 1843 and was the only Garrett child given the Douglas family name.

On October 28, 1873, Kate married James Comfort in the Garrett family home at Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina. James was a young attorney at Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee.

James Comfort died on November 4, 1900 and is buried in the New Gray Cemetery at Knoxville. He had become a highly repected attorney in the



State of North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds,

Madison Co COUNTY. Oct 27, 1873

To any Ordained Minister of any Religious Denomination,

Or any Justice of the Peace for said County:

1 W B Corbett having applied to me for a LICENSE for the Marriage of 2 James Comfort of 3 Tenn, aged 4 28 years, color 5 White, the son of 6 David Comfort and 7 Mary L. Comfort the father now 8 living, the mother 9 living, resident of 10 Charlotte Co, Virginia And 11 Catherine D. Garrett of 12 Madison Co aged 13 30 years, color 14 White, daughter of 15 James Garrett and 16 Jane Garrett the father 17 Dec'd the mother 18 Living, resident of 19 Madison Co

*And the written consent of [redacted] th

said [redacted] to the proposed marr[redacted] having been filed with me.

And there being no legal impediment to such marriage known to [redacted]ou are hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the date hereof, to celebrate the prop[redacted]rriage at any place within the said County.

You are required within two months after you shall have cel[redacted]ch marriage to return this License to me, at my office with your signature subscribed to the cer[redacted]under this License, and with the blanks therein filled according to the facts, under penalty of forfeiting two hundred dollars to the use of any person who shall sue for the same.

W B Corbett
Register of Deeds.

1. Name of person applying for license. 2. Name of man to be married, in full. 3. Residence. 4. Age. 5. White or colored. | 6. Father of man to be married. 7. Mother of man to be married. 8. Living or dead. 9. Living or dead. 10. Residence if known, if not, state unknown. | 11. Name of woman to be married, in full. 12 Residence, 13 Age 14 White or colored, 15 Father's name, | 16 Mother's name, 17 Living or dead, 18 Living or dead, 19 Residence if known, if not state unknown *If both parties are over 18 years of age, strike out

State of North Carolina,

Madison County.

I, 1 W B Corbett, a 2 minister of the Presbyterian Church united in matrimony 3 James Comfort and 4 Catherine D. Garrett the parties licensed above, on the 28th day of October, 1873, at 5 residence of Mrs. Jane Garrett in 6 Ninth Township, in said County according to law.

*WITNESSES PRESENT AT MARRIAGE: W B Corbett

W M Read of Knoxville Tenn
A L Garrett of Madison Co. N.C.
E H Blair of Asheville N.C.

1 Name of person officiating. 2 If minister, of what denomination, if Justice of the Peace, so state. 3 Name of man married. 4 Name of woman married 5 Place of Marriage. 6 Township. *At least three persons present at marriage must sign as witnesses

Marriage certificate for Catherine Douglas Garrett and James Comfort. From familysearch.org.

city and was serving as treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee at the time of his death. Kate later moved to California to live with one of their daughters and died there in Los Angeles County on January 4, 1924. She is buried alongside James in New Gray Cemetery.

JAMES COMFORT

DIED SUNDAY, AFTER VERY BRIEF ILLNESS.

One of Knoxville's Leading Lawyers. Bar Held Meeting Today—Memorial at University.

James Comfort died Sunday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock, at his home, 1610 Bell avenue. He had been confined to his bed since Thursday, October 25, although he has been in bad health for several months. His death came as a great shock to his scores of friends, although it was not a surprise to others most intimate with him.

The funeral services were conducted at the residence this afternoon, Rev. Jas. Park, D. D., his pastor and an intimate friend, officiating. The interment followed in new Gray cemetery. A special choir furnished music appropriate to the occasion. The pall bearers were Dr. W. H. Richards, Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Maj. T. S. Webb, Maj. C. E. Lucky, John W. Green, and James Maynard. A large concourse of friends were present to pay this last tribute of respect to one held in highest esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. Comfort's death was the result of stomach trouble, from which he has been suffering since his youth. This took an acute form a few weeks ago, and caused frequent hemorrhages which weakened his physical condition.

He rallied a week before his death, and was allowed to see some of his friends., However, he sank again and rapidly grew worse until Saturday his physician and family knew the inevitable was near.

His entire family was with him during his illness, except one daughter, Miss Jean Comfort, who was absent attending college at Germantown, Pa. She was telegraphed Saturday as to her father's condition and left immediately for home arriving at 4:20 o'clock Sunday morning, and was at his bedside when death occurred. Mr. Comfort was conscious to the last. Early Sunday morning he requested that Dr. T. W. Jordan, of the University of Tennessee, be sent for. Dr. Jordan arrived about 5 o'clock, and at the request of Mr. Comfort read from the scriptures the 23rd Psalm beginning "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." He talked with Dr. Jordan for sometime and then called his family to the bedside, bestowing his blessings upon each. From then until death came, all members of his family were about the bedside. Shortly after noon, as stated, he closed his eyes in death, passing to the beyond without a struggle.

James Cofort was born January 11, 1842, in Charlotte county, Virginia. In 1862, at the age of twenty, he graduated from Princeton University. He was the son of David Comfort, a member of a prominent Virginia family. For two years after graduating he taught school at Edgewood near Princeton. Shortly after that time, he came to Knoxville and was tutor in the family of Col. John Williams, when Gen. J. C. J., Col. Thos. L., and John Williams, of Knoxville, were his pupils. He studied law under Judge W. H. Sneed, and after being admitted to the bar was associated with him in practice. He was afterwards in partnership with Judge J. F. J. Lewis and later with L. H. Spilman, which partnership continued until his death. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee since 1878, and for the past eleven years has been treasurer of the board. In the seventies, Mr. Comfort was united in marriage with Miss Kate Garrett, of North Carolina. She together with their three children, James C. Comfort, and Misses Mary and Jean Comfort, survive him. He was a loving father, and kind and affectionate husband as well as a valued friend. To use the words of a friend, "Nothing too good can be said of him."

The board of trustees of the university will meet Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take suitable action regarding Mr. Comfort's death.

MRS. KATE G. COMFORT

Mrs. Kate Garrett Comfort, of Los Angeles, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth Smith, there Jan. 4. The body will be brought to Knoxville the latter part of the week for burial. Mrs. Comfort was well known and had many friends here.

COMFORT—The body of Mrs. Kate Garrett Comfort, who died Friday, January 4 ,at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth Smith, at Los Angeles, Calif., will arrive in Knoxville this afternoon on Southern Railway train due at 2:45 o'clock. The body will be taken from the train to New Gray cemetery for funeral and interment.

Rev. Herbert Booth Smith telegraphed friends in Knoxville yesterday that the funeral party would arrive here this afternoon. The party was in New Orleans Friday. Details for the funeral had not been announced Friday night. Mrs. Comfort was well known and had a large number of friends in Knoxville.

Left: *Obituary for James Comfort published in the Knoxville Sentinel (Tennessee) on November 5, 1900.* ***Top Right:*** *Notice of the death of Kate Garrett Comfort published in the Knoxville News Sentinel on January 7, 1924.* ***Bottom Right:*** *Notice of the funeral of Kate Garrett Comfort published in the Journal and Tribune (Knoxville, Tennessee) on January 12, 1924.*







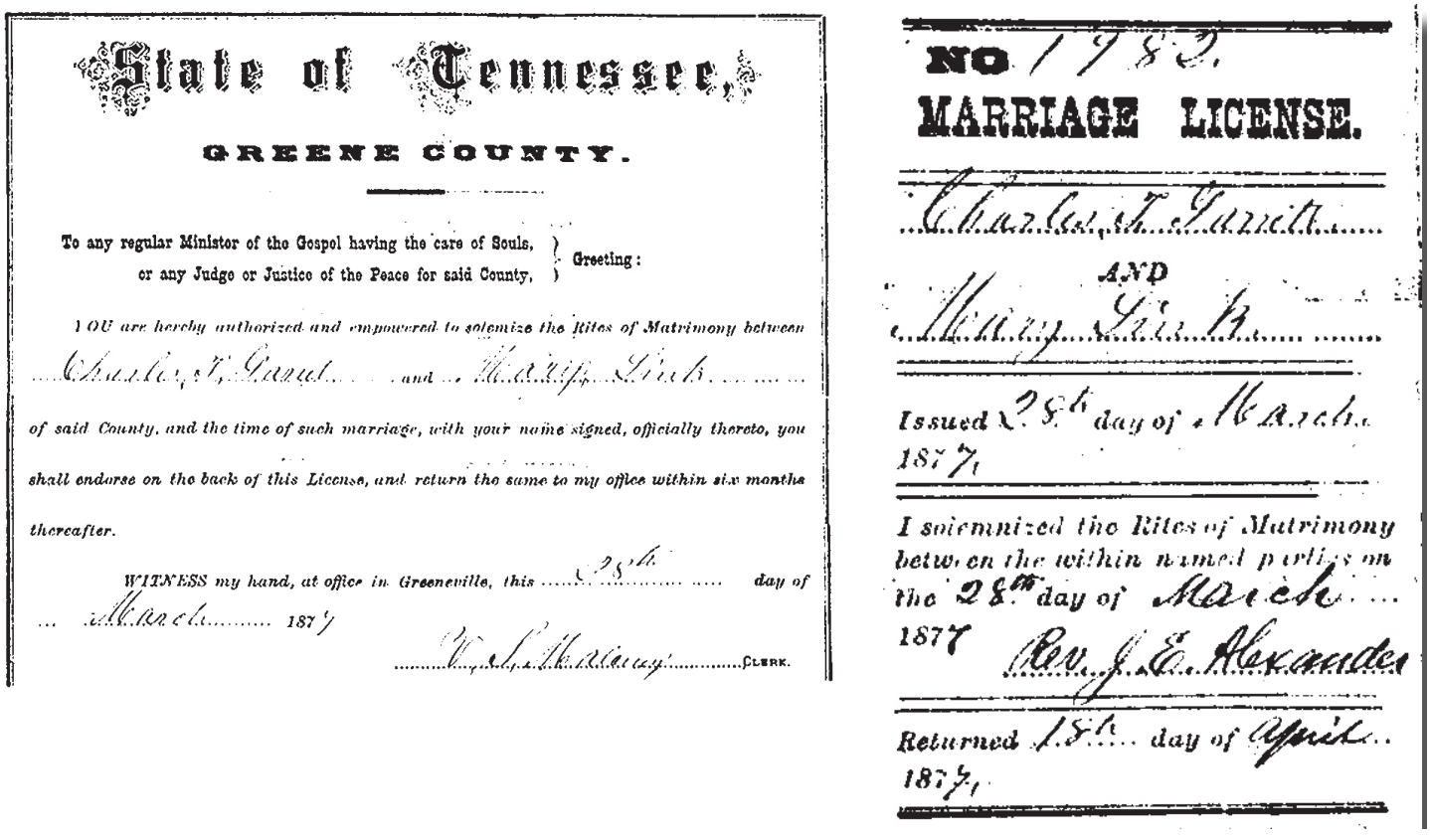


Photographs of the gravestones in New Gray Cemetery, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, for James Comfort (left) and Catherine Garrett Comfort (right) next to one another copied from findagrave.com Memorial ID 155621066 (James) and Memorial ID 155621178 (Kate). ***Top Photographs:*** *Added to the Memorials by Allison Hotchkiss.* ***Bottom Photographs:*** *Added to the Memorials by Michael McNeal.*

The youngest child of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett was **Charles Thomas Garrett**, usually referred to as Tom. On March 28, 1877, Tom married Mary Link, a daughter of John Ephraim and Caroline Hoss Link, in Greene County, Tennessee. He was the last of the Garrett children to be married.

Tom continued to manage the family farm at Warm Springs and promoted it whenever the opportunity arose. He and his sister Elizabeth were the only Garrett children who lived on the Garrett homesite after their mother died in 1875. Elizabeth died between 1910 and 1920 and Tom died in 1924.

Mary Link Garrett died on January 21, 1897, and is buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery, located on what was the Garrett family home and farm at Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina (findagrave.com Memorial ID 8975161). Tom was married again to Sally Frazier (listed as Sarah



State of Tennessee,

GREENE COUNTY.

To any regular Minister of the Gospel having the care of Souls, or any Judge or Justice of the Peace for said County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby authorized and empowered to solemize the Rites of Matrimony between Charles T. Garrett and Mary Link of said County, and the time of such marriage, with your name signed, officially thereto, you shall endorse on the back of this License, and return the same to my office within six months thereafter.

WITNESS my hand, at office in Greeneville, this 28th day of March 1877

W. A. Haltaway CLERK.

NO 1783.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Charles T. Garrett

AND

Mary Link

Issued 28th day of March 1877

I solemnized the Rites of Matrimony between the within named parties on the 28th day of March 1877 Rev. J. E. Alexander

Returned 18th day of April 1877

Marriage credentials for Charles Thomas Garrett and Mary Link issued in Greene County, Tennessee. Their marriage took place on the same date as the issuance of the license, March 28, 1877.

J. Garrett, age 36, on the 1910 United States census) on an unknown date. It was the second marriage for both of them. I know nothing of her origin except that she is listed as having been born in North Carolina on the 1910 United States census. She is not listed with Tom on the 1900 or on the 1920 United States census so she appears to have died between 1910 and 1920. She is buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery (findagrave.com Memorial ID 8975162).

Charles Thomas Garrett died May 2, 1924 and is also buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery (findagrave.com Memorial ID 8974158).

Mrs. Mary L. Garrett, wife of C. T. Garrett, died last night at her home at Hot Springs. Her husband and four children survive. Mrs. Garrett was a sister-in-law of Capt. Ed. Sevier of Asheville, and had many friends in this city.

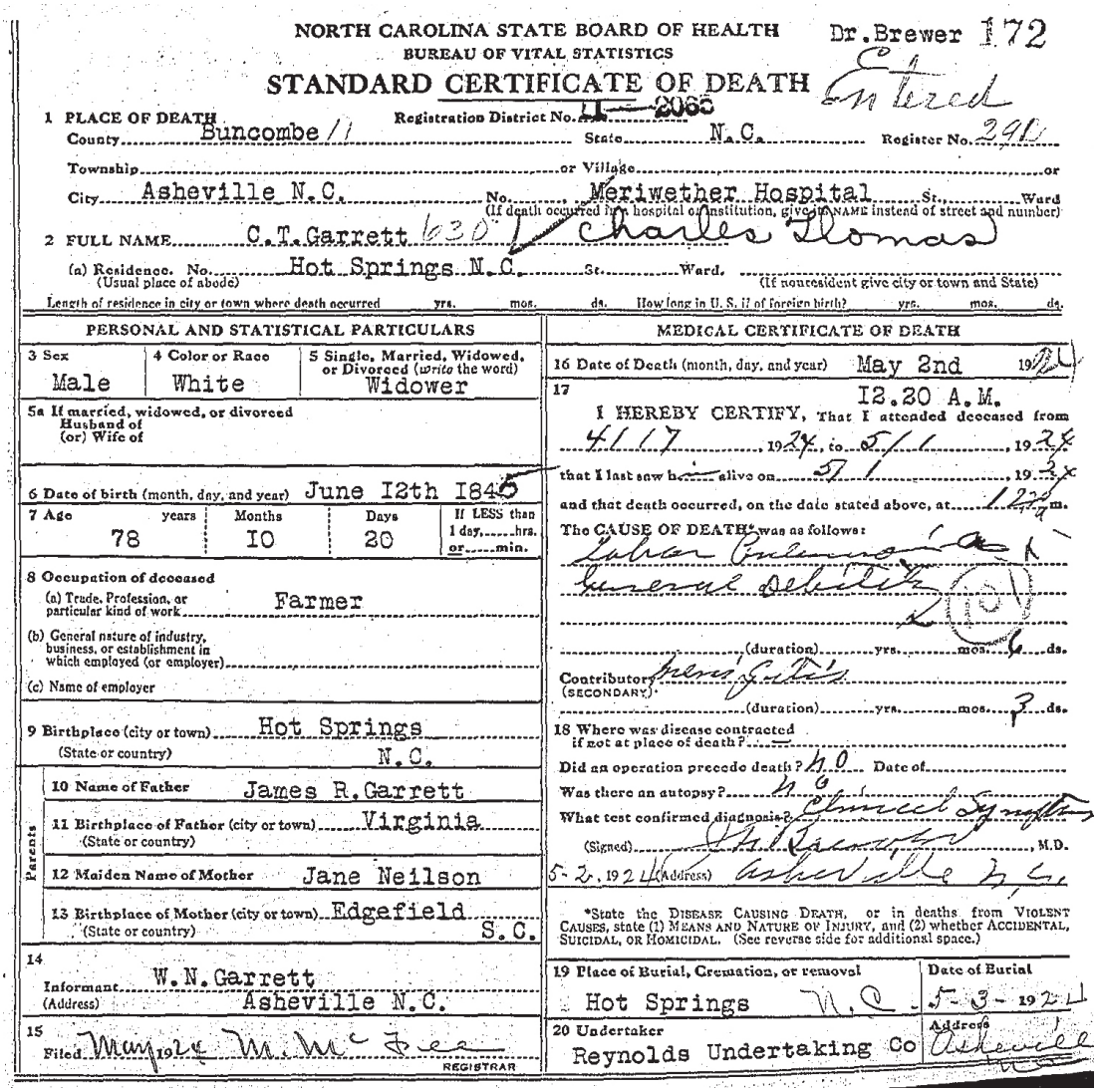
CHARLES T. GARRETT, OF HOT SPRINGS, DIES

Asheville, May 3.—Charles Thomas Garrett, age 79, one of the leading citizens of Hot Springs, N. C., died at a local hospital yesterday at 12:20 o'clock.

Funeral services were held at Hot Springs Saturday and burial occurred there. The body will be taken to Hot Springs Friday night.

Mr. Garrett was a Confederate veteran. He was one of the pioneers of Hot Springs and was among the first to begin extensive developments in that town. William N. Garrett, who is connnected with the Lakeview Development Company, is a son. Two sons and a daughter survive.

Obituaries for Mary Link Garrett (Top) and Charles Thomas Garrett (Bottom) published in the Asheville Citizen Times (North Carolina), January 22, 1897, and The News and Observer (Raleigh, North Carolina), May 4, 1924, respectively.



NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
Dr. Brewer 172
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
Entered
Registration District No. 11—2065
Register No. 290

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Buncombe / / State N.C. Township or Village
City Asheville N.C. No. Meriwether Hospital St. Ward
(If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

2 FULL NAME C.T. Garrett 630 / Charles Thomas
(a) Residence. No. Hot Springs N.C. St. Ward.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 Sex	4 Color or Race	5 Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word)
Male	White	Widower

5a If married, widowed, or divorced
Husband of
(or) Wife of

6 Date of birth (month, day, and year) June 12th 1845

7 Age	years	Months	Days	If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.
	78	10	20	

8 Occupation of deceased
(a) Trade, Profession, or particular kind of work Farmer
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)
(c) Name of employer

9 Birthplace (city or town) Hot Springs
(State or country) N.C.

Parents
10 Name of Father James R. Garrett
11 Birthplace of Father (city or town) Virginia
(State or country)
12 Maiden Name of Mother Jane Neilson
13 Birthplace of Mother (city or town) Edgefield
(State or country) S.C.

14
Informant W.N. Garrett
(Address) Asheville N.C.

15
Filed May 1924 W.M. McGee
REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 Date of Death (month, day, and year) May 2nd 1924

17
I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from
4/17 1924, to 5/1 1924,
that I last saw h— alive on 5/1 1924
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 12.20 A.M.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Lobar Pneumonia
Funeral Details
(duration) yrs. mos. 6 ds.
Contributory (SECONDARY) Heart Failure
(duration) yrs. mos. ? ds.

18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?
Did an operation precede death? No Date of
Was there an autopsy? No
What test confirmed diagnosis? Clinical Symptoms
(Signed) H.H. Ramsey, M.D.
5-2, 1924 (Address) Asheville N.C.

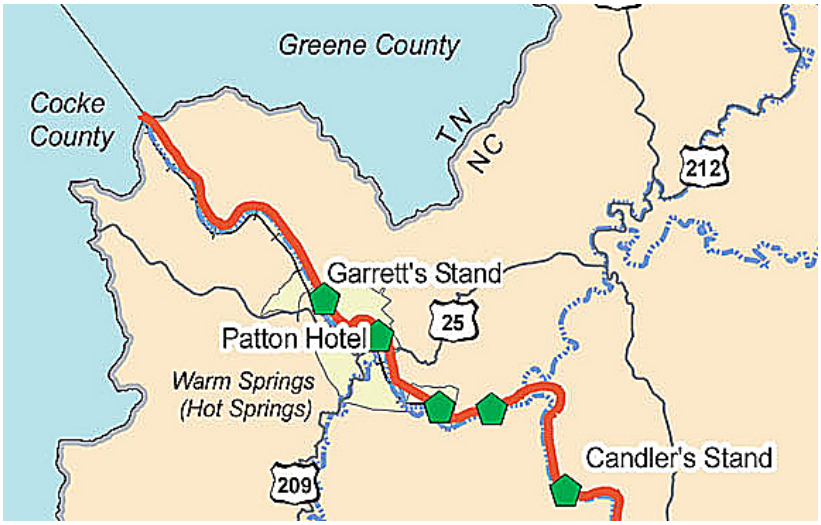
*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 Place of Burial, Cremation, or removal	Date of Burial
Hot Springs N.C.	5-3-1924
20 Undertaker Reynolds Undertaking Co	Address Asheville

Death Certificate for Charles Thomas Garrett. From familysearch.org.

Tom was the last of the original Garrett siblings to live on the family farm that had first been owned by William Neilson, his grandfather. Located along the French Broad River, the land inherited by Tom's mother from her father was used as a farm. It was also situated on the Old Drover's Road (also known as Drover's Trail or Old Buncombe Turnpike) which was a commonly traveled road between Kentucky through northeast Tennessee to South Carolina and Georgia. James Garrett operated a stock and stage stand about a mile from Warm Springs to accommodate those driving animals between these points.

The Garrett land became divided in 1889 as recommended by a court appointed committee. The Garrett siblings still living and/or their spouses or



Left: *Location of Garrett's Stand. Excerpted from a map located at ncpedia.org/buncombe-turnpike on November 2, 2022.* ***Lower Left:*** *From Asheville Weekly Citizen, February 21, 1889.* ***Lower Right:*** *From Asheville Citizen Times, August 3, 1889.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Madison County.
In the Superior Court.

Jas. Comfort, and wife, Kate G. Comfort, C T. Garrett, Elizabeth E. Garrett, James V Sevier. Sarah E. Sevier, Joseph Sevier, Henry Reynolds and wife Nancy J. Reynolds,
vs.
William N. Garrett, Stephen R Garrett, Sarah Jones, James Allen and George Allen.

NOTICE.

The defendants, William N. Garrett, Stephen R. Garrett, Sarah Jones, James Allen and George Allen, are hereby notified and required to appear before the clerk of the Superior Court of Madison county, at his office in Marshall, county and State aforesaid, on the 21st day of February, 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs herein to be filed herein. The defendant will further take notice that the above entitled action in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants was begun on the 5th day of January, 1889, by a summons duly issued out of the Superior Court of said county, and that the purpose of said action is for the sale for partition of the following described land, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in the county and State aforesaid, on the East side of the French Broad river, "Beginning in the old Broyles road on top of the idge in the line of a tract of land heretofore granted by the State of North Carolina to William Nelson, containing three hundred and sixty-five acres, twenty-four poles North 66 deg. West from the southeast corner of the said tract, and runs North 66 deg. West with the line of W. Nelson grant, to Anderson Freshours' line; thence somewhat northwestwardly and wit Anderson Freshours' lines to the French Broad river; thence down the French Broad river with its meanderings to the line of a tract formerly owned by H le Nelson's tract; thence northwestardly, with the lines of said Hale Nelson's tract to the old Love road; thence with the said old Love road to the Tennessee State line; thence eastwardly, with the Tennessee State line, along the top of the mountain or ridge, to the old Broyles road in the Ramsey gap; thence southwestwardly, with the old Broyles road, to the beginning."

J. J. WHITE,
Clerk Superior Court Madison county.
MOORE & MERRICK, Plaintiffs' attorneys, Asheville, N. C.
Jan. 7, 1889. j10 1aw6w

NOTICE—LAND FOR SALE.

North Carolina,
Madison county. } In the Superior Court.

James Comfort and wife, Kate G. Comfort, C. T. Garrett, Elizabeth E. Garrett, Jas. V. Sevier, Sarah E. Sevier, Joseph Sevier, Henry Reynolds and wife, Nancy J. Reynolds,
versus
William N. Garrett, Stephen R. Garrett, Sarah Jones, James Allen and George Allen.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Madison county made in the above entitled action, the undersigned, a commissioner appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction on the premises, on the first Monday in September next, to-wit, on September 2, 1889, the following described tract of land, lying and being in Madison county aforesaid, on the east side of the French Broad river:

Beginning in the old Broyles road on top of the ridge in the line of the tract heretofore granted by the State of North Carolina to William Nelson, which grant contains three hundred and sixty-five (365) acres, 24 poles North 66 deg. West from the southeast corner of said tract, and runs thence North 66 deg. West with the line of the William Nelson grant to Anderson Freshour's line; thence somewhat northwestwardly with Anderson Freshour's line to the French Broad river; thence down the French Broad river with its meanders to the line of the tract of land formerly owned by Hale Nelson; thence northwestwardly with the line of the said Hale Nelson's tract to the old Love road; thence with the said old Love road to the Tennessee State line; thence eastwardly with the Tennessee State line, along the top of the mountain or ridge to the old Broyles road in the Ramsey Gap; thence southwestwardly with the old Broyles road to the beginning

This property will be sold as a whole or in parcels as will best suit the convenience of the purchasers and in my judgment will bring the most money.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money will be required down on day of sale, and the balance divided into two equal installments payable in one and two years, to be secured by bonds with good solvent endorsers, said bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

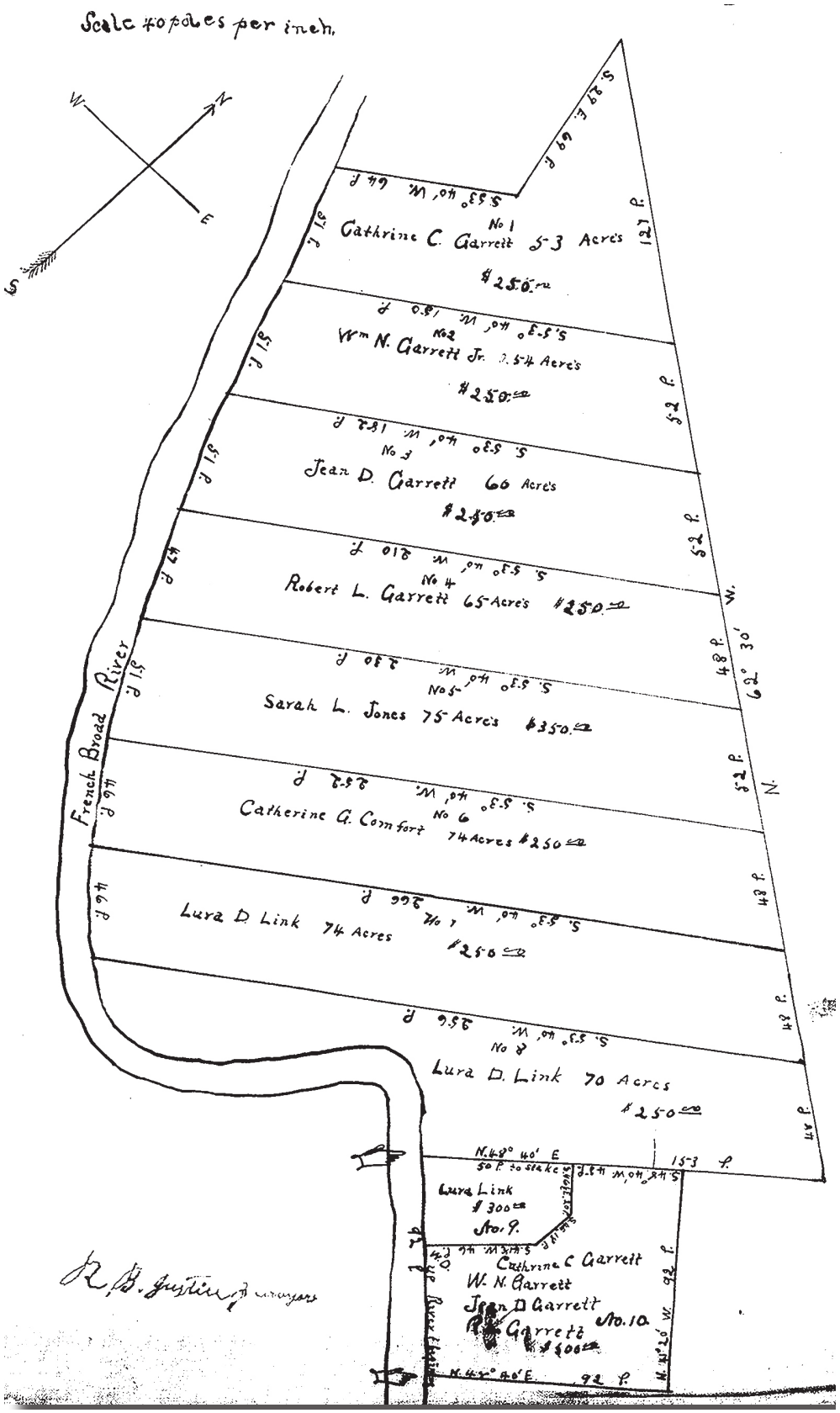
For further particulars apply to Moore & Merrick, attorneys at law, Asheville, N. C., or to C. T. Garrett, Hot Springs, N. C.

This August 2, 1889.

J. W. DANIEL,
Commissioner.

au3 d1t w4t

children were part of the court action. The Seviers and Nancy J. Reynolds were children of Mary Neilson Garrett Sevier, who died in 1884, and the Allens were children of Jane Harriet Garrett Allen, who died in 1873.



Left: *Illustration of the Garrett land along the French Broad River in Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina after it was surveyed by R. B. Justice in 1898. The map shows the land ownership, measurements, and value. Mary Link Garrett, wife of Charles Thomas, who died in 1897 bequeathed land to her children who are named on the map and who were all under the age of 21 at the time of her death. Lura Link was the only non-Garrett with land ownership on the map. She was a sister of Mary Link Garrett. All others were original Garrett siblings or their children. From familysearch.org.*

Charles Thomas Garrett described his farm in an 1892 interview with a correspondent of the Asheville Daily Citizen. In time, the land originally

But your correspondent prefers to let Mr. Garrett answer substantially to the questions propounded to him, to-wit:

"My farm, wood land and range occupies in length one and one half miles and comprises an area of 4,500 acres, of which 260 acres are cultivated in corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., and, last but not least, tobacco. I believe in and carry on diversified farming, and in order to succeed pay personal attention to it in all its varied stages from sun up to sun set, and now carry on stock raising on a larger scale than ever before.

"The ensilage, storage, cutting and housing building before you, just finished is a favorite idea of mine and my first attempt on a big scale, combining the housing of 170 head of cattle, now on the range, who will be stall-fed in here during the coming winter. The building is of a stone base, erected by my own design and plan, is of solid timber, 220 feet long and 28 feet wide, two stories high. In front and rear of this building are the large platforms where the ensilage is hauled and deposited in the mill, fed by a moveable steam engine and cutter of the latest invention, cutting and storing, as is successfully done now, fully 30 tons of ensilage a day. The lofts proper on the second and partly third stories are 200 feet long by 28 in width, having on each end large 14 feet square and 18 feet deep, air tight pits with cemented bottoms each holding 90 tons of ensilage, which deposits itself there from the steam cutter and mill, drawn up and into the receiving pits, of which there are four. The balance of the lofts are used for the deposit of wheat straw, hay, etc.

"Underneath these lofts, on the ground floor, are four large, new, massively constructed cattle pits, going through the entire length of this air tight building of 220 by 28 feet, each stall being divided most practically for one head of cattle, with several entrances, providing in all for 106 head of cattles, who, upon entering their respective stalls, are by a simple process fastened to the crib to remain until ready for market and to be succeeded by another installment of cattle for fattening until they are ready for shipment. Water pipes run through the whole building, the floors are of heavy timber like the stalls, with a proper ventilation and all apparatuses to keep the premises wholesome and clean.

"The steam mill grinds the corn, etc., not only for the use of the farm, but also for the benefit of the neighbors around."

There are twenty-eight tobacco barns on the farm for the curing of tobacco, of which this year forty acres are in cultivation, mostly of superior grade, used principally for the manufacture of cigarettes, wrappers and the better grades of smoking tobacco, and turned out in nine or ten grades. This year, however, owing to unfavorable weather and seasons, the quality is rather inferior, while the quantity will not turn out more than a half a crop, which is divided among ten white tenants and families, renters on the place, who pay their toll in kind.

The process of cultivating, steaming, drying and finishing tobacco has undergone much improvement lately, and with the indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance displayed by Garrett, he will soon boast of one of the most advanced farms, cattle and horse raising establishments not only on the French Broad, but in North Carolina, the State of his nativity. A visit and close inspection of Mr. Garrett's model farm will prove a rare treat and instruction to many.

Part of an interview with Charles Thomas Garrett by a newspaper correspondent excerpted from the Asheville Daily Citizen of September 13, 1892.

owned by William Neilson and willed to his daughter Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett passed into the hands of others who were less attentive. The Neilson-Garrett Cemetery, located on the land was desecrated to such an extent that most of the gravestones have been removed and the land plowed over. The photograph below of the gravestones of William and Jane Neilson was obtained courtesy of Joe Randall Clement.

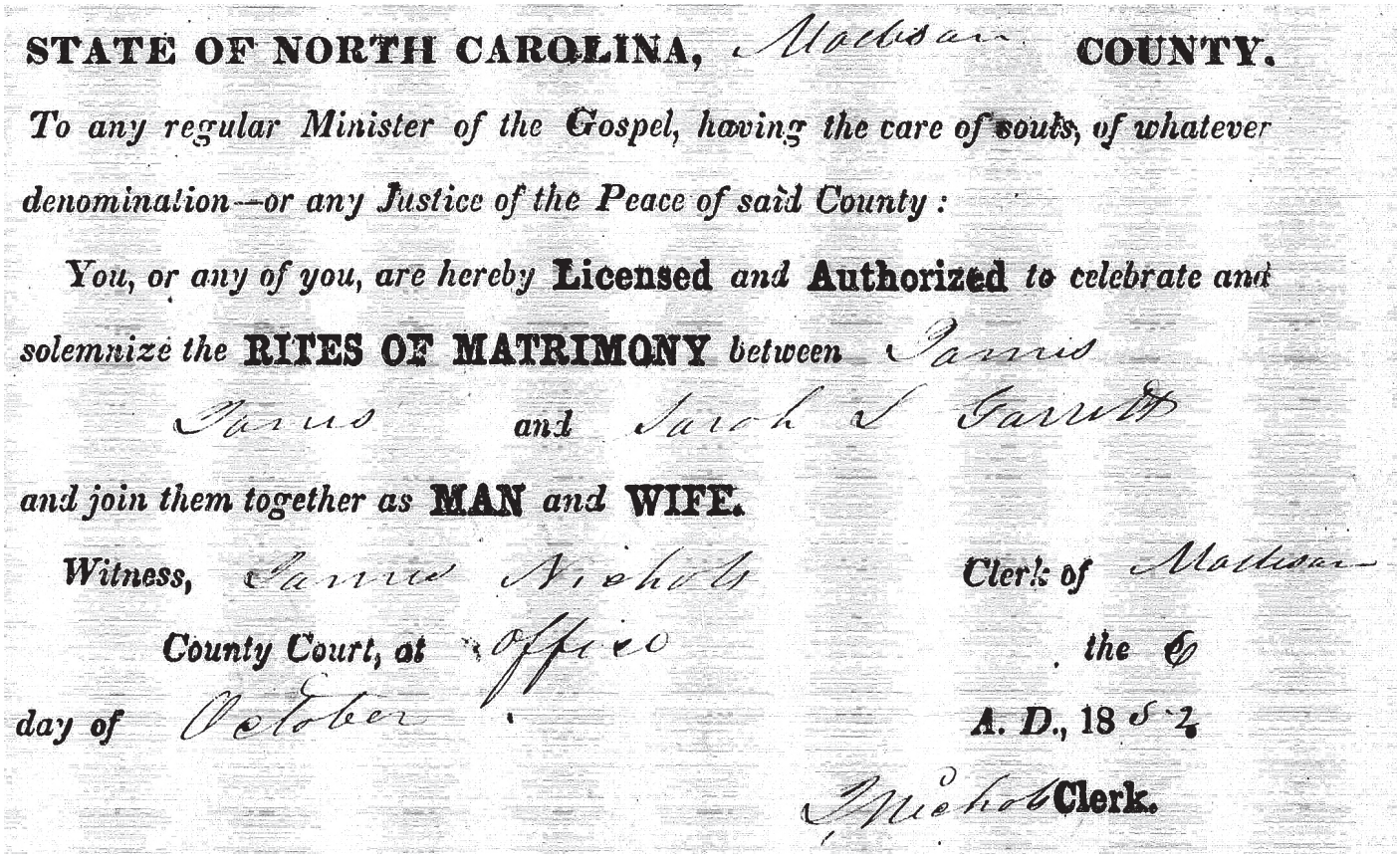


Photograph of the gravestones of William and Jane Neilson courtesy of Joe Randall Clement. Other information can be found on findagrave.com Memorial ID 8975170. The original grave markers have been replaced.

James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett

The marriage of James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett took place in Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina, on October 7, 1852. This event brought the Jones and Garrett families together and resulted in the genealogy chart to me shown earlier. Also shown earlier is an excerpt from the 1860 United States census enumerating them living next to George and Kezia Jones in Greenville, Greene County, Tennessee. Two of their children are also listed in their household in 1860. Their lives were soon to become less than tranquil.

The extent to which James absorbed the well-known Unionist sympathies of his father George Jones or his brother-in-law Thomas A. R. Nelson is not known. However, he would soon be forced to decide his course of action at



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Madison COUNTY.

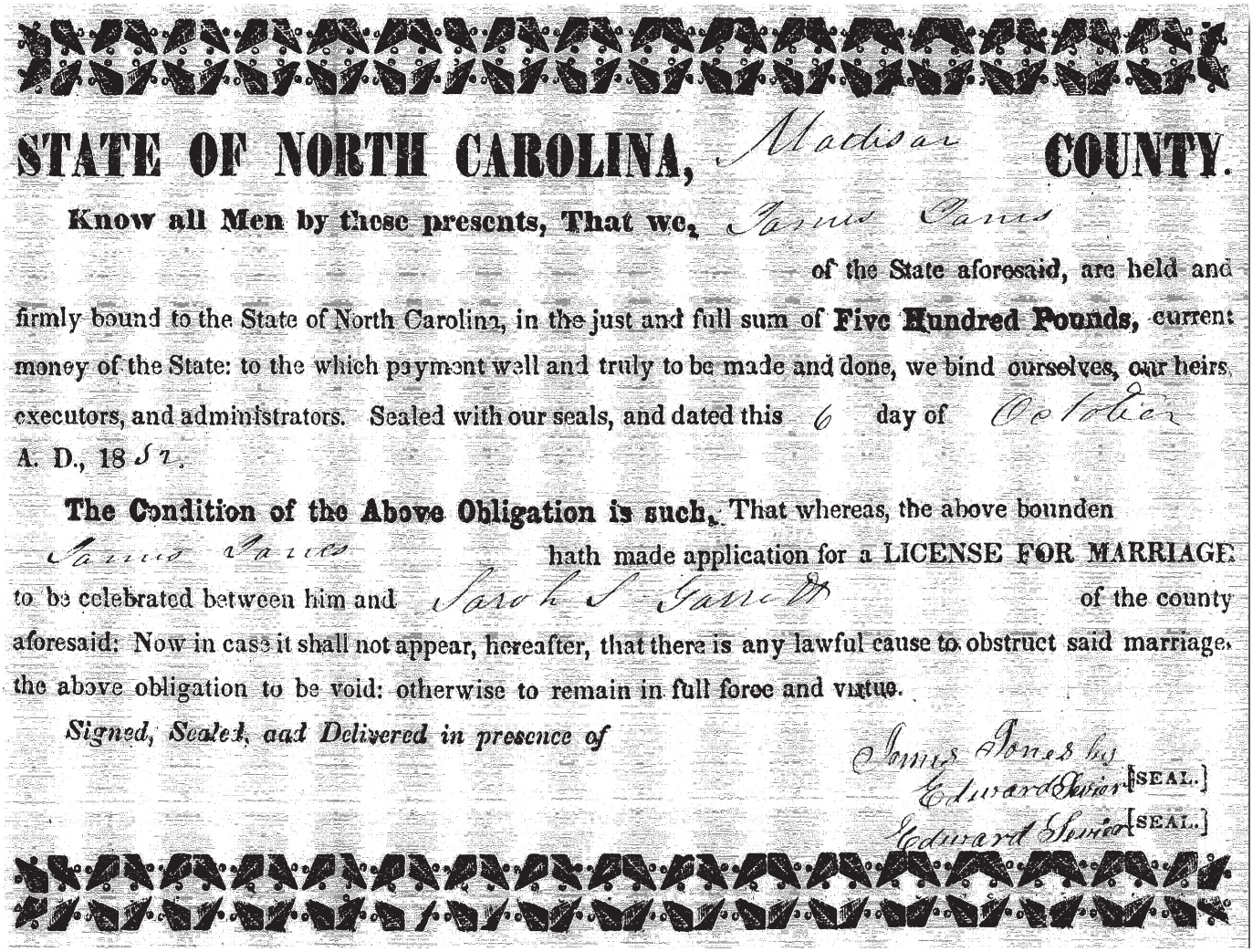
To any regular Minister of the Gospel, having the care of souls, of whatever denomination—or any Justice of the Peace of said County:

You, or any of you, are hereby **Licensed** and **Authorized** to celebrate and solemnize the **RITES OF MATRIMONY** between James James and Sarah L Garrett and join them together as **MAN** and **WIFE.**

Witness, Jamie Nichols Clerk of Madison County Court, at office the 6 day of October A. D., 18 52

J Nichols Clerk.

Marriage license authorizing the marriage of James Jones and Sarah L. Garrett issued on October 6, 1852.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Madison COUNTY.

Know all Men by these presents, That we, James Jones

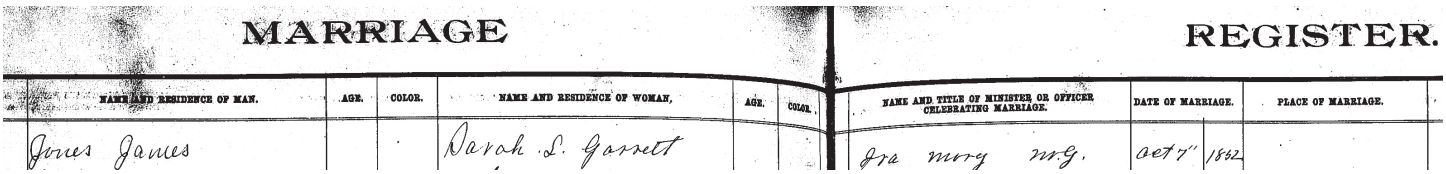
of the State aforesaid, are held and firmly bound to the State of North Carolina, in the just and full sum of **Five Hundred Pounds,** current money of the State: to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 6 day of October A. D., 1852.

The Condition of the Above Obligation is such, That whereas, the above bounden James Jones hath made application for a LICENSE FOR MARRIAGE to be celebrated between him and Sarah L. Garrett of the county aforesaid: Now in case it shall not appear, hereafter, that there is any lawful cause to obstruct said marriage, the above obligation to be void: otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of

James Jones by Edward Sevier [SEAL.]

Edward Sevier [SEAL.]



MARRIAGE REGISTER.

NAME AND RESIDENCE OF MAN.	AGE.	COLOR.	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF WOMAN,	AGE.	COLOR.	NAME AND TITLE OF MINISTER OR OFFICER CELEBRATING MARRIAGE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF MARRIAGE.
Jones James			Sarah L. Garrett			Edw Sevier M.G.	Oct 7th 1852	

Top: *Marriage bond of five hundred pounds paid October 6, 1852, by James Jones upon issuance of a license to marry Sarah L. Garrett. Signed by Edward Sevier.* ***Bottom:*** *Registration of the marriage of James Jones and Sarah L. Garrett on October 7, 1852.*

the time of the impending crisis. That decision would interupt and influence the course of his life and the lives of the Jones and Garrett families as well as their descendants for the remainder of time.

Prelude To Crisis

The highlights below are for purposes of outlining a few events that may have influenced the attitudes and beliefs of the Jones-Sevier and Garrett-Neilson families during the period between the American Revolution and the American Civil War. References cited at the end contain additional and more detailed information.

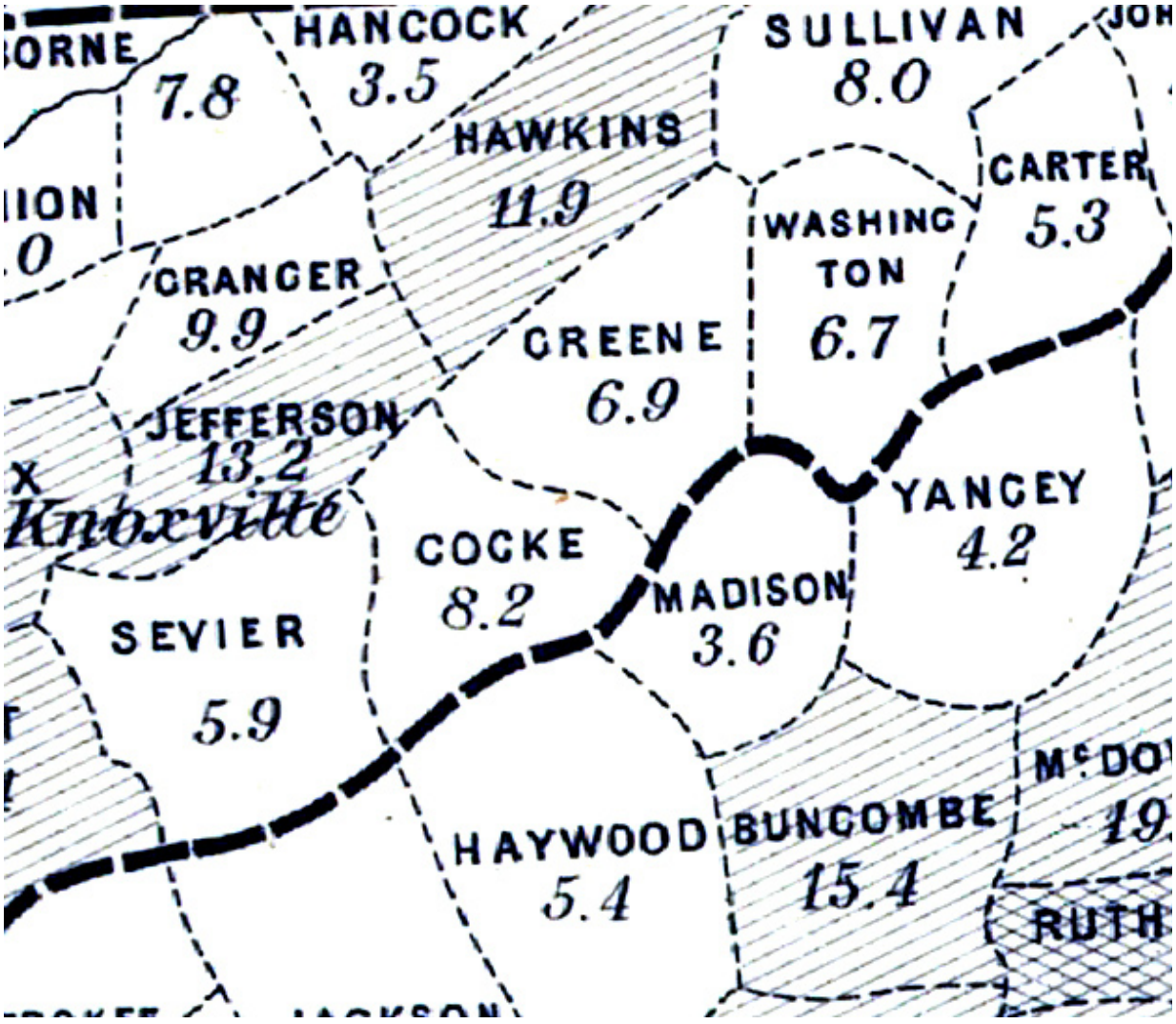
North Carolina, one of the original thirteen American colonies, became the twelfth state of the union by ratifying the United States Constitution on November 21, 1789. In February of that year, John Sevier, Governor of the ill-fated State of Franklin, took the oath of allegiance to North Carolina. The land that had been in Franklin was ceded by North Carolina to the federal government. This land, as well as much more near it, eventually became the State of Tennessee and included territory that was later named Greene County, as part of so-called East Tennessee.

On June 1, 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state by ratifying the United States Constitution. John Sevier was elected the first Governor of the state and held that office until 1801. After a brief interlude, he was again elected Governor of Tennessee in 1803 and served in that capacity until 1809. By the end of Sevier's term as Governor, the State of Tennessee had grown substantially and was then, as now, considered to contain three well-defined subsections--East, Middle, and West.

The three sections extended the state west all the way to the Mississippi River. Large plantations characteristic of those in states to the south could be found in Middle and West Tennessee but were rarely seen in the mountainous parts of East Tennessee. Three natural and distinct regions of North Carolina were also referred to as subsections of that state. Extending to the Atlantic Ocean east of the mountainous region in the west were the Middle and Eastern sections. Just as was the case in Tennessee, large plantations were rare in the mountains but more prominent in Middle and Eastern North

Carolina.

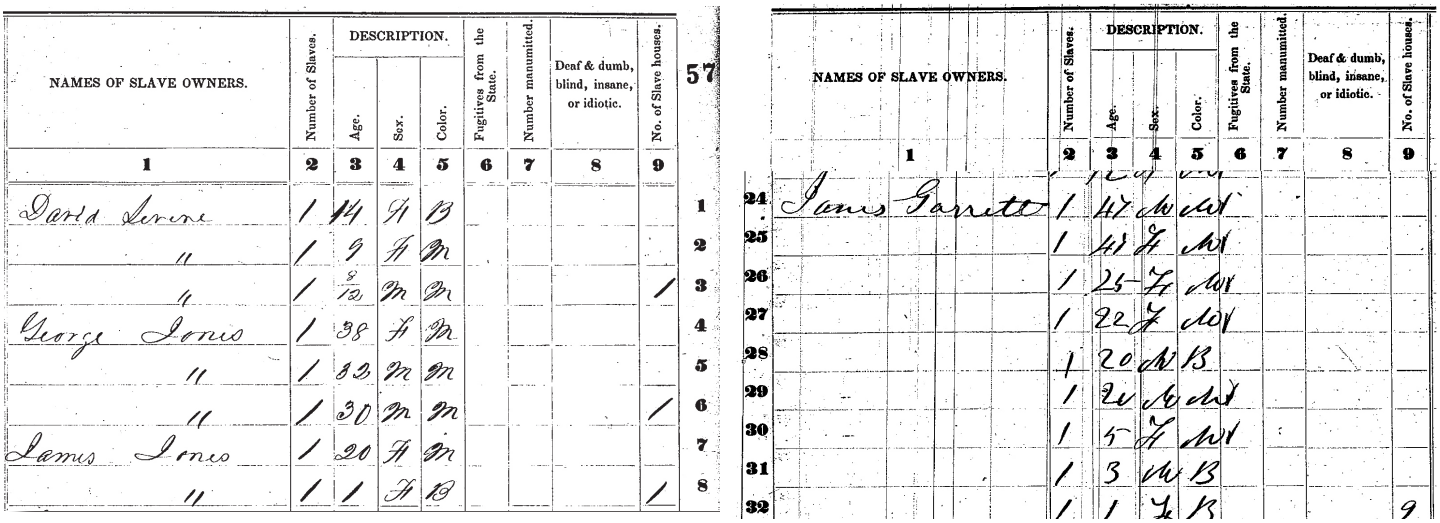
The social and political environments in East Tennessee and Northwest North Carolina during the first half of the nineteenth century were similar in many respects. Subsistence farmers in these regions had little need for large numbers of slaves to undertake farm labor. There were, however, small numbers of slaves used for that purpose as well as for more domestic activities. In 1860, slaves constituted only 6.9 percent of the population of Greene County, Tennessee, one of the smallest percentages in the three regions of the state. Similarly, Madison County in North Carolina contained one of the smallest percentages (3.6) of any other region of that state.



Excerpted from a map showing the percentages of slaves in parts of East Tennessee and West North Carolina compiled from the 1860 United States census found in the Library of Congress of the United States of America.

Both Jones and Garrett families were slave owners as shown in the 1860 United States census records for Greene County, Tennessee (Jones), and Madison County, North Carolina (Garrett), respectively.

Other prominent slave-owning residents in these regions in 1860 included



NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.	57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
David Sevier	1	44	M	B					1
"	1	9	M	M					2
"	1	8/12	M	M				1	3
George Jones	1	38	M	M					4
"	1	33	M	M					5
"	1	30	M	M				1	6
James Jones	1	20	M	M					7
"	1	1	M	B				1	8

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	James Garrett	1	47	M	Mul				
25		1	41	F	Mul				
26		1	25	F	Mul				
27		1	22	F	Mul				
28		1	20	M	B				
29		1	21	M	Mul				
30		1	5	F	Mul				
31		1	3	M	B				
32		1	1	F	B				9

Excerpted from the 1860 United States census records for slave populations and ownership. ***Left:*** *George and James Jones in Greene County, Tennessee.* ***Right:*** *James Garrett in Madison County, North Carolina.*

several members of the Sevier family, the former Tennessee Governor and future President Andrew Johnson, Thomas A. R. Nelson, and Sophia Lincoln, widow of Mordecai Lincoln, all of East Tennessee. In North Carolina, Robert Baird Vance, future two time Governor of the state of North Carolina, and his brother Robert, a future Congressman from the state, were listed as 1860 slave owners in Buncombe County, North Carolina. They both served in the Confederate Army while being members of the Whig party and proclaiming themselves to be Unionists (i.e. opposing secession, a popular topic of the day). Generally speaking, being of the Unionist persuasion did not preclude slave ownership or service in the Confederate Army. Enlistment in the Confederate Army was made mandatory in states belonging to the Confederacy beginning in 1862. Consequently, many conscripted soldiers did not necessarily sympathize with the Southern cause. Furthermore, opposition to slavery did not necessarily lead to becoming a Unionist.

Before 1860, the issue of slavery in the United States had been debated on several occasions beginning with the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. Acquisition of new lands by the United States in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 sparked new debates about slavery and resulted in the so-called Missouri Compromise of 1820, a temporary solution which appeased most parties involved at the time. After the United States acquired additional territory resulting from the outcome of the war with Mexico in 1848 the hotly debated slavery issue reached a boiling point in the mid 1850s

The Compromise of 1850 followed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 and the United States Supreme Court Dred Scott decision of 1857 negated the earlier Missouri Compromise leading directly to calamity. It would take only a few short years for the pot to boil over and crisis ensue. The final causal event was the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States of America. The states of America, however, were by no means united after decades of controversy over slavery as well as over the rights of individual states to determine their own destinies.

Both Northern and Southern states had threatened secession in the early years of the new republic. The early debates, however, never resulted in separation of the Union. In fact the question of secession vs. disunion consumed many discussions during that period. It was also debated whether states could actually secede from the Union or whether the correct procedure was to repeal their initial ratification of the United States Constitution. These issues became moot however upon secession by South Carolina on December 20, 1860. This occurred directly after the election of Abraham Lincoln that year.

Political parties in the USA were in a state of flux during the first half of the nineteenth century. Generally speaking, the Democrat Party dominated in southern states and the short-lived Whig Party in northern states The Whig Party had split off from the Jacksonian democrats in 1834 because of disapproval of some of the policies of President Andrew Jackson. Even in his

home state of Tennessee, Jackson was reviled by many residents, causing them to join the Whigs. The Republican Party, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency and espoused an anti-slavery agenda, gained strength soon after the mid-1850s decline of the Whig Party.

In the absence of documentary evidence, it is difficult to know precisely the political parties to which the Jones or the Garrett families subscribed. It is known, however, that George Jones was a strong supporter for the Union. He was listed as a Unionist by the preeminent Unionist of East Tennessee, William Gannaway Brownlow. While Brownlow was a member of the Whig Party, Unionists were not all necessarily so attached. In fact, Andrew Johnson, another Unionist and future President, was a leading member of the Democrat Party.

One of the factors which probably influenced those who were Unionists in East Tennessee was the strong role men of that region had played in the winning of the American Revolution and in creation of the Union. The so-called Overmountain Men, including John, Robert, and Valentine Sevier, had marched south and won a victory at the Battle of King's Mountain, a pivotal point in the American Revolutionary War. Included among them was Benjamin White, the maternal grandfather of Thomas A. R. Nelson. Tom's father David Nelson had also fought the British in the War of 1812.

It is conceivable that George Jones was a strong Unionist because of his connection to the Sevier family. However, his connection to the state of Virginia, the home state of four of the first five Presidents of the United States, was possibly a strong motivator as well. There were several soldiers by the name of George Jones from Virginia and from Tennessee who fought in the War of 1812 but I have not been able to associate any of them to the George Jones who married Kezia Sevier. George might have been an initial supporter of Andrew Jackson because of his connection to Tennessee but Jackson's opposition to the national bank and spending money for infrastructure development, actions that were detrimental to commercial

interests, might have turned him toward the Whigs, or at least toward the Unionist persuasion. Many in the newly formed Whig Party were part of the anti-Jacksonian faction. It has been said that Valentine Sevier, the father of Kezia Sevier Jones, was a long time member of the Whig Party.

There is no question, however, about the party loyalty of Tom Nelson. He was a very prominent attorney in East Tennessee and an active member of the Whig Party. Tom's Unionist sympathies were on display for everyone to see as he gave speech after speech regarding political issues of the day. By 1860, Tom had achieved a reputation in East Tennessee, as well as in other states of the USA, as a politician dedicated to the Whig Party. When the Whig Party dissolved in the mid 1850s, Tom joined the American Party (dubbed the "Know-Nothing" Party) associating himself with a policy of nativism in American politics. The party consisted primarily of former Whigs and espoused a platform of electing only native-born citizens to local, state, and federal government offices. It also supported the exclusion of Catholics from political office since their loyalty was to the pope and not to the United States of America. Overall, the American Party platform was one dedicated to Unionism, consistent with that of the former Whig Party, while retaining a pro-slavery stance.

The Whig Party had begun its descent in Tennessee when, in 1852, the democrat Andrew Johnson defeated the whig candidate Gustavus A. Henry for the governorship of the state. At the same time, the whig majority in the Tennessee legislature lost substantial numbers and the Democrats obtained a majority in the state senate. It was about this time that members of the Whig Party, including Tom Nelson, began their conversion to the new party. Tom was considered by his personal friend, the whig leader John Bell, to be a potential candidate for the United States Senate but his nomination did not come to fruition. Instead, Bell, who had been ill when he suggested Tom for the position, eventually ran for the seat and was elected to his second term in 1853. In the 1860 Presidential election, Bell, as a member of the Constitutional Union Party, won the vote for president in both Tennessee and

North Carolina. Lincoln was not on the ballot in either state.

The demise of the American Party in Tennessee came soon after its candidates were defeated in the gubernatorial and legislative elections of 1857. Even though the opposition party, the Democrats, were shown as promoting immigration, approving naturalizations without proper credentials, and surrendering to southern slave interests, their candidate, Isham G. Harris, won the gubernatorial race that year. He replaced Andrew Johnson, the Democrat from Greeneville, who had served as governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857. The Democrat Party maintained power in North Carolina state elections from 1851 to 1862.

In 1859, Tom Nelson was elected to represent District 1 of Tennessee in the United States House of Representatives. By that time he had become a member of the Constitutional Union Party, to which many former Whigs had migrated. His speaking engagements and reputation increased substantially from that point. A major speaking engagement in Utah in April of 1860 gave Tom the opportunity to address the issue of polygamy. He called for an end to the practice and the repeal of the Utah territorial act since it gave the Mormon church unconstitutional powers. He charged the church leaders with robbery and murder and included an attack on Joseph Smith for being a pious fraud and a "man more ready to live by his wits than by the labor of his hands." This speech resonated well with Tom's constituents back in Tennessee and gained him additional admirers.

It seems likely that members of the George Jones family took pride in their relationship to Tom. His political stance, which included well-known Unionist beliefs, was shared at least by George, the patriarch of the Jones family of Greeneville. Tom's direct influence on political beliefs of other members of the Jones family is not known. However, his wife Mary was probably supportive but the political opinions of women carried little influence in the male-dominated world of nineteenth century America.

Similarly, it is possible that Kezia Sevier Jones, whose grandfather, Robert Sevier, gave his life in the revolution and whose granduncle, John Sevier, was an important political figure in establishment of the Union, might have expressed to her husband George her thoughts about the Unionist position. However, the extent to which her opinions had grown out of sentiment in honoring and sustaining the efforts of her ancestors is not known. Three of her brothers, three of her sons, and several of her Sevier related nephews eventually joined Confederate forces so the family ties to revolutionary and early republic times might not have been as strong as might be anticipated. On the other hand, Confederate conscription was a powerful incentive for joining Confederate forces and probably outweighed ancestral considerations. Kezia'a brother Robert, who graduated from West Point in 1828, had been a classmate of Robert E. Lee and a roommate of Jefferson Davis. His experiences at West Point were perhaps influencing factors for his entry into Confederate service,

The antebellum sentiments of the Garrett family across the state line in North Carolina regarding the secessionist debate is not completely known. As a native of South Carolina, James Robert Garrett, the patriarch of the family, was potentially on the side of that state when it came to the topic of secession. This viewpoint is possibly born out by the fact that all of his sons as well as his sons-in-law Edward Sevier and James Jones eventually joined the Confederacy.

In May of 1860, the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln to be their candidate for President of the United States of America in the upcoming election. The selection of the Constitutional Union Party for President in the 1860 election was John Bell. The Democrats made Stephen A. Douglas one candidate to appease northern states and John C. Breckinridge as another candidate in the so-called Southern Democrat Party. Lincoln's victory has been attributed, at least in part, to this split by the Democrats..

The fateful election of 1860 brought Abraham Lincoln, a dreaded tyrant and

antagonist of pro-slavery interests in southern states, to the office of President of the United States. It had been clear for several years prior to the election that southern states would not accept a president like Lincoln.

Crisis

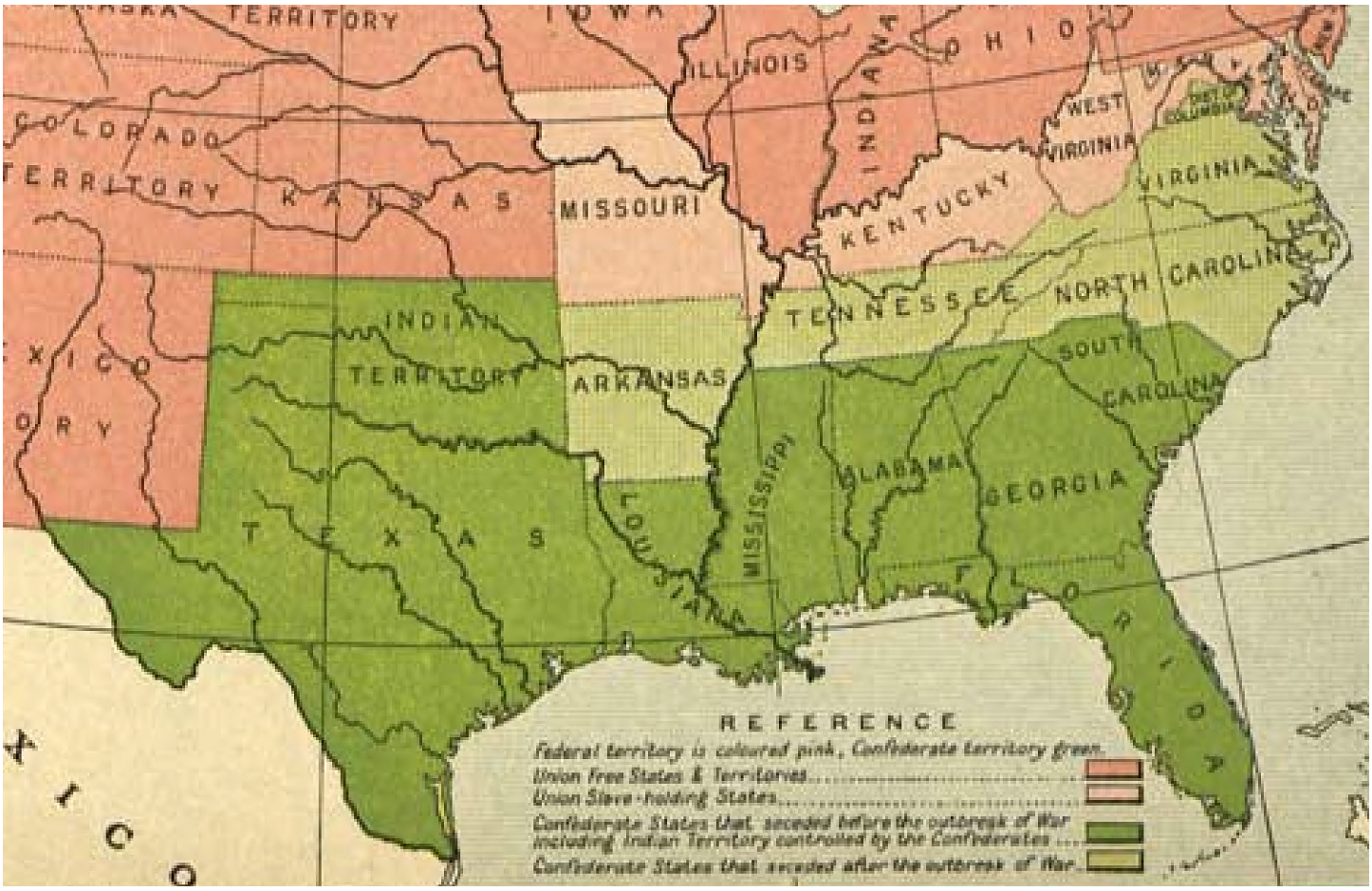
The announcement of the election of Lincoln quickly led to the secession of South Carolina from the union on December 20, 1860. That state was followed by Mississippi (January 9, 1861), Florida (January 10, 1861), Alabama (January 11, 1861), Georgia (January 19, 1861), Louisiana (January 26, 1861), Texas (February 23, 1861), Virginia (May 23, 1861), Arkansas (May 6, 1861), North Carolina (May 20, 1861), and Tennessee (June 8, 1861).

While there was little delay in the actions of the six states who were first to secede after South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee hesitated and became the final two states to join the Confederacy. Debates regarding secession were held in those states as well as in Virginia and Arkansas where there were conventions called to determine if each state should join the Confederacy. Events during early to mid 1861 were similar in both North Carolina and in Tennessee.

In North Carolina, the question of whether to hold a convention to decide secession appeared on a special ballot on February 28. Unionists were successful in defeating the Secessionists by a narrow margin at that time. However, events yet to take place would turn the tide in the opposite direction. Specifically, escalation of the Battle of Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12 prompted additional Secessionist sympathies in states like North Carolina which had yet to secede. However, when Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to support the Union in order to destroy the rebellion, North Carolina Governor John Ellis denied the request in strong terms. Even the Unionist Zebulon Vance joined the Secessionist movement at that point. At a special session the North Carolina legislature proclaimed that all federal property

should be taken by the state and voted to have a convention at Raleigh on May 20. Delegates to that convention voted to join the Confederate States of America (CSA). The blame fell squarely on Lincoln because of his tyrannical call for North Carolina to supply troops in support of the union. The quotas set by Lincoln required both North Carolina and Tennessee to provide two regiments each to aid suppression of their fellow southern states.

In Tennessee, a sequence of events similar to those in North Carolina led to secession. Tennessee Governor Isham G. Harris was clearly on the side of the states in the deep south. Amidst the secession frenzy of early 1861, he had called for a January 7th special session of the Tennessee General



Excerpted from a map showing the southern states that eventually joined the Confederacy (dark green) as well as the border states that held debates about secession before joining the Confederacy (light green). From The Cambridge Modern History Atlas, Cambridge University Press, Second Edition, London, Great Britain, 1924.

Assembly asking them to approve a convention for purposes of discussing secession for the state. They decided to put the question of a convention to a vote of the people and set the date as February 9, 1861. By a narrow margin, the calling of a convention was rejected. The vote in East Tennessee was overwhelmingly against the motion and Unionists in that region felt relief, albeit prematurely so.

By that time, Tom Nelson was in Washington where the House had appointed him to a committee of thirty-three to discuss ways for reconciliation with states deciding to secede. He had drafted several resolutions for consideration but withdrew them in favor of similar proposals submitted in the Senate by John Jordan Crittenden of Kentucky. Tom's speech on the house floor calling for peace was well received and Congress eventually passed a proposed constitutional amendment that would provide protection for slavery. In addition, laws allowing slavery in new territories were not repealed, enabling Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada territories to be created without slavery restrictions.

That session of Congress adjourned on March 4, 1861, the day of Lincoln's inauguration. The new President's acceptance speech appeared to Tom to be non-inflammatory and he, along with Horace Maynard, representative from the Knoxville district, met two days later with Lincoln to discuss means of avoiding a civil war. After Tom returned to his home in Tennessee he wrote

We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wednesday; the second was at his own desire, and was private, but I told him that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents, when I got home, what he said, and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it, to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the seceding States, the object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and were both as well pleased with the President's frankness, as he expressed himself to be with our visit.

Yours truly,
Thos. A. R. Nelson.

Excerpted from a letter written by Tom Nelson and distributed to news outlets in Tennessee and other states. It describes recent congressional actions as well as the meeting he had with Lincoln after the President's inauguration. From the Daily Nashville Patriot, March 19, 1861.

a letter describing the outcome of that meeting.

Despite the optimistic outlook of Tom Nelson regarding his meeting with Lincoln, that sentiment was not shared by many in Tennessee or in other states such as their neighbor North Carolina. In fact, North Carolina with similar viewpoints to those in Tennessee was only a little ahead of their neighbor in secession deliberations. The attitude in North Carolina was that Lincoln had no intention of allowing states to follow their own course and that he would likely at some point intervene with the use of troops. This opinion was closer to reality than that maintained by Tom Nelson. Either Tom and Horace Maynard had heard only what they wanted to hear or they were told lies by Lincoln.

In May of 1861, Tom Nelson and Andrew Johnson were fully engaged in a speaking tour together in East Tennessee to support the Unionist agenda when North Carolina held a second convention to determine the issue of secession for that state. As had been the case in Tennessee, the first such convention held in North Carolina declined secession. However, the Secessionist movement had gained substantial support, even among former Unionists, when Lincoln exceeded his authority by demanding on April 15, 1861, that 75,000 troops be made available from several states to support the Union invasion of South Carolina. Tennessee and North Carolina were each required to provide about 1500 men (two regiments). Both governors had declined Lincoln's call for troops.

A brother-in-law of Tom Nelson, William Roadman Smith, wrote to him in August of 1861 expressing his disappointment with Tom as well as with the actions of Lincoln. He was dismayed with Tom for calling his colleagues traitors if they did not support the Unionist agenda. His argument with Lincoln was the "unconstitutional, unnecessary, and ubiquitous" use of power in demanding troops to support the Union. Bill Smith had not previously been in favor of secession. His father and maternal grandfather had been prominent Whigs in East Tennessee. Referring to Lincoln and his advisors,

Bill declared "They accomplished what all the secessionists of the South could not do--they made me a rebel."

The extent to which these attitudes reverberated in the Jones and Garrett families is not known with certainty. However, the fact that George Jones was a known Unionist suggests that he might have tried to guide the others in that direction. After Lincoln's actions many other family members may have sided with the views of Bill Smith.

On the other side of the border, Lincoln's actions were perceived in the same way as they were in Tennessee. The Garrett family opinions appear in all respects to have been on the side of secession, perhaps even more so after Lincoln's infamous proclamation.

The response to Lincoln was similar from both Governor Isham Harris of Tennessee and Governor John Ellis of North Carolina. Harris wrote "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for purposes of coercion but 50,000 if necessary for the defense of our rights and those of our southern brothers" and Ellis proclaimed "You can get no troops from North Carolina."

Governor Ellis quickly had all federal property in the state seized and called a special session of the legislature. On May 20, 1861, a date selected to coincide with that of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Freedom of 1775, North Carolina repealed their previous ratification of the United States Constitution. The next day the state became a member of the Confederate States of America (CSA).

Tennessee Governor Harris also hastened to divorce his state from Lincoln's Union. In an early move made within 5 days after the infamous proclamation from Washington, Harris appointed a pro-Secessionist to discuss with President Jefferson Davis the possibility of Tennessee becoming a member of the CSA. The Tennessee legislature was called into a special session and, on May 1, 1861, authorized Governor Harris to "enter into a military league

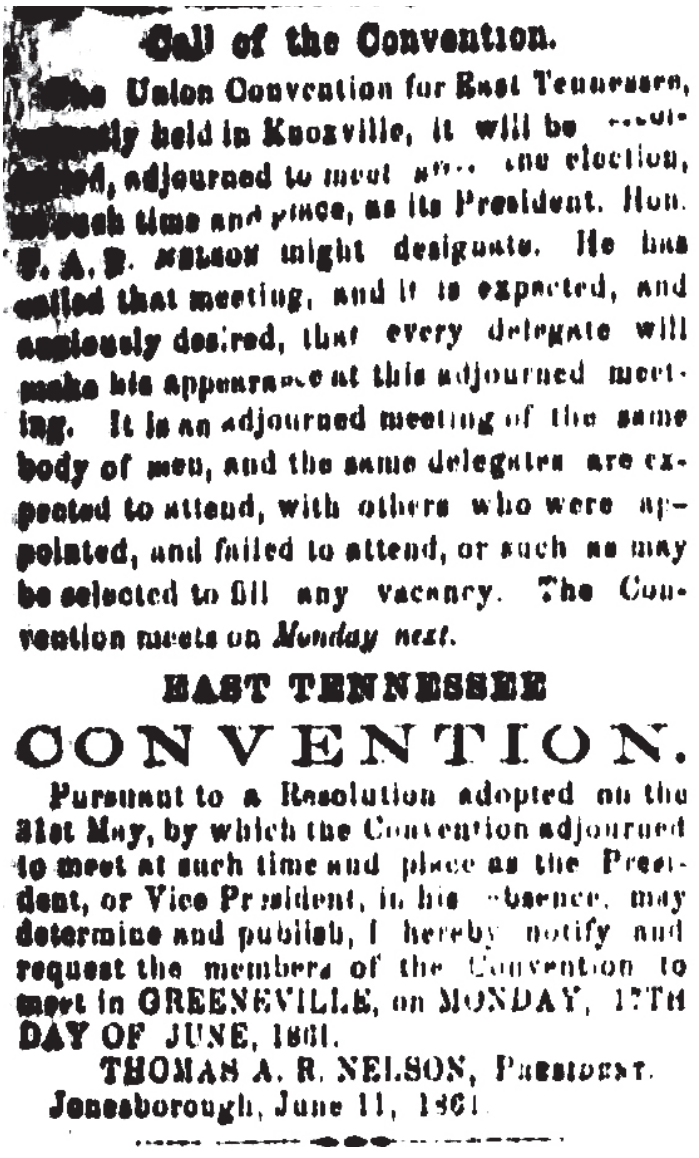
with the authorities of the Confederate States." On May 6, the legislature adopted a Declaration of Independence and Ordinance dissolving relationships with the USA. The next day they ratified an agreement to become part of a Military League with the CSA. They furthermore adopted and ratified the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

The actions taken by Governor Harris and the Tennessee legislature were seen clearly by Unionists of East Tennessee, including Tom Nelson, to have been unconstitutional. Consequentially, the Tennessee General Assembly set June 8, 1861, as the date for the people of the state to vote again on the issue of secession.

In opposition to secession, Unionists set May 30, 1861, as the date for a meeting to be held in Knoxville to draft resolutions regarding the issue to be presented to the people in June. Tom Nelson had teamed up with an old political opponent, Andrew Johnson, to tour East Tennessee in support of the Unionist cause and to promote the upcoming convention. They were received well in most places where they spoke and Tom was eventually elected President of the convention. George Jones, Tom's father-in-law and Andrew Johnson's friend, was probably in complete support of their cause.

The anti-Secessionist resolutions drafted at the East Tennessee Unionist Convention (sometimes referred to as the Knoxville Convention) of May 30 included opposition to the unconstitutional actions taken previously by the Tennessee legislature. It also authorized President Tom Nelson to call another convention depending upon the outcome of the June 8th decision of the people.

The statewide vote on June 8 was overwhelmingly in favor of secession but the vast majority of voters in East Tennessee were against it. Even so, Tennessee seceded and became the last state to be admitted formally into the CSA. Then Tom Nelson exercised his authority and called for another



Call of the Convention.

The Union Convention for East Tennessee, recently held in Knoxville, it will be recollected, adjourned to meet after the election, at such time and place, as its President, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson might designate. He has called that meeting, and it is expected, and anxiously desired, that every delegate will make his appearance at this adjourned meeting. It is an adjourned meeting of the same body of men, and the same delegates are expected to attend, with others who were appointed, and failed to attend, or such as may be selected to fill any vacancy. The Convention meets on *Monday next.*

EAST TENNESSEE

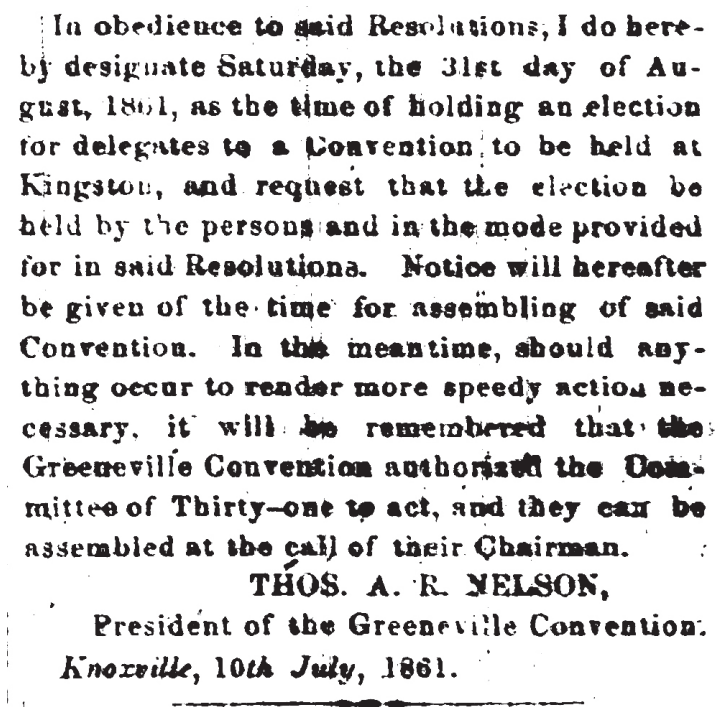
CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a Resolution adopted on the 31st May, by which the Convention adjourned to meet at such time and place as the President, or Vice President, in his absence, may determine and publish, I hereby notify and request the members of the Convention to meet in GREENEVILLE, on MONDAY, 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1861.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON, President.

Jonesborough, June 11, 1861

Tom Nelson's call for a convention at Greeneville excerpted from Brownlow's Knoxville Whig of June 15, 1861.



In obedience to said Resolutions, I do hereby designate Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, as the time of holding an election for delegates to a Convention to be held at Kingston, and request that the election be held by the persons and in the mode provided for in said Resolutions. Notice will hereafter be given of the time for assembling of said Convention. In the meantime, should anything occur to render more speedy action necessary, it will be remembered that the Greeneville Convention authorized the Committee of Thirty-one to act, and they can be assembled at the call of their Chairman.

THOS. A. R. NELSON,

President of the Greeneville Convention.

Knoxville, 10th July, 1861.

Tom Nelson's call for a convention at Kingston excerpted from Brownlow's Knoxville Whig of August 3, 1861.

meeting of East Tennessee Unionists to be held in Greeneville on June 17. This is sometimes referred to as the Greeneville Convention.

Prior to the Greeneville Convention, Tom drafted a "declaration of grievances" in which he called attention to suspected voter irregularities and fraud during the recent voting in the two western regions of Tennessee. Additionally, Tom had formulated a set of resolutions to be presented to those in attendance that would establish independence of action for the counties that consisted of East Tennessee.

In addition to denouncing secession by accepting Tom's grievances, the members voted to petition the Tennessee legislature that "East Tennessee and such counties in Middle Tennessee as desire to cooperate with them,

may form and erect a separate state." The request to form a separate state had not been part of Tom's original suggested resolutions although he had recommended that Unionist counties become the legal government of Tennessee. The resulting resolution that East Tennessee become a separate state was not acted upon by the legislature, but was referred to a joint select committee.

Soon after the meeting at Greeneville, Tom Nelson called for another convention to be held on August 31 in Kingston for the purpose of organizing a new state consisting of East Tennessee counties. However, CSA troops occupied the region before that date, destroying any attempt to meet.

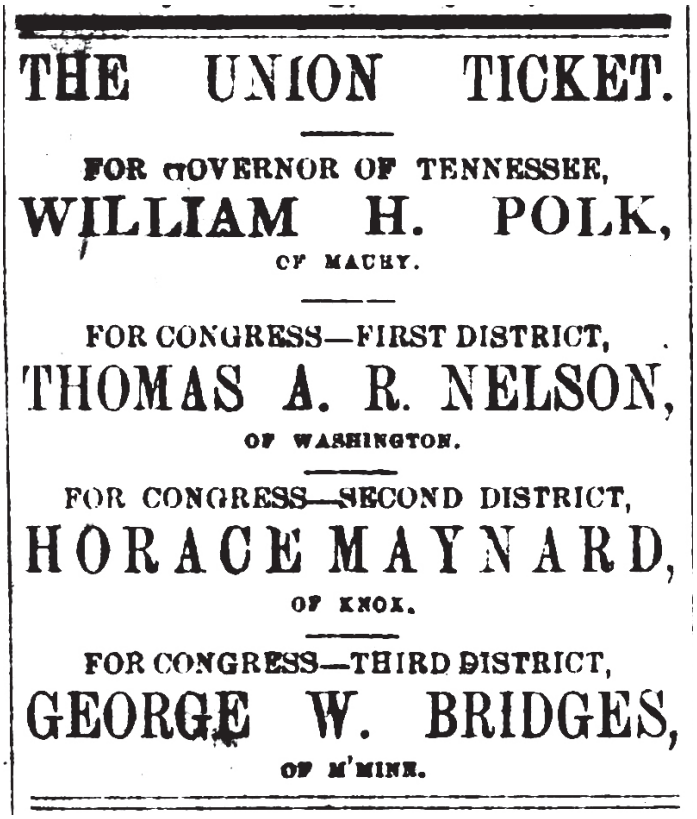
Tom had selected Greeneville for the second convention in light of threats against his life as well as that of other Unionists in Knoxville. With the CSA occupation of East Tennessee, Tom found his life in even greater danger in light of his well-known reputation as being against secession and on the side of the Union. He had spoken at many public meetings with other Unionists, including Andrew Johnson, in order to persuade the people of Tennessee to vote against secession. Most counties in East Tennessee decidedly supported his opinion.

No doubt the entire situation was alarming and stressful to the George Jones family, and certainly to Tom's wife Mary and their children. It became even more trying in early August when Tom decided to travel to Washington D.C. anticipating his election to a seat in the United States Congress.

Congressional Elections.

The order has issued from headquarters at Nashville to elect a member to Congress from each of the ten Congressional Districts of the State. So far as East Tennessee is concerned, no Secessionist can be elected to go into the would be Congress of the Southern Confederacy, either at Richmond, Montgomery, or elsewhere. The Union men are in the majority in East Tennessee, in all three of the Districts, and they will see to the election of men of the right stripe. The election comes on the first Thursday in August, and whilst voting for Governor, and members of the Legislature, let each District elect a member to Congress. In the first District, the Union men will vote for THOMAS A. R. NELSON. In the second District, they will vote for HORACE MAYNARD. In the third District, let them at once bring out a Union man, some one of several men they can agree upon, and put him through, as they are able to do. Let the Union Delegation to Congress from East Tennessee be unbroken.—*Knoxville Whig.*

Tom Nelson announced as Union candidate for office, published in The Daily Nashville Patriot of July 6, 1861.



THE UNION TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE,
WILLIAM H. POLK,
OF MACON.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
THOMAS A. R. NELSON,
OF WASHINGTON.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
HORACE MAYNARD,
OF KNOX.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
GEORGE W. BRIDGES,
OF M'MINN.

Unionist candidates, including Tom Nelson, for office published in Memphis Daily Avalanche of July 24, 1861.

Tom had been selected to stand for office on the Union ticket in the regular Tennessee state elections to be held on August 8, 1861. Fearing that he might be arrested and incarcerated if he was elected, Tom intended to travel to Kentucky to await the outcome of the election and then go on from there to Washington to take his seat if it was in his favor. For some unknown reason, his son David, 16 years old at the time, went with him. David was the son of his first wife and the step-son of Mary, his second wife. They were helped by guides who knew the route well.

In spite of all precautions, on August 5, 1861, Tom and his entourage were discovered and taken prisoners by a group of Confederate soldiers. In light of Tom's prominent status, news of his capture spread rapidly. His family undoubtedly became extremely stressed and fearful, especially in light of the fact that David had been taken along with Tom.

Newspaper accounts obviously varied in opinion regarding Tom even before he was taken prisoner. The pro-Confederate papers were delighted that he was captured while the Union papers lamented the fact. The story was widely distributed that Tom and the others had been overcome in southwestern Virginia and taken to Cumberland Gap before being sent to Richmond by way of Abingdon.

Despite attempts by Unionist sympathizers to rescue Tom, he arrived safely in Richmond by train from Abingdon on August 10. While there, he was

ARREST OF THE TRAITOR NELSON.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 7th inst., gives a rumor of the arrest of that malignant traitor, Thomas A. R. Nelson, president of the conspirator's convention of East Tennessee. The *Register* says:

Quite an excitement prevailed on our streets yesterday, growing out of a rumor, which was subsequently confirmed, that Mr. T. A. R. Nelson, the avowed candidate for the Lincoln congress at the late election, had been arrested in western Virginia, by citizens of that State, while endeavoring to make his way to Washington. The remainder of the worthy trio, viz: Maynard and Bridges, seem to have been more fortunate getting through the mountains and to Kentucky.

Mr. Nelson chose to try to run the gauntlet of Western Virginia, was taken, and will probably be sent to Richmond, where he will either take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and take his seat in the Confederate Congress, or be dealt with as the law and the facts in his case may determine. The Lincoln government has set the example of arresting *suspected* citizens, in Baltimore and St. Louis, and sending them to prison in distant cities for much less offense than Mr. Nelson has been guilty of, both against the laws of his own State and those of the Confederate States. Mr. Nelson was not molested in East Tennessee, although he preached rebellion to a bitter end, because we have no war—no martial law in East Tennessee. We think it was not sagacious in him to go into a State where martial law is established, and where he, as claiming to be a member of Lincoln's congress, must necessarily be regarded as an *enemy*, and as such is subject to the usages of war.

We earnestly hope that there may be no mistake about the truth of this rumor. The time has long since passed when treason should be allowed to go unpunished. These conspirators have trifled with the patience of the people too long already.

Above: An early account of the arrest of Tom Nelson published in a pro-Confederate newspaper, The Memphis Daily Appeal, of August 9, 1861.

CAPTURE OF A TRAITOR.—We learn that the Tennessee traitor, T. A. R. Nelson, was arrested in Western Virginia a day or two since, while endeavoring to make his way to Washington, to take his seat in Lincoln's Congress as a representative from Tennessee. We were unable to learn anything further relating to the arrest.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

U. S. CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED BY THE REBELS.—Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, the gallant and eloquent orator, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on a charge of treason in Lee county, Virginia, on the 4th ult. He was on his way to Washington to claim a seat in Congress. He will probably be tried for treason, as we learn from the Nashville *Union and American*, from which we extract the above.

Arrest of Thomas A. R. Nelson.

Information of an authentic character reached this city yesterday that Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Washington county, was arrested in Lee county, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. He was taken to Cumberland Gap and thence sent to Abingdon, Va., *under an escort* of sixty men. Nelson was supposed to be making his way to Washington City, for the purpose of claiming a seat in the Federal Congress, which waged and is now prosecuting a war of plunder and subjugation against the Confederate States. He has traversed the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee, preaching rebellion and war against the State of Tennessee and inflaming the minds of the patriotic people of that section against their brethren and the South, enjoying the utmost degree of freedom in uttering his bold and treasonable sentiments. He has counselled his fellow citizens freely to take up arms against the Government of their States and thus to cut off the Middle and Western portions of the State from communication with the capital of the Confederate States. The highest degree of forbearance has been uniformly exercised towards him, by the authorities of the State, trusting that he would pause before he made the awful leap into overt treason.—*Nashville Union and American.*

Above Top: Richmond Times Dispatch (Virginia), August 9, 1861; ***Middle:*** *New England Farmer (Boston), August 17, 1861;* ***Lower:*** *Macon Telegraph (Georgia), August 9, 1861.*

treated well and urged to take a seat in the Confederate Congress since he had been so elected in the recent Tennessee elections. Tom declined since his major concern was for the safety of his son David. As a result he decided it best to try to secure their release.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Excellency, JEFF DAVIS, *President of the Confederate States:*

SIR—I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge, of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee or the Confederate States, I am not advised. I am conscious of *no act*, either against the State or the Confederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, the section of the State in which I reside, as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I ask to be discharged from a vexatious prosecution that I may return home peacefully, to follow my private interests and pursuits, assuring your Excellency that I will not, either directly or indirectly, by counsel, advice or action, encourage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade, or attain success in the present struggle with the Confederate States, nor will I counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States, nor will I do so by my own acts.

In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Tennessee, I shall feel it my duty, as a citizen of that State, to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation, or opposition to her Government.

The parties arrested with me, with the exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides and conductors through the mountain passes, on my way to my place of destination, and whatever view may be taken of my own course, they are innocent, in no way responsible legally, or morally, and have committed no offence against the laws of the Confederacy of or the State of Tennessee; and I ask that they also be discharged by your Excellency.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.,
THOS. A. R. NELSON.

On August 12, Tom sent a letter to CSA President Jefferson Davis promising to do nothing more in support of the Union and to abide by the laws of Tennessee if he were to be

RICHMOND, Aug. 13th, 1861.

SIR:—I have received your letter of 12th inst., in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution, and make a promise that you will "as a citizen of Tennessee submit to her late action and religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever or opposition to her government."

The desire of this Government being to maintain the Independence it has asserted, by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing.

I am therefore pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accusation against you be well founded or not, vexatious or not, and to rest content with your submission as a loyal citizen of your State, to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy and adopting its permanent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To THOS. A. R. NELSON, Esq.

Left: *Letter from Tom Nelson to Jefferson Davis.* ***Above:*** *Letter from Jefferson Davis to Tom Nelson. Both letters excerpted from The Tennessean (Nashville) published on August 29, 1861.*

released. Davis accordingly ordered Tom's release under the condition that he honor his promises.

Tom returned to his home in Jonesborough on August 15. His family was no doubt delighted that he and David had been freed. Tom then wrote an explanation of his actions intended to sooth his relationships with resi-

Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded, and, upon mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But, whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress; because neither the Southern Confederacy, nor any other earthly power, could have compelled me to make an agreement which my judgment and conscience did not approve in the situation in which I was placed.

No terms or conditions, express or implied, public or private, attended my release other than those plainly expressed in the two above quoted, but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful solicitude many of you have felt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

While I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four long months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the assurances of public men that no test oaths or drafting measures will be adopted or required; the mutual hatred which has grown up between the antagonistic sections of the Union and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, have painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, unless some wondrous and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however, we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the action of our own State, and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am satisfied that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to retain military possession of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through fear or the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogance, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 17, 1861.

From the Knoxville Register.

Letter from Mr. Nelson.

The following letter from Mr. Nelson has been placed in our hands for publication:

Having been arrested in Lee county, Virginia, taken to Cumberland Gap, and sent to Richmond, Virginia, I deem it due to all those who have had me in actual custody, to state that they have treated me with uniform civility and kindness. To Captain Powell, at Cumberland Gap, and Lieutenants Plumlee and Cocke, and Sergeant Gillespie, who had charge of the seventy men who guarded me from the Gap to Abingdon, and to the soldiers under their command, I feel especially indebted for their remarkably good conduct on the way, and the respectful treatment I received at their hands. Of Major Lee, and Lieutenants Plumlee and Cocke, and the men who brought me from Abingdon to Richmond, and have had charge of me since I came here, I have no language at my command, sufficient to express my sense of the manner in which they discharged their duty, they being as careful to protect me against violence and insult, as to prevent my rescue or escape.

I have deemed it proper to prepare this statement in the hope that my friends will cherish no feeling of unkindness towards all or either of the persons referred to.

T. A. R. NELSON.

Letters by Tom Nelson written shorly after his release from Confederate hands and return to Tennessee. Excerpted from ***Left:*** *The Daily Nashville Patriot, August 29, 1861, and* ***Right:*** *The Tennessean, August 17, 1861.*

dents of Tennessee, especially those with his fellow Unionists, and, for the most part, withdrew from public life so as to honor his pledge to Davis.

Tom was back in the news by the fall of 1862, however, in light of the announcement and discussions of the Emancipation Proclamation put forward by Lincoln on September 22nd of that year. Tom had never been against slavery but spoke for its protection and opposed any attempt at emancipation. Tom's stance toward Lincoln and the Union now took a sharp turn. He no longer felt compelled to adhere to isolation and silence with regard to the ongoing conflict he had pledged the previous year. His response to Lincoln's tyranny, written on October 3rd, was published in leading news-

But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which, in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction, of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true, he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the Government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

But, if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such, as with the blessing of Providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and, with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries to engraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated by every American constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and everything else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the middle ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, October 3, 1862.

Three sections from a letter written by Tom Nelson on October 3, 1862, addressed to the people of Tennessee regarding the Emancipation Proclamation. These sections of his letter were excerpted from the complete letter published in The Times-Picayune of New Orleans, Louisiana, on Novembeer 18, 1862.

papers of the nation and picked up by news outlets in England as well. In it he declared his strong opposition to Lincoln spelling out the egregiousness of the President's actions.

As expected, Tom's message was received with mixed reaction. Unionists felt betrayed while Confederates were relieved that Tom appeared to be fully on their side. However, complicating the picture was the fact that Tom's son David, now 17 years old, had just been captured by Confederates while attempting to join Union forces. David was in a Confederate prison and some felt that Tom's charges against Lincoln were part of an attempt to appease Confederates just to secure David's release. Even though that had not been Tom's motive, David was still released. Contrary to Confederate expectations of the outcome of his release, David was eventually able to join the Union army.

Throughout the early years of secessionist fury, the Jones and Garrett families were likely to have been substantially conflicted with regard to Union vs. Confederate sympathies.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 5.—The Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson has come out in a long address to the people of East Tennessee, condemning the recent proclamation of Lincoln, and declares it the most outrageous act of usurpation ever contemplated in Europe or America. He says, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal Administration, who have blasted our hopes, and are seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. Let every man who is able to fight buckle on the armor, and without waiting for the slow plocess of Conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurper.

God will not prosper a man or a government which heretofore hypocritically pretended to wage war for the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at defiance.

The address will have great effect in East Tennessee. He will raise a regiment.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

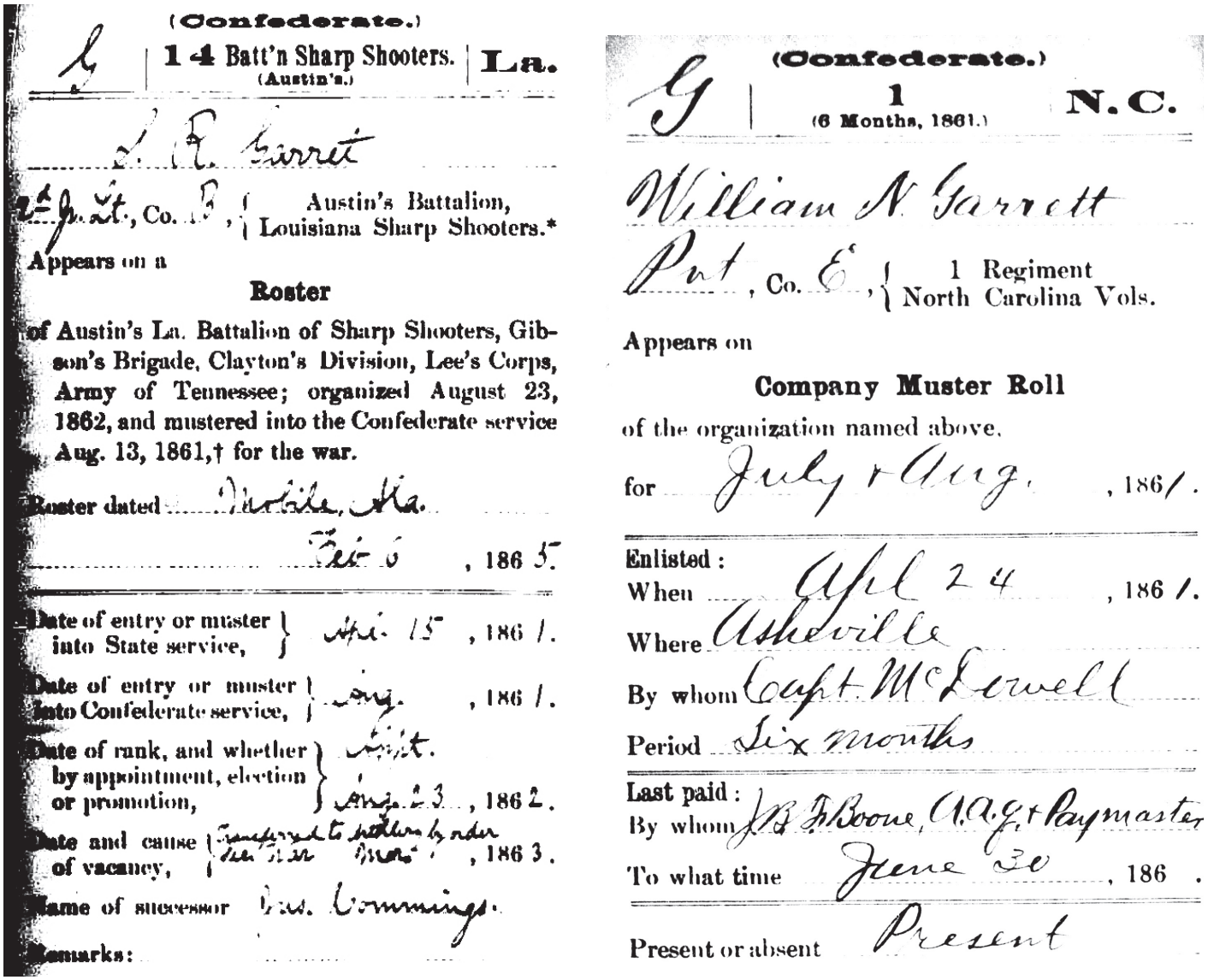
HON. T. A.R. NELSON ABANDONS UNIONISM, AND DENOUNCES LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, who has been a firm supporter of the Lincoln Government since the war commenced, and who, according to the Knoxville *Register*, has exercised "a boundless influence over the people of East Tennessee,"—publishes an address to the people of that section, denouncing the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln, and urging the people to arm for resistance to its execution.

Excerpted from ***Left:*** *The Macon Telegraph (Georgia), October 7, 1862, and* ***Right:*** *Weekly Raleigh Register (North Carolina), October 15, 1862.*

Many of those influenced by family Unionist sympathizers appear to have been drawn into the Confederate camp, mainly by the actions of Lincoln when he 1) demanded troops in support of the Union and 2) emancipated the slaves. There is little doubt that the most passionate of those were likely to have joined the conflict in the early months after its beginning.

Perhaps not surprisingly, one of the first members of either the Jones or Garrett family to commit to military service was Stephen Robert Garrett. His



(Confederate.)

L | 14 Batt'n Sharp Shooters. (Austin's.) | La.

S. R. Garrett

2d Lieut., Co. L, { Austin's Battalion, Louisiana Sharp Shooters.*

Appears on a

Roster

of Austin's La. Battalion of Sharp Shooters, Gibson's Brigade, Clayton's Division, Lee's Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized August 23, 1862, and mustered into the Confederate service Aug. 13, 1861,† for the war.

Roster dated Mobile, Ala. Feb 6, 186 5.

Date of entry or muster into State service, Apl. 15, 186 1.

Date of entry or muster into Confederate service, Aug. 186 1.

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election or promotion, 2d Lieut. Aug. 23, 186 2.

Date and cause of vacancy, Transferred to Sellers by order Dec 31st 1862, 186 3.

Name of successor Lieut. Cummings.

Remarks:

(Confederate.)

G | 1 (6 Months, 1861.) | N.C.

William N. Garrett

Pvt, Co. E, { 1 Regiment North Carolina Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July & Aug., 1861.

Enlisted:
When Apl 24, 1861.
Where Asheville
By whom Capt McDowell
Period Six months

Last paid:
By whom J. B. Boone, A.A.G. & Paymaster
To what time June 30, 186 .

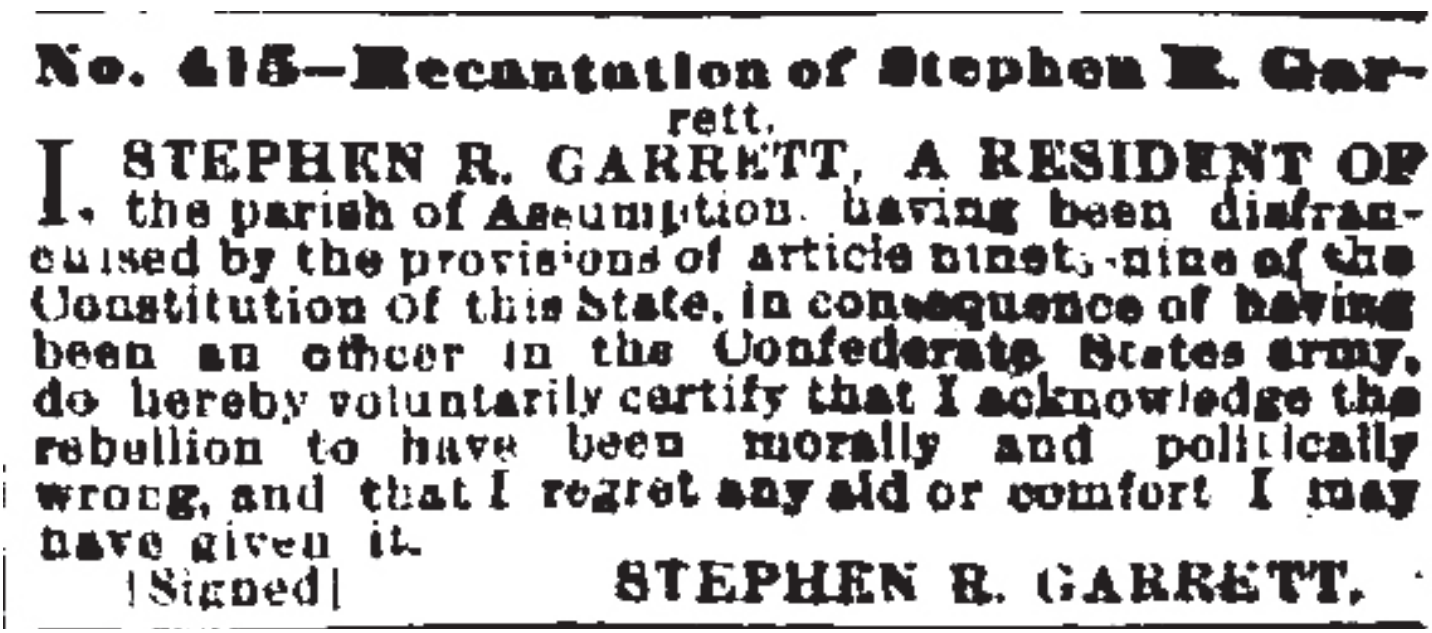
Present or absent Present

Left: *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of Stephen Robert Garrett showing his enlistment date of April 15, 1861.*
Right: *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Neilson Garrett showing his enlistment date of April 24, 1861.*

residence in Louisiana, which seceded on January 26, 1861, was perhaps a deciding factor for him to enlist in a Louisiana unit on April 15, 1861, but his ties to South Carolina as well as to his birth place and family in North Carolina may have carried additional weight.

Stephen served in several Louisiana Confederate units during the war, including Austin's Battalion of Sharp Shooters, Captain Fenner's Battery of Light Artillery, and the Crescent Rifles of Rightor's Battalion, Louisiana Infantry. As a Second Lieutenant, Stephen was transferred to the Pelican Battery Light Artillery in February of 1863. He was on leave of absence from that unit when he married Leudivine Erwin on February 21, 1864. On April 17, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant Jr. in Taylor's Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department. At war's end he returned to his home in Louisiana where he died in 1896. As was the case for many other surviving Confederate soldiers, Stephen was required to recant his involvement in the CSA in order to restore his citizenship and to continue voting.

During his years as service to the CSA, Stephen was promoted from Corporal to First Lieutenant. At the time of his death he was referred to as Captain



No. 415—Recantation of Stephen R. Garrett.

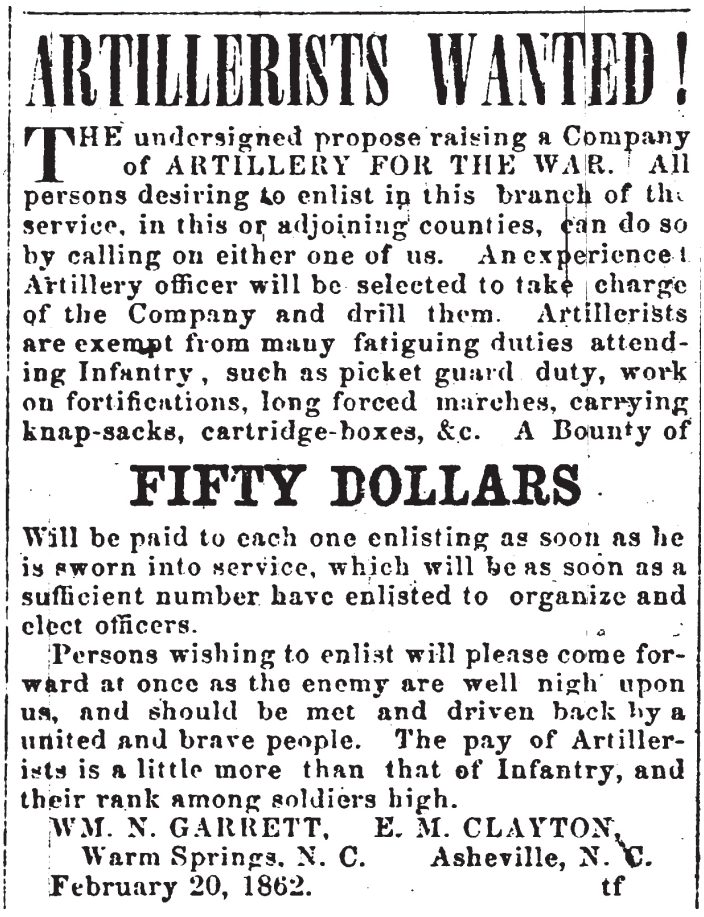
I, STEPHEN R. GARRETT, A RESIDENT OF the parish of Assumption, having been disfranchised by the provisions of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of this State, in consequence of having been an officer in the Confederate States army, do hereby voluntarily certify that I acknowledge the rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that I regret any aid or comfort I may have given it.

[Signed] STEPHEN R. GARRETT.

Recantation of Stephen Robert Garrett published in the New Orleans Republican, October 29, 1868.

Garrett but I have been unable to find a service record of his that verifies that promotion.

Stephen's older brother, William Neilson Garrett, was also an early volunteer for the CSA. He, however, had remained at home in North Carolina and joined the 1st Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers on April 24, 1861. Will was enlisted in Asheville, North Carolina, close to his home in Warm Springs, by a neighbor, Captain W. W. McDowell. McDowell would later join his brother Joseph A. McDowell in forming the 60th North Carolina Regiment.



ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

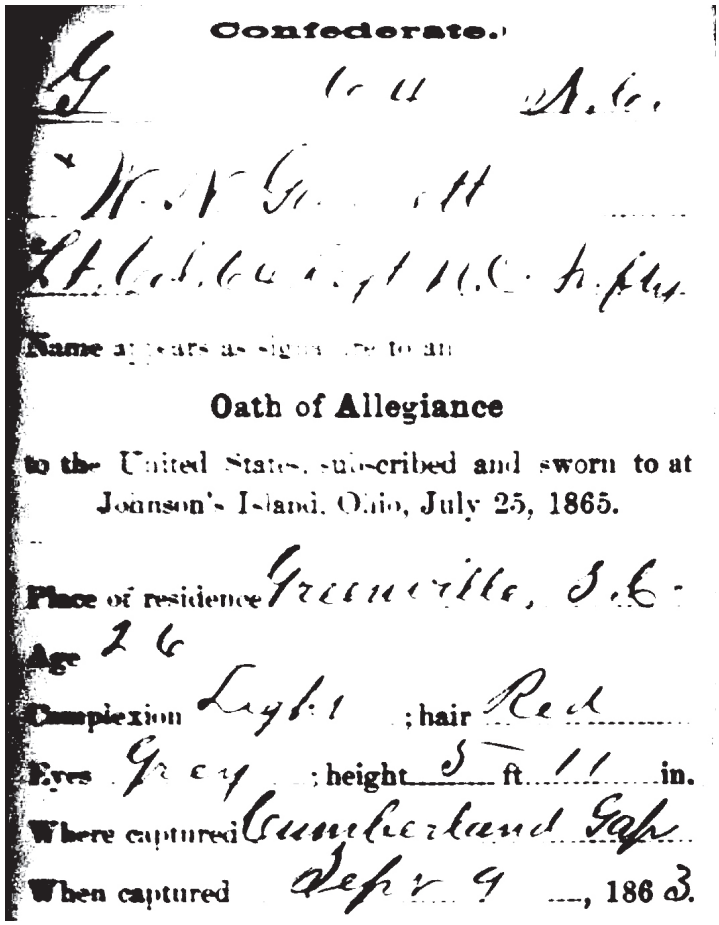
THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, Warm Springs, N. C.
E. M. CLAYTON, Asheville, N. C.
February 20, 1862. tf



Confederate.

Oath of Allegiance

to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Johnson's Island, Ohio, July 25, 1865.

Place of residence Greenville, S.C.

Age 26

Complexion Light ; hair Red

Eyes Gray ; height 5 ft. 11 in.

Where captured Cumberland Gap

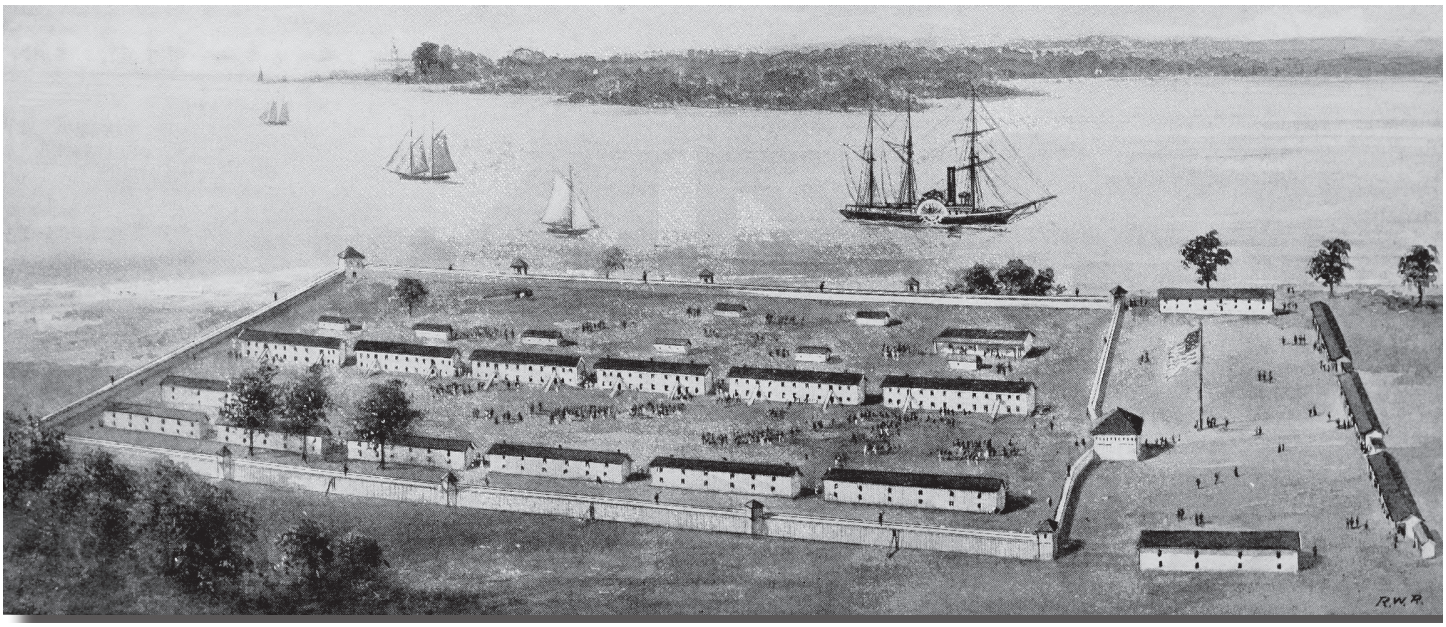
When captured Sept 9, 1863.

Left: *Ad for artillerists placed on April 3, 1862, in The Asheville News (North Carolina) by William N. Garrett and E. M. Clayton.* ***Right:*** *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Neilson Garrett showing his capture at Cumberlant Gap on September 9, 1863. His personal data shows his residence at Greenville, South Carolina.*

In early 1862, Will was involved in raising a unit for Confederate service as "artillerists." On June 15, 1862, he was mustered into service as a Second Lieutenant in Captain Alfred H. Baird's Company (Allen's Rangers) in the 5th North Carolina Cavalry. This unit became Company A, 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry. Will was soon promoted to First Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion. On October 9, 1862, he was given the rank of Major in the 64th North Carolina Regiment and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the same unit on May 15, 1863.

Will's time as Lieutenant Colonel with the 64th was not long lived as he was captured at Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863. As a prisoner of war, Will was first taken to a Military Prison in Lexington, Kentucky. On September 23, 1863, he was taken to Johnson's Island, located in Lake Erie just off the Ohio coast in Sandusky Bay near the city of Sandusky.

Johnson's Island was utilized by the Union as a site for a prisoner of war camp from 1861 until the end of the war in 1865. Most of the prisoners sent there were Confederate officers and Will was incarcerated there until his release on July 25, 1865. As was the case for others confined as prisoners

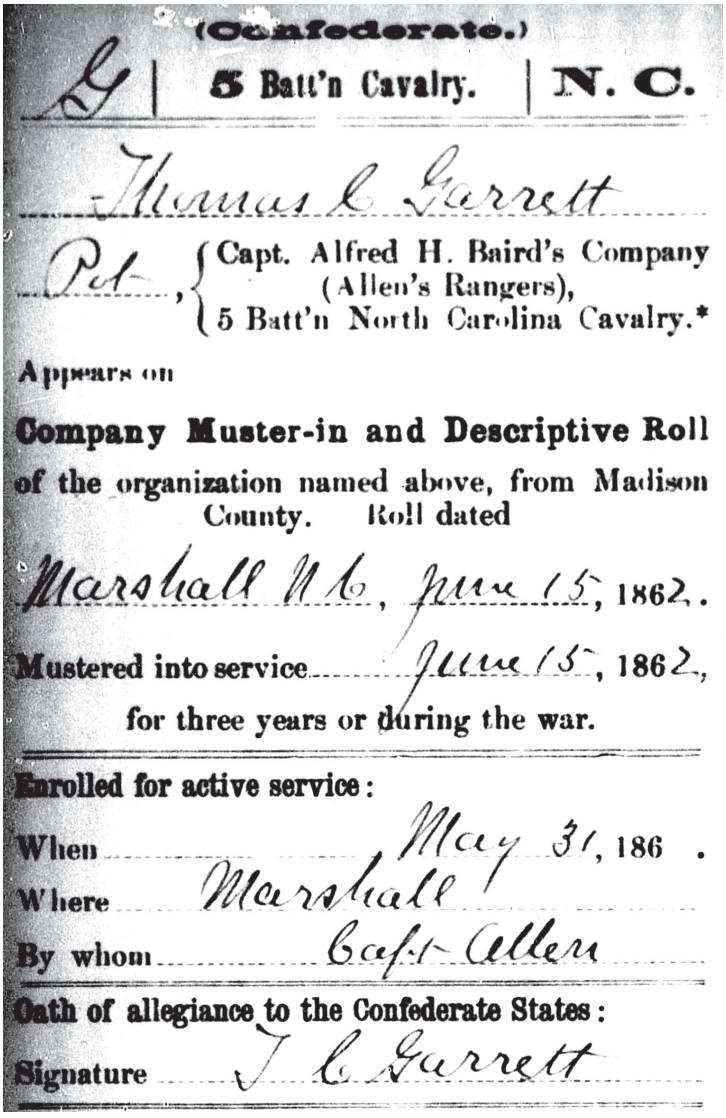


Aerial view illustrating the layout of the prisoner of war camp on Johnson's Island. From Clark, William (Ed.): Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions From North Carolina. Volume 2, 1901.

of war, Will was required to sign an Oath of Allegiance to the USA in order to secure a pardon and release.

The youngest son of James Robert Garrett, namely Charles Thomas (Tom) Garrett, was also incarcerated at the Johnson's Island prisoner of war camp in approximately the same time frame as his brother Will. Tom had enlisted as a Private in Captain Alfred H. Baird's Company (Allen's Rangers) in the 5th North Carolina Cavalry on May 31, 1862, and was mustered in that unit on June 15, 1862, at the same time as his brother Will. This was the same unit in which Will was serving as a Second Lieutenant.

Tom was promoted quickly in the 5th Battalion to Second Lieutenant



(Confederate.)

G | 5 Batt'n Cavalry. | N. C.

Thomas C. Garrett

Pvt., { Capt. Alfred H. Baird's Company (Allen's Rangers), 5 Batt'n North Carolina Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster-in and Descriptive Roll of the organization named above, from Madison County. Roll dated

Marshall N C, June 15, 1862.

Mustered into service June 15, 1862, for three years or during the war.

Enrolled for active service:

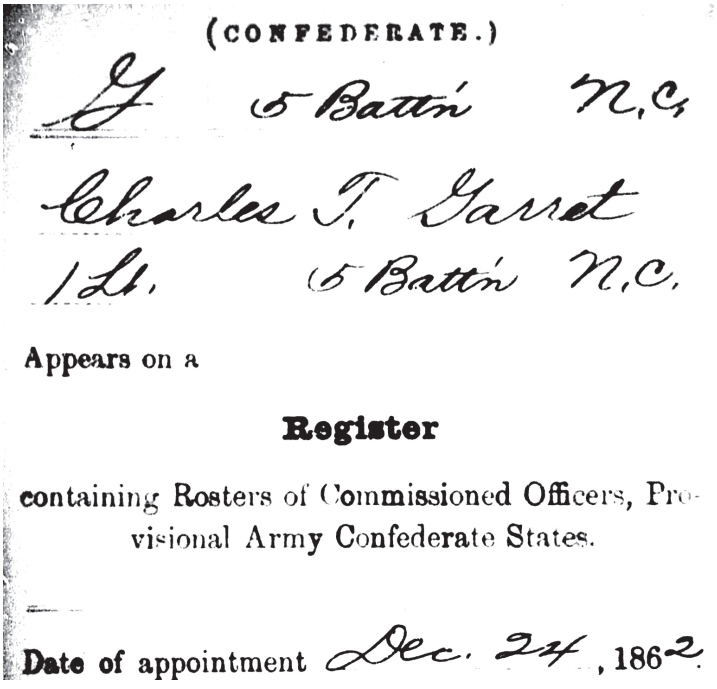
When May 31, 186 .

Where Marshall

By whom Capt Allen

Oath of allegiance to the Confederate States:

Signature J C Garrett



(CONFEDERATE.)

G 5 Battn N.C.

Charles T. Garret

1 Lt. 5 Battn N.C.

Appears on a

Register

containing Rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States.

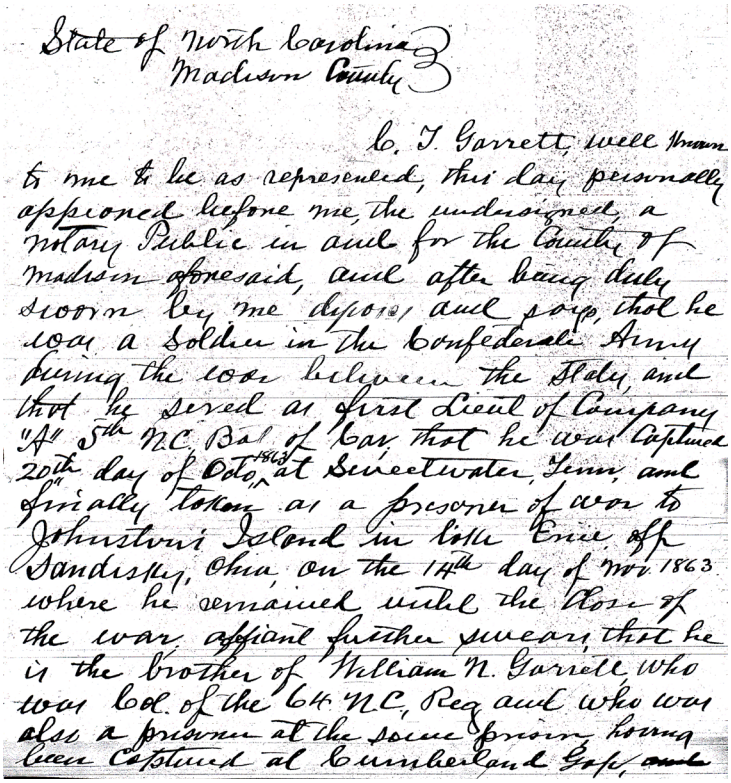
Date of appointment Dec. 24, 1862

Left: *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of Charles Thomas Garrett showing his enlistment in Allen's Rangers, 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry on May 31, 1862.* ***Right:*** *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of Charles Thomas Garrett showing his promotion to First Lieutenant on December 24, 1862.*

and then to First Lieutenant on December 24, 1862. This was shortly after Will was given the rank of Major in the 64th North Carolina Regiment.

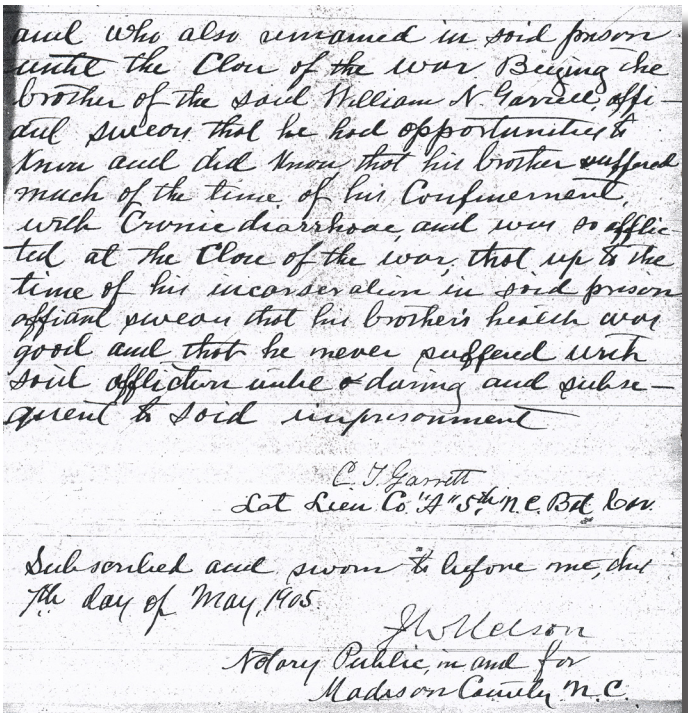
On October 20, 1863, Tom was captured by Union troops and sent to Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio. On November 14, 1863, he was sent from Camp Chase to Johnson's Island where Will was being held. The record of Tom's incarceration at Johnson's Island notes his capture in Roane County, Tennessee, but Tom later testified that he was taken prisoner in nearby Sweetwater, Tennessee.

Tom was released from Johnson's Island on June 11, 1865, after signing the Oath of Allegiance. A little more than a month later, Will was also released. In 1891, former Confederate soldiers living in Tennessee were allowed to request pensions for their service. Will's application, initiated in 1903 while he was residing in Hardin County, Tennessee, included testimony from his brother Tom regarding their service records. Tom also provided informa-



State of North Carolina
Madison County

C. T. Garrett, well known to me & he as represented, this day personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County of Madison aforesaid, and after being duly sworn by me deposes and says, that he was a Soldier in the Confederate Army during the war between the States, and that he served as First Lieut of Company "A" 5th N.C. Bat of Cav. that he was Captured 20th day of Oct, 1863, at Sweetwater, Tenn, and finally taken as a prisoner of war to Johnston's Island in Lake Erie off Sandusky, Ohio, on the 14th day of Nov. 1863 where he remained until the Close of the war affiant further sweareth that he is the brother of William N. Garrett who was Col. of the 64th N.C. Reg and who was also a prisoner at the same prison having been Captured at Cumberland Gap, and



and who also remained in said prison until the Close of the war Being the brother of the said William N. Garrett, affiant sweareth that he had opportunities to know and did know that his brother suffered much of the time of his Confinement with Chronic diarrhoae, and was so afflicted at the Close of the war, that up to the time of his incarceration in said prison affiant sweareth that his brother's health was good and that he never suffered such said afflictions until & during and subsequent to said imprisonment

C. T. Garrett
Late Lieu Co "A" 5th N.C. Bat Cav

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of May, 1905

J. W. Nelson
Notary Public, in and for
Madison County, N.C.

Testimony of Charles Thomas Garrett as part of his brother William Neilson Garrett's application for a pension as a result of his service in the CSA.

tion regarding their time together at Johnson's Island and supported Will's statements that he had become sick while on the island.

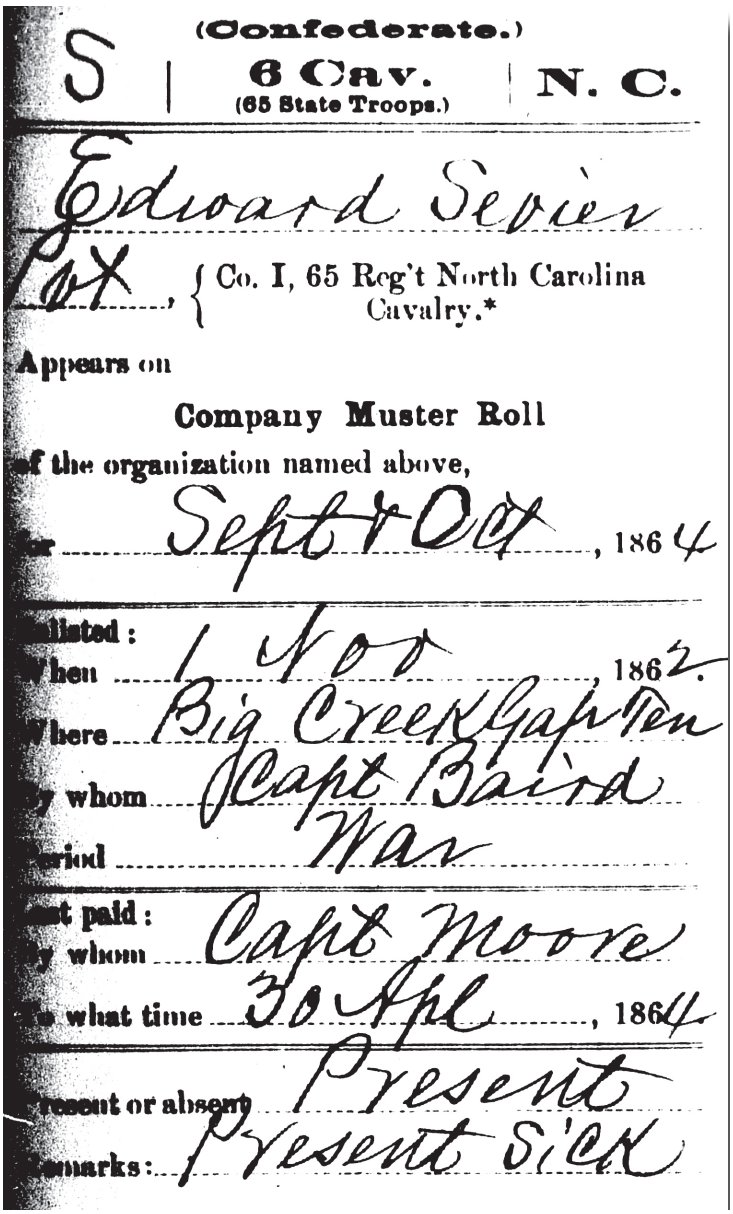
Needless to say, conditions in prisoner of war camps on both sides of the conflict were generally atrocious. Even though the camp on Johnson's Island was utilized mostly for Confederate officers, the conditions were still extreme and not conducive to good health. Will Garrett's health apparently did not much improve after his release and he complained of many ailments that had begun on Johnson's Island and continued until his death in 1912. His pension application describes him as having arthritis and as being feeble. There are many similar reports from other combatant detainees across the spectrum of prisoner of war camps inhabited in the years 1861-1865.

Despite Will's ill health, he was able to marry Elizabeth Joella Foster in South Carolina about a year and a half after his release from Johnson's Island. The circumstances of their meeting are not known with certainty but it is probably significant that Joella's first cousin, Edwin Henry Bobo, was a prisoner on Johnson's Island at the same time as Will. (As is the case with Joella, Edwin is my third cousin, four times removed, on my father's side.) Edwin had been captured as a First Lieutenant in Holcomb's Legion Infantry Battalion of South Carolina on April 1, 1865, shortly before the end of the war, at the Battle of Five Forks, Virginia, Edwin signed the Oath of Allegiance and was released on June 11, 1865, the same day as the release of Tom Garrett. It seems entirely possible that Edwin introduced Will to Joella in South Carolina sometime after the war.

Another relative also incarcerated on Johnson's Island during the war was Charles Francis Sevier, a Midshipman in the Confederate States Navy. Charles was a son of James Sevier, making him a nephew of Kezia Sevier Jones. He was also a nephew of Edward Sevier, who had married Mary Neilson Garrett. Charles had been captured at Sailor's Creek, Virginia, on April 6, 1865, and imprisoned at Johnson's Island on April 19. Before being taken to Johnson's Island, Charles was first held along with others of his

battalion in the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C. where he was located on the night of Lincoln's assassination. Charles was released after signing the Oath of Allegiance on July 4, 1865. He, along with many other Sevier relatives, including James Jones, lived in Hardin County, Tennessee, after the war.

Edward Sevier also served in the Confederate army, but he appears to have remained in his unit to the end of the war. Ed's application for a pension, initiated in 1901, stated that he enlisted in Company I of the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry "on or about the 1st day of October, 1861." The Sixth Cavalry was part of the Sixty-Fifth North Carolina Regiment. His service records indicate his enlistment at Big Creek Gap, Tennessee, on November 1, 1862. The muster roll for Ed in September and October of 1864 indicates that he was present and reported as sick. In his pension application, a physician described him as having paralysis and unable to work or dress himself. Ed mentioned in that application that he had suffered from the effects of an abcess that he had on his body while his unit was at Kinston, North Carolina. The records show that they were in Kinston in the spring of 1864.



(Confederate.)

S | 6 Cav. (65 State Troops.) | N. C.

Edward Sevier

Pvt., { Co. I, 65 Reg't North Carolina Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept & Oct, 1864

Enlisted:
When 1 Nov, 1862.
Where Big Creek Gap Ten
By whom Capt Baird
Period War

Last paid:
By whom Capt Moore
To what time 30 Apl, 1864

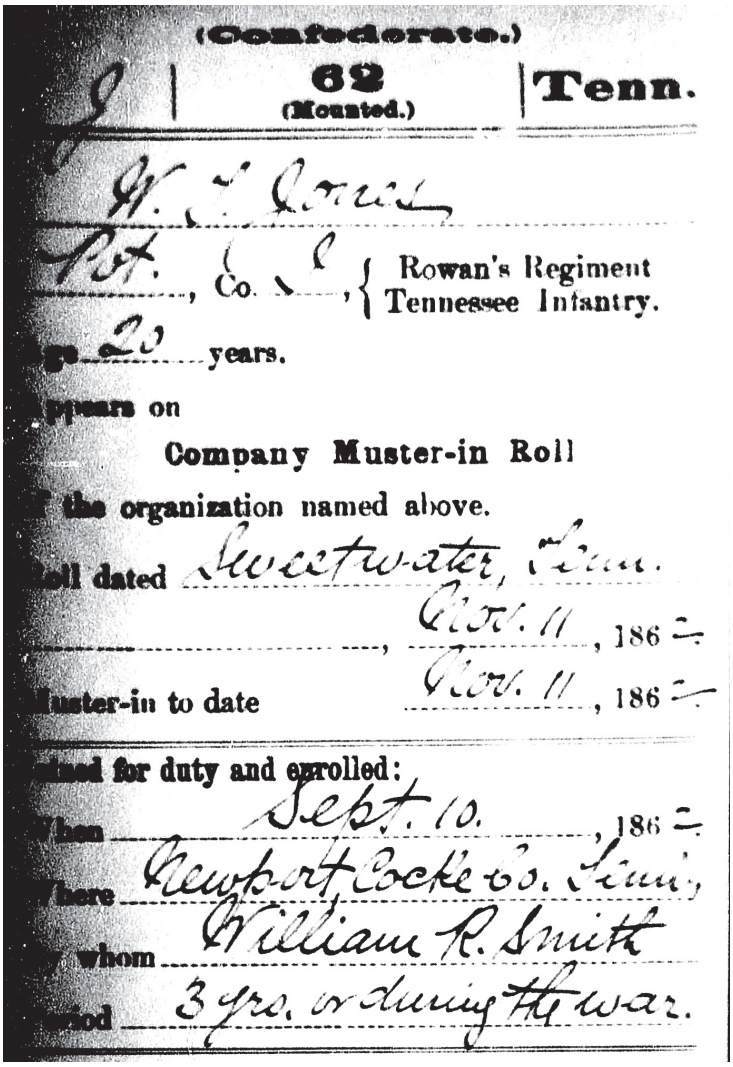
Present or absent Present
Remarks: Present Sick

Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of Edward Sevier showing his enlistment on November 1, 1862.

Ed Sevier and Captain V. S. Lusk,

who was in charge of Company I of the Sixth Cavalry, were both from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee, and knew each other. Lusk was captured in 1863 and sent to Johnson's Island where he remained for the duration of the war. Lusk knew the Garrett brothers while at Johnson's Island and wrote a letter of support for Will's pension application. It seems possible that Lusk had encouraged Ed Sevier to join the Sixth Cavalry in 1861 and had also known the Garretts before the war.

The youngest son of George and Kezia Jones, William Thomas (Tom) Jones,



(Confederate.)

I | 62 (Mounted.) | Tenn.

W. T. Jones

Pvt., Co. I, { Rowan's Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

Age 20 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above.

Roll dated Sweetwater, Tenn. Oct. 11, 186-

Muster-in to date Oct. 11, 186-

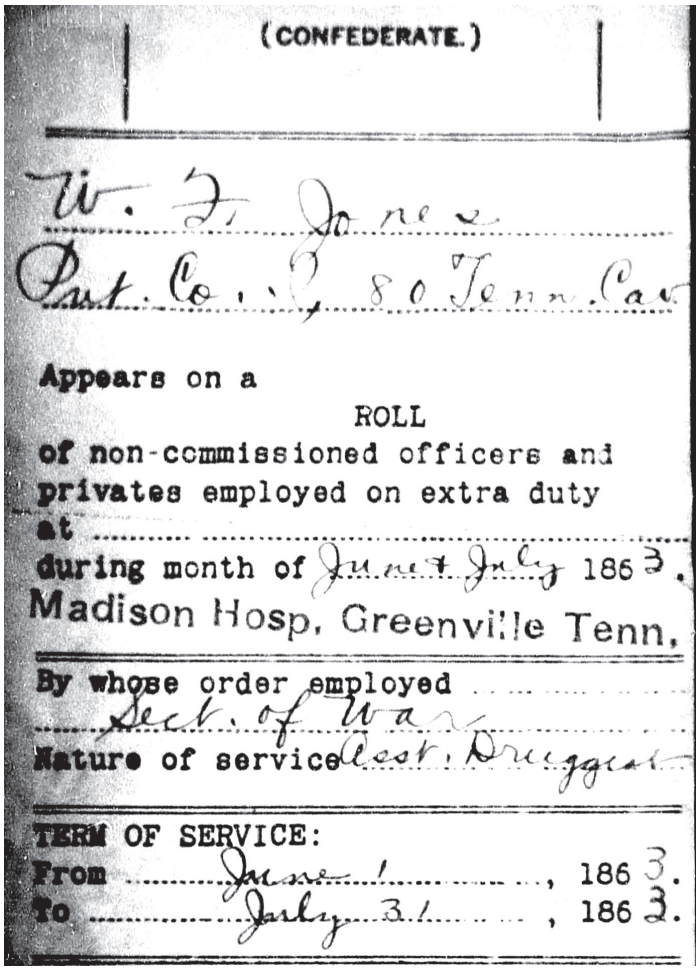
Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Sept. 10, 186-

Where Newport, Cocke Co. Tenn.

By whom William R. Smith

Period 3 yrs. or during the war.



(CONFEDERATE.)

W. T. Jones

Pvt. Co. I, 8th Tenn. Cav

Appears on a

ROLL

of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at

during month of June & July 1863.

Madison Hosp. Greenville Tenn.

By whose order employed

Sect. of War

Nature of service Asst. Druggist

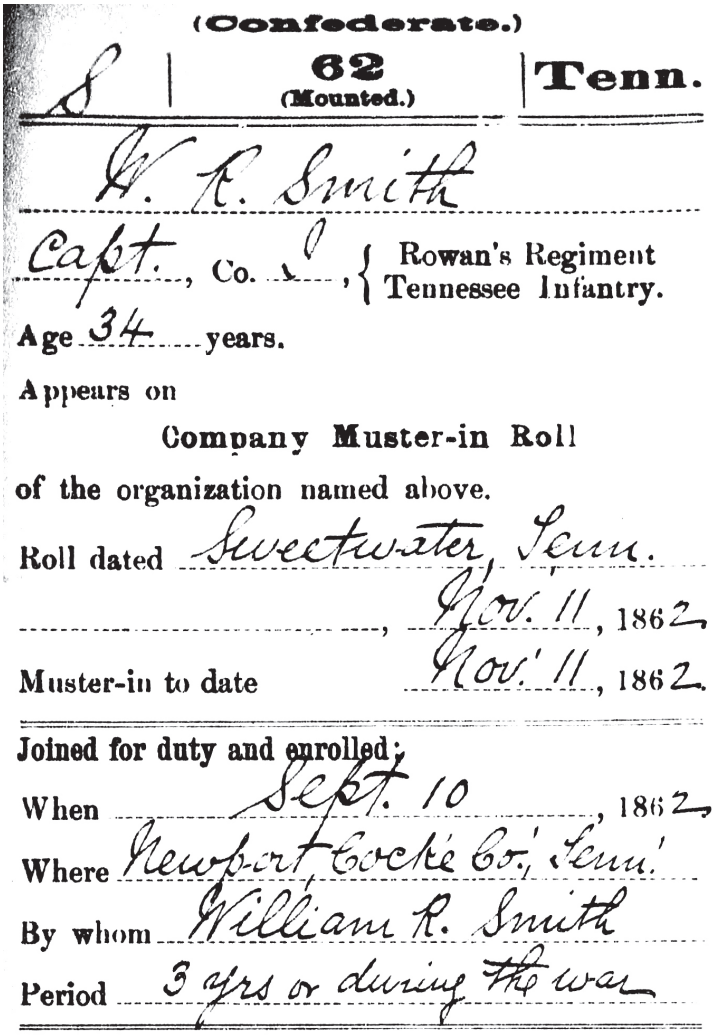
TERM OF SERVICE:

From June 1, 1863.

To July 31, 1863.

Left: *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Thomas Jones showing his enlistment on September 10, 1862.* ***Right:*** *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Thomas Jones showing his listing as Asst. Druggist. at a hospital in Greeneville.*

joined the Confederate Army on September 10, 1862, at Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee. His enlisting officer in the 62nd Tennessee Infantry was his brother-in-law William Roadman Smith. Tom was recorded as being absent and "at home on Surgeon's Certificate" from December 1, 1862, through April of 1863. Sometime after that he is listed as being assigned to Madison Hospital as "Assistant Druggist" in his hometown of Greeneville, Tennessee, at least through July of 1863. I have found no records of him after that point and assume that he spent the rest of the war in that position. He was fortunate to have had what appears to have been light duty in the Confederate Army.



(Confederate.)

8 | 62 (Mounted.) | Tenn.

W. R. Smith

Capt., Co. 1, { Rowan's Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

Age 34 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above.

Roll dated Sweetwater, Tenn.

Nov. 11, 1862

Muster-in to date Nov. 11, 1862

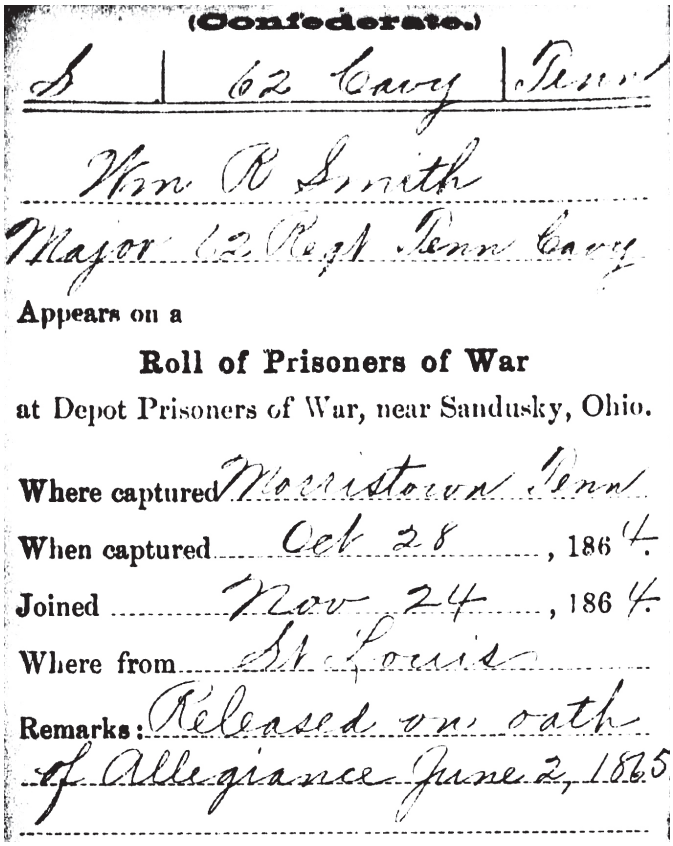
Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Sept. 10, 1862

Where Newport, Cocke Co., Tenn.

By whom William R. Smith

Period 3 yrs or during the war



(Confederate.)

8 | 62 Cavy | Tenn

Wm R Smith

Major 62 Regt Tenn Cavy

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

at Depot Prisoners of War, near Sandusky, Ohio.

Where captured Morristown Tenn

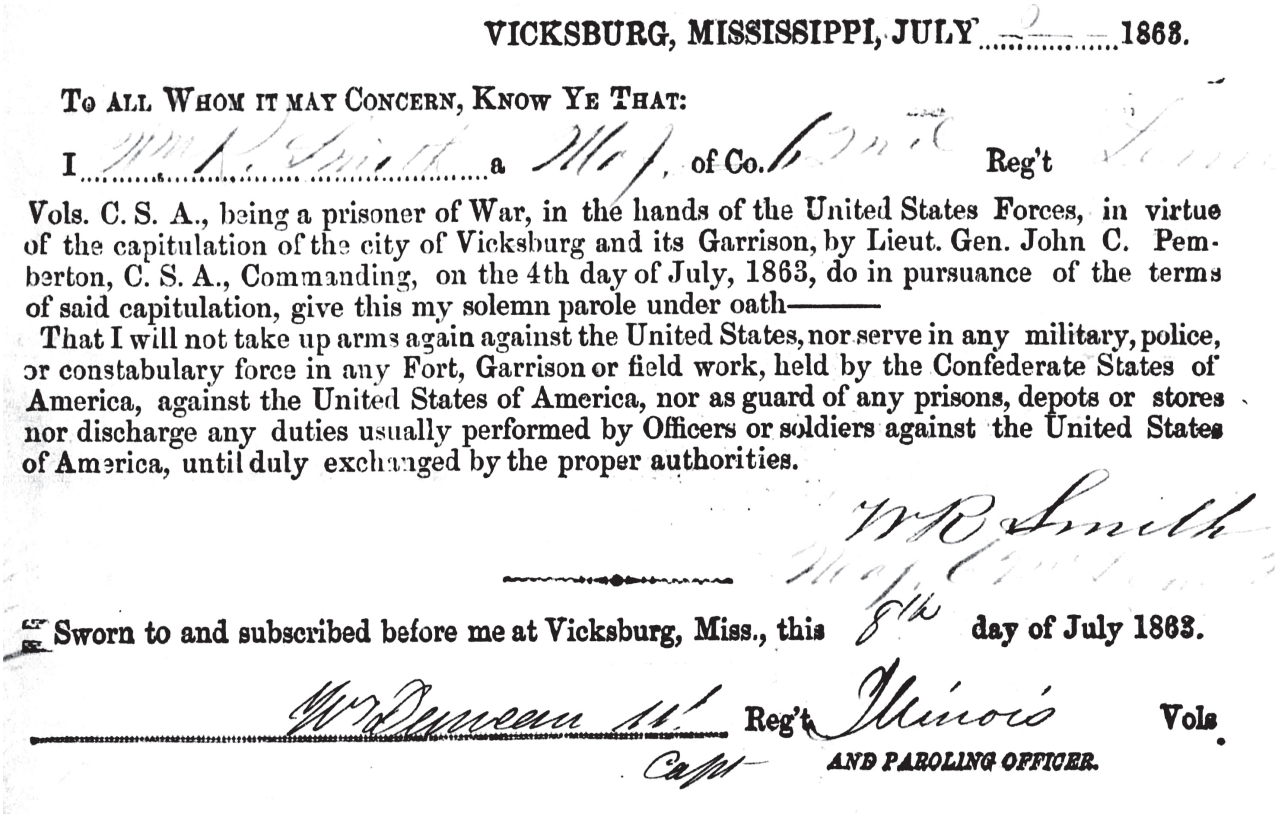
When captured Oct 28, 1864

Joined Nov 24, 1864

Where from St Louis

Remarks: Released on oath of Allegiance June 2, 1865

Left: *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Roadman Smith showing his enlistment on September 10, 1862.* ***Right:*** *Excerpted from a page of the Confederate service record of William Roadman Smith showing his status as Prisoner of War and release from Johnson's Island on June 2, 1865.*



VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 2 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, KNOW YE THAT:

I Wm R. Smith a Maj. of Co. 62nd Reg't Tenn

Vols. C. S. A., being a prisoner of War, in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and its Garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. A., Commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this my solemn parole under oath———

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police, or constabulary force in any Fort, Garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of any prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by Officers or soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Wm R Smith

Maj. 62nd Tenn

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss., this 8th day of July 1863.

W W Duncan Lt. Reg't Illinois Vols.

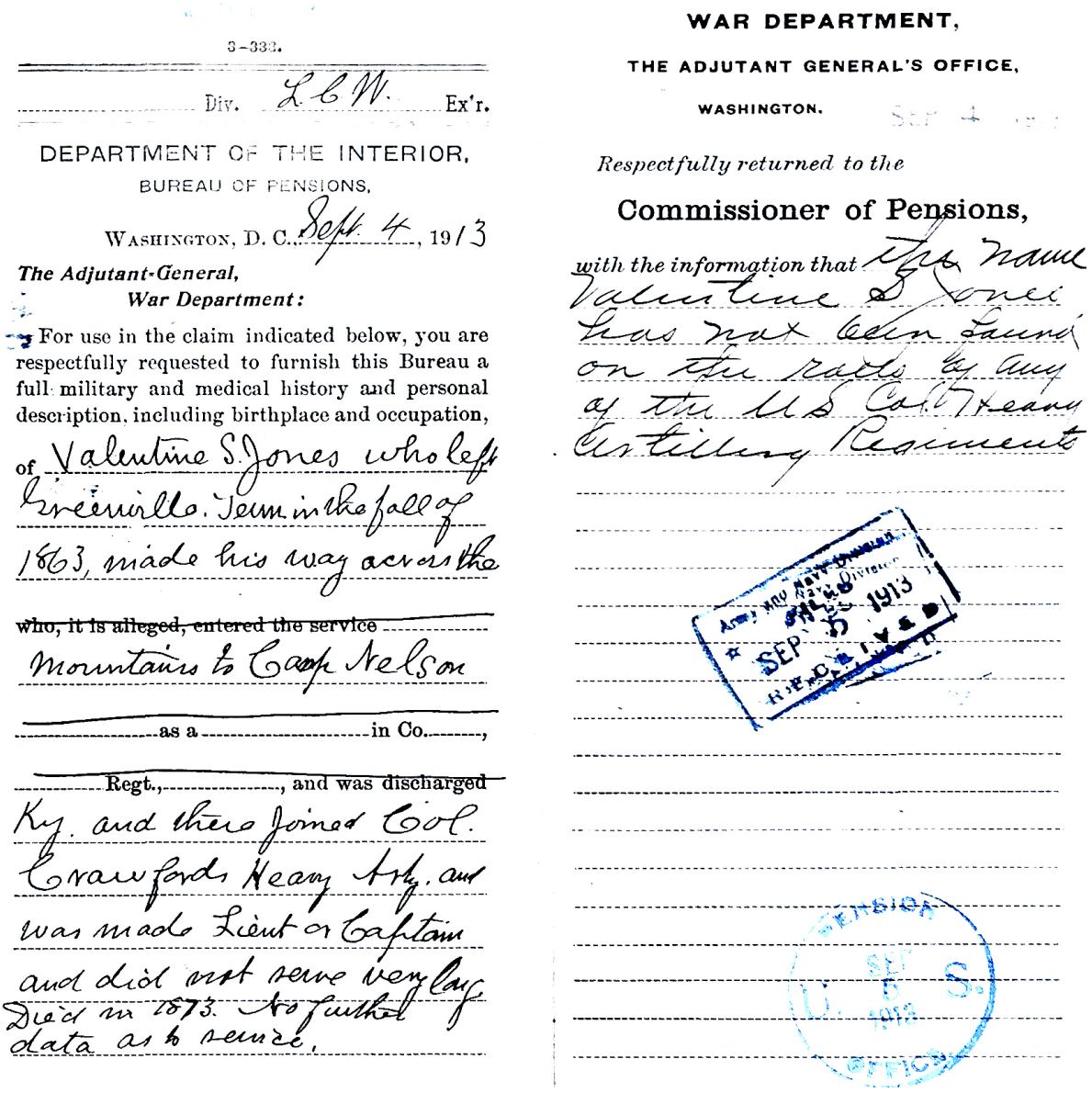
Capt AND PAROLING OFFICER.

Oath signed by William Roadman Smith as a Prisoner of War in July, 1863, vowing to not take up arms against the USA.

William Roadman Smith, son-in-law of George and Kezia Jones, organized a company in his hometown of Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee, in September of 1862 that eventually became the 62nd Tennessee Mounted Infantry. He was probably influential in recruiting his brother-in-law, William (Tom) Jones, and in helping him obtain light duty.

Smith was initially elected Captain in Company I of the unit and promoted to Major in April of 1863. His unit surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, 1863. He was paroled on July 8 after signing an oath to not take up arms again against the USA. As was the case with many others, he returned to his Confederate unit only to be captured again on October 28, 1864, at Morristown, Tennessee. William Roadman Smith was sent to Johnson's Island where he resided until signing the Oath of Allegiance to the USA on June 2, 1865.

The service record of Valentine Sevier Jones, son of George and Kezia Jones, is mysterious. In 1913, his widow Almeda filed for a pension after hearing from others regarding Val's purported service in the Civil War. She requested verification that he had crossed the mountains to Fort Nelson, Kentucky, in 1863 and joined Colonel Crawford's Heavy Artillery. The War Department was unable to verify Vals participation in any of the Heavy Artillery service units and the issue was dropped from consideration. No other records for him during this period have been found by me.



3-333.

Div. L C W. Ex'r.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept 4, 1913

The Adjutant-General,
War Department:

For use in the claim indicated below, you are respectfully requested to furnish this Bureau a full military and medical history and personal description, including birthplace and occupation,

of Valentine S. Jones who left Greenville Tenn in the fall of 1863, made his way across the

~~who, it is alleged, entered the service~~ Mountains to Camp Nelson

as a in Co., Regt., and was discharged Ky. and there joined Col. Crawfords Heavy Art'y. and was made Lieut or Captain and did not serve very long Died in 1873. No further data as to service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON. SEP 4 1913

Respectfully returned to the

Commissioner of Pensions,

with the information that The name Valentine S Jones has not been found on the rolls by any of the U S Colt Heavy Artilling Regiment

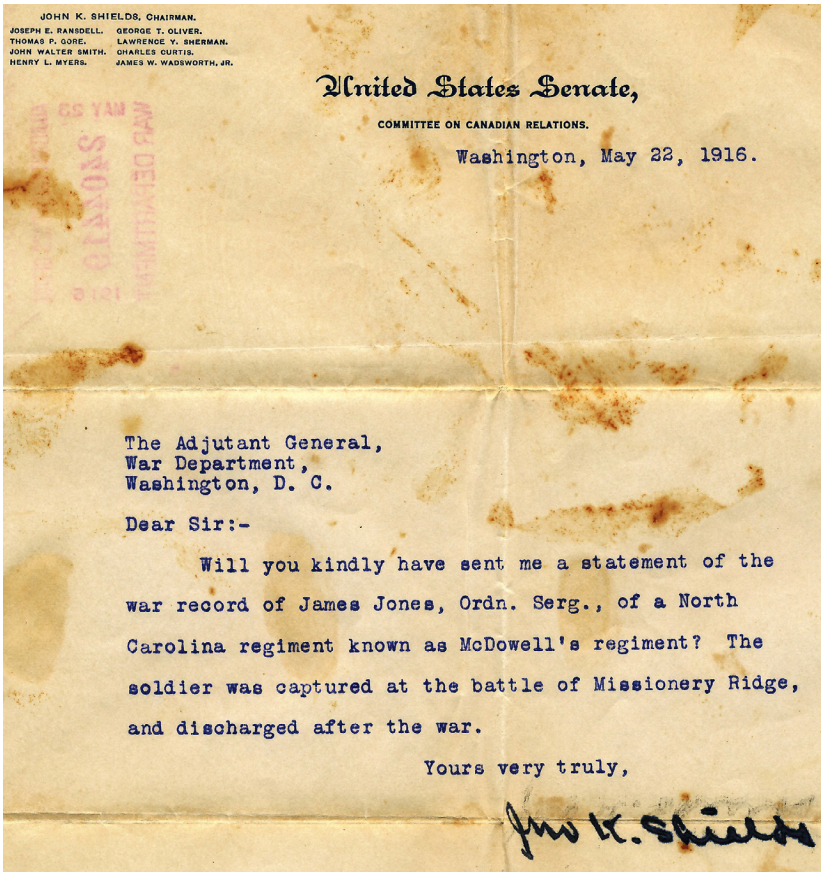
ARMY NAVY DIVISION SEP 5 1913 RECEIVED

PENSION SEP 5 1913 OFFICE

Part of the application for a pension made by Almeda Jones, widow of Valentine Sevier Jones, in 1913. The War Department was unable to verify her account of his activities and her pension request was denied.

The Civil War record of James Jones, the oldest son of George and Kezia Jones, is also confused by inconsistencies and an incomplete timeline. As expected, there were many Civil War soldiers with the common name of James Jones so determining the correct record for James Jones of Greeneville, Tennessee, is sometimes challenging. Fortunately, there are a few clues that can be used to narrow down the search for his records.

In 1913, Tennessee Senator John K. Shields, probably at the request of Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones, asked the War Department for the war record of the



JOHN K. SHIELDS, CHAIRMAN.
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL. GEORGE T. OLIVER.
THOMAS P. GORE. LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.
JOHN WALTER SMITH. CHARLES CURTIS.
HENRY L. MYERS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN RELATIONS.

Washington, May 22, 1916.

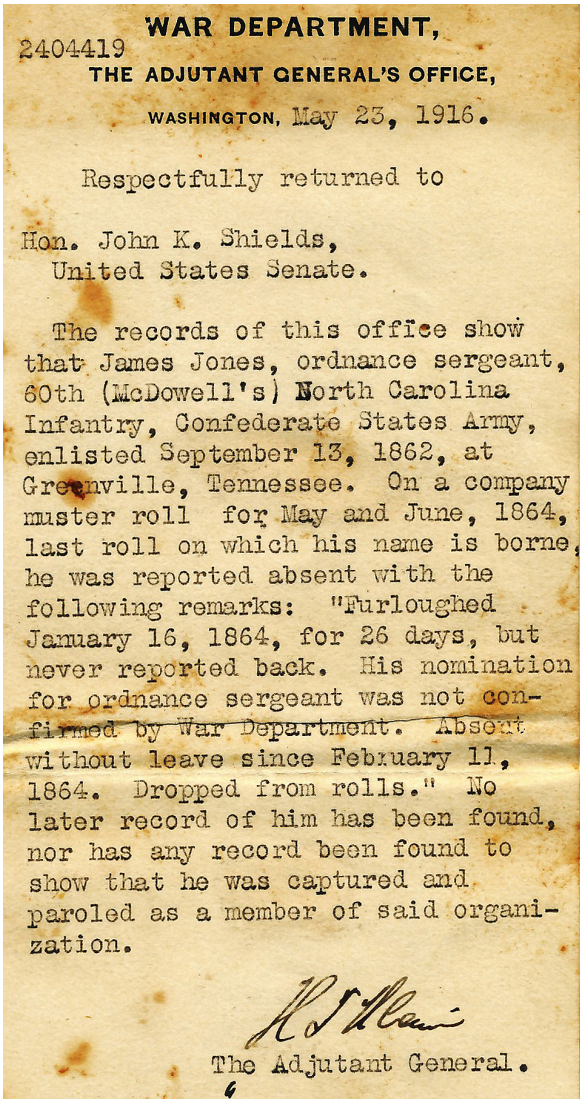
The Adjutant General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly have sent me a statement of the war record of James Jones, Ordn. Serg., of a North Carolina regiment known as McDowell's regiment? The soldier was captured at the battle of Missionery Ridge, and discharged after the war.

Yours very truly,

Jno K. Shields



2404419

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1916.

Respectfully returned to

Hon. John K. Shields,
United States Senate.

The records of this office show that James Jones, ordnance sergeant, 60th (McDowell's) North Carolina Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisted September 13, 1862, at Greenville, Tennessee. On a company muster roll for May and June, 1864, last roll on which his name is borne, he was reported absent with the following remarks: "Furloughed January 16, 1864, for 26 days, but never reported back. His nomination for ordnance sergeant was not confirmed by War Department. Absent without leave since February 11, 1864. Dropped from rolls." No later record of him has been found, nor has any record been found to show that he was captured and paroled as a member of said organization.

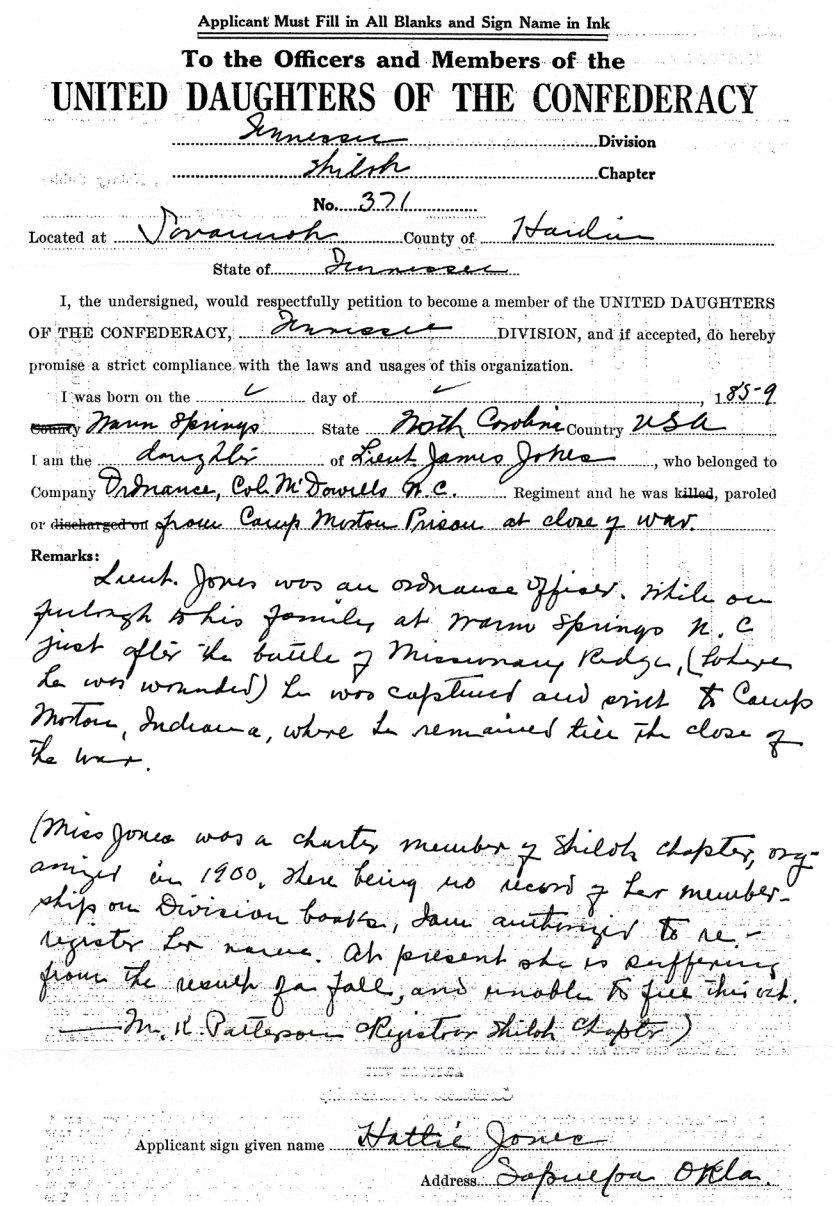
H. P. McCain

The Adjutant General.

Left: *Letter to the War Department from John K. Shields requesting the war record of James Jones, Ordinance Sergeant of McDowell's North Carolina Regiment, who was said to have been captured at Missionary Ridge.*
Right: *Response to John K. Shields from the War Department regarding the incomplete Civil War record of James Jones. From Chuck Drummond.*

deceased James Jones. Shields had written that Jones was an Ordinance Sergeant in McDowell's Regiment and was captured at Missionary Ridge. The War Department's response was that he had been dropped from the rolls when he failed to return to that unit after his 26 day furlough was over on February 11, 1864.

One of the daughters of James and Sarah Jones, namely Hattie, became a charter member of the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) in 1900 while she was living in Savannah, Tennessee. The



Applicant Must Fill in All Blanks and Sign Name in Ink

To the Officers and Members of the

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Tennessee Division

Shiloh Chapter

No. 371

Located at Savannah County of Hardin

State of Tennessee

I, the undersigned, would respectfully petition to become a member of the UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, Tennessee DIVISION, and if accepted, do hereby promise a strict compliance with the laws and usages of this organization.

I was born on the ✓ day of ✓, 1845-9

~~County~~ Warm Springs State North Carolina Country USA

I am the daughter of Lieut James Jones, who belonged to

Company Ordnance, Col McDowells N.C. Regiment and he was ~~killed~~, paroled

or ~~discharged on~~ from Camp Morton Prison at close of war.

Remarks:

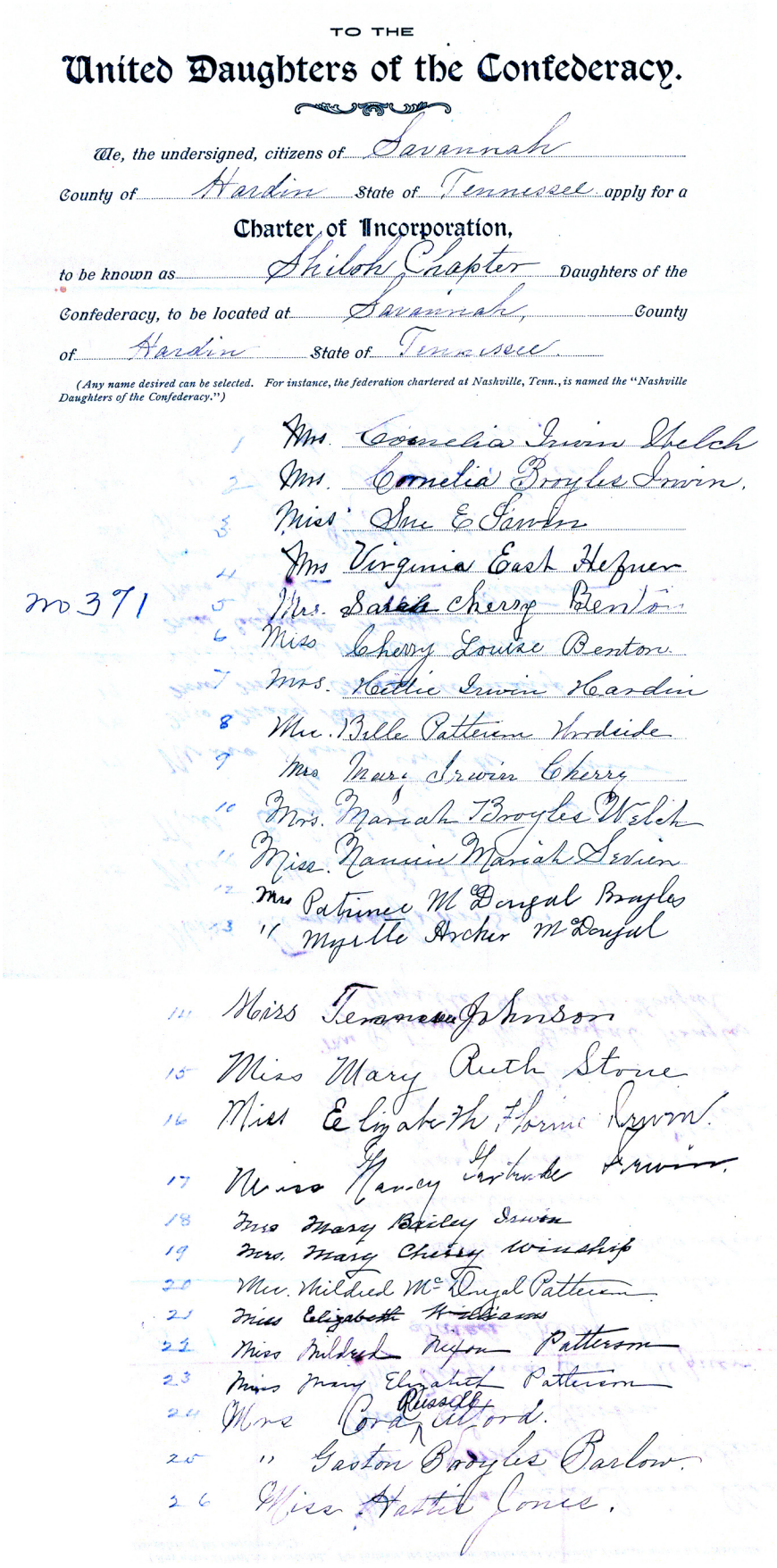
Lieut. Jones was an ordnance Officer. While on furlough to his family at Warm Springs N. C just after the battle of Missionary Ridge, (where he was wounded) he was captured and sent to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he remained till the close of the war.

(Miss Jones was a charter member of Shiloh chapter, organized in 1900, there being no record of her membership on Division books, I am authorized to re-register her name. At present she is suffering from the result of a fall, and unable to sign this act.
— Mrs. K. Patterson Registrar Shiloh Chapter)

Applicant sign given name Hattie Jones

Address Sapulpa Okla.

Excerpted from the reapplication prepared for Hattie Jones, daughter of James Jones, in May of 1924 by Mrs. K. Patterson of the Shiloh Chapter (Savannah, Tennessee) of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



TO THE

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Savannah

County of Hardin State of Tennessee apply for a

Charter of Incorporation,

to be known as Shiloh Chapter Daughters of the

Confederacy, to be located at Savannah, County

of Hardin State of Tennessee.

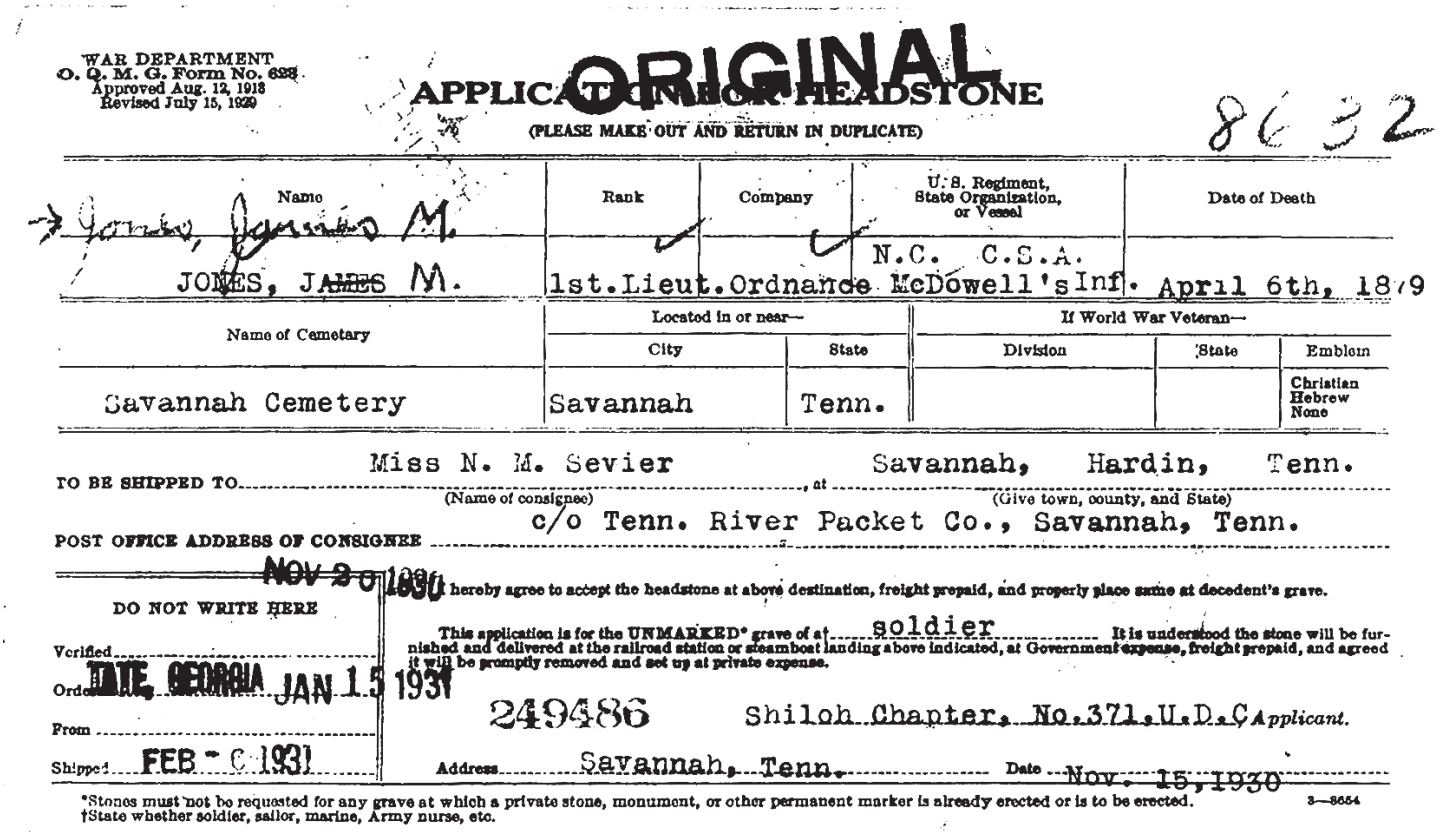
(Any name desired can be selected. For instance, the federation chartered at Nashville, Tenn., is named the "Nashville Daughters of the Confederacy.")

1 Mrs. Cornelia Irwin Welch
2 Mrs. Cornelia Broyles Irwin.
3 Miss Sue E Sanders
4 Mrs Virginia East Hefner
5 Mrs. Sarah Cherry Benton
6 Miss Cherry Louise Benton
7 Mrs. Hattie Irwin Hardin
8 Mrs. Belle Patterson Woodside
9 Mrs Mary Irwin Cherry
10 Mrs. Mariah Broyles Welch
11 Miss. Nannie Mariah Irwin
12 Mrs Patience McDougal Broyles
13 " Myrtle Archer McDougal
14 Miss Tennessee Johnson
15 Miss Mary Ruth Stone
16 Miss Elizabeth Florine Irwin.
17 Miss Nancy Gertrude Irwin.
18 Miss Mary Bailey Irwin
19 Mrs. Mary Cherry Winship
20 Mrs. Mildred McDougal Patterson
21 Miss Elizabeth Williams
22 Miss Mildred Peyton Patterson
23 Miss Mary Elizabeth Patterson
24 Mrs Cora Russell Alford.
25 " Gaston Broyles Barlow.
26 Miss Hattie Jones.

M 371

Application for membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy by members of the Shiloh Chapter at Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee. Hattie Jones is the last name on the list of local chapter members. Many of the others on the list were cousins of James Jones on his mother's side of the family.

record of her membership had apparently been lost and was discovered later. In May of 1924, Hattie, being unable to fill in the application form herself, authorized Mrs. K. Patterson, registrar of the Shiloh Chapter in Savannah, to reregister her (see Addendum, page 363). It is unclear how or where information about James Jones being given the Civil War rank of Lieutenant was discovered between the 1913 request to the War Department and the 1924 reapplication, but it seems to have been carried forward to 1930 when a request for his tombstone was made by the Shiloh UDC Chapter. The form sent to the War Department in 1930 was filled in by Nancy Mariah Sevier (also referred to as Rige), a first cousin of James Jones as well as a friend and business partner of his daughter Hattie.



WAR DEPARTMENT
O. Q. M. G. Form No. 628
Approved Aug. 12, 1918
Revised July 15, 1929

ORIGINAL

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE
(PLEASE MAKE OUT AND RETURN IN DUPLICATE)

8632

Name	Rank	Company	U. S. Regiment, State Organization, or Vessel	Date of Death
~~Jones, James M.~~	✓	✓		
JONES, ~~JAMES~~ M.	1st.Lieut.	Ordnance	N.C. C.S.A. McDowell's Inf.	April 6th, 1879

Name of Cemetary	Located in or near— City	Located in or near— State	If World War Veteran— Division	If World War Veteran— State	If World War Veteran— Emblem
Savannah Cemetery	Savannah	Tenn.			Christian Hebrew None

TO BE SHIPPED TO Miss N. M. Sevier (Name of consignee), at Savannah, Hardin, Tenn. (Give town, county, and State)

POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE c/o Tenn. River Packet Co., Savannah, Tenn.

NOV 3 0 1930

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Verified

Order DATE, GEORGIA JAN 15 1931

From

Shipped FEB - 6 1931

I hereby agree to accept the headstone at above destination, freight prepaid, and properly place same at decedent's grave.

This application is for the UNMARKED* grave of a† soldier It is understood the stone will be furnished and delivered at the railroad station or steamboat landing above indicated, at Government expense, freight prepaid, and agreed it will be promptly removed and set up at private expense.

249486 Shiloh Chapter, No.371,U.D.C Applicant.

Address Savannah, Tenn. Date Nov. 15,1930

*Stones must not be requested for any grave at which a private stone, monument, or other permanent marker is already erected or is to be erected.
†State whether soldier, sailor, marine, Army nurse, etc.

3—8654

Application to the United States War Department for a headstone for the grave of James Jones initiated on November 15, 1930, by the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy located in Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee. The stone was shipped in February of 1931 to Nancy (Nannie) Mariah Sevier, a member of the Shiloh Chapter, first cousin of James Jones, and good friend of his daughter Hattie.

Beginning in 1906, an act by the United States Congress authorized headstones for the graves of those who fought for the Confederate cause. On May 26, 1930, the War Department allowed the Confederate Cross of Honor to be inscribed on the stone. Soon thereafter, the Shiloh Chapter of the UDC applied to the War Department for a headstone for the grave of James Jones, who had died on April 6, 1879, and was buried in the Savannah Cemetery. The application gave his rank as First Lieutenant just as had Hattie's UDC reapplication in 1924. The extent to which Hattie or other members of the Jones family knew about or had input to the application is not known. Nevertheless, the headstone for James Jones that arrived in 1931 inscribed his rank as First Lieutenant and stands today in the Savannah City Cemetery.

The Civil War records available regarding James Jones and the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment are consistent with the 1913 request for War Department records and their reply, specifically, that he was an Ordinance Sergeant and was reported to be absent without leave on the May and June, 1864, roll. Evidence of his promotion to First Lieutenant has not been found. It has possibly been lost or, more likely, he has been mistaken for another soldier.

The records for Ordnance Sergeant James Jones mention only that he was



The James Jones family plot in the Savannah City Cemetery, Hardin County, Tennessee. James Jones is on the right along with his two sons, James Robert (left) and George Thomas (middle). Photo taken by the author on June 14, 2010.

of that rank when he joined and of the same rank when he was mustered out. They fail to note his capture and imprisonment at Camp Morton. The records also show that he was absent without official leave from the unit in March and April of 1864. This is consistent with the 1924 UDC reapplication by Hattie Jones in which it was stated that he had been captured when he was on furlough and spent the remainder of the war in Camp Morton. However, there is no James Jones found in the records of Camp Morton that might fit any of the profiles of an Ordinance Sergeant or First Lieutenant by that name. Consequently, it is not possible for me to determine with any degree of certainty the complete and accurate Civil War record for James Jones of Greeneville, Tennessee, son of George and Kezia Jones.



Headstone at the grave of James M. Jones in the Savannah City Cemetery, Tennessee. Photo taken by the author on June 14, 2010.

Based on available Civil War records, it appears that James Jones, son of George and Kezia Sevier, was a part of McDowell's Infantry about the time of its initial formation during the early months of 1862, before the formation of the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry. James Jones is listed as a Private in Company B of the Sixtieth between April 5, 1862 and August 1, 1862.

In early1862, Joseph A. McDowell, a physician and neighbor of the James Robert Garrett family in Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina requested permission from Governor Henry T. Clark to raise troops as a means of providing defense in the northern part of Madison County. The region of interest was referred to as the

French Broad Valley and included Warm Springs and its surrounds. After approval by the Governor, McDowell was able to form a company by April 4, at least partially from among local Warm Springs residents.. It was probably in this time frame that James Jones became a Private in what was sometimes referred to as "McDowell's Battalion." From his Civil War record, James Jones appears to have been paid for his brief service at some point in time after the formation of the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry later

Confederate.

60 N. C.

James Jones

Capt's (60 Reg't) North Carolina Infantry
(State Troops).

Appears on

Field and Staff Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for March & April, 1864.

Enlisted:
When Sept. 2, 186 .
Where Yancyville
By whom Capt. Mundy
Period 3 yrs

Last paid:
By whom Maj. McDowell
To what time Nov. 31, 186 .

Bounty due, $ 100
Present or absent Absent
Remarks: Furloughed by Gen. Johnston Jan'y 15th 64 14 days Now absent without leave.

The 1st (McDowell's) Battalion North Carolina Infantry, consisting of seven companies, was organized about August 1, 1862. It was increased to a regiment about October 8, 1862, and designated the 60th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops).
About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) and designated the (New) 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops), which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865.

(CONFEDERATE)

James Jones
Pvt. Co. B. 60 N.C. Inf.

Appears on a
RECEIPT ROLL
for pay
for ....., 186 .

Date ....., 186 .
Occupation .....
.....

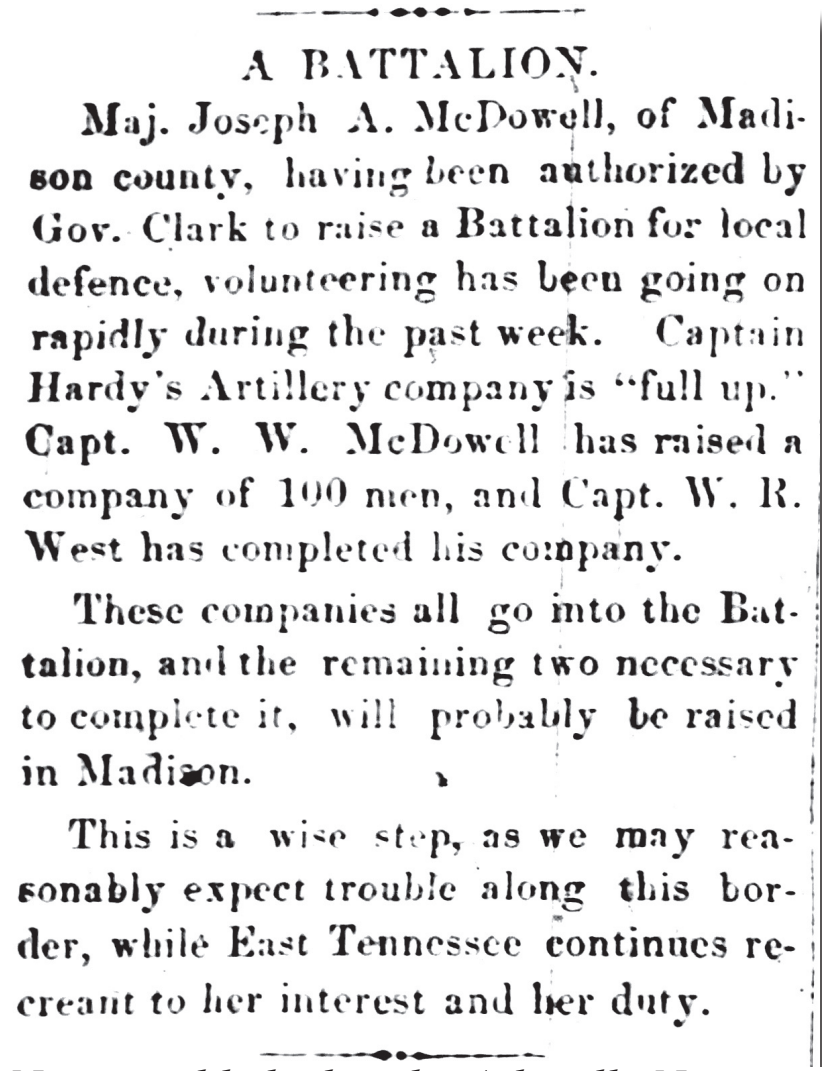
PERIOD OF SERVICE:
From April 5, 1862.
To Aug 1, 1862.
Months .....
Days .....

Rate of pay $11 mo

Pages from the Civil War record of James Jones, Ordinance Sergeant of the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry: ***Left:*** *shows him being recorded as absent without leave in March and April of 1864.* ***Right:*** *shows him being paid for four months of active service from April 5, 1862 to August 1, 1862 at eleven dollars per month although paid after the Sixtieth was formed.*

in 1862. In any case, his enlistment satisfied the Confederate conscription law which was to take effect on July 8 of that year.

Beginning in July of 1862, McDowell's unit trained for two months on Bartley Island in the French Broad River near Warm Springs. It is not clear if James Jones continued with the unit after it was officially organized on August 1 but he is listed as having joined the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry when the unit was in Greeneville in September.



A BATTALION.

Maj. Joseph A. McDowell, of Madison county, having been authorized by Gov. Clark to raise a Battalion for local defence, volunteering has been going on rapidly during the past week. Captain Hardy's Artillery company is "full up." Capt. W. W. McDowell has raised a company of 100 men, and Capt. W. R. West has completed his company.

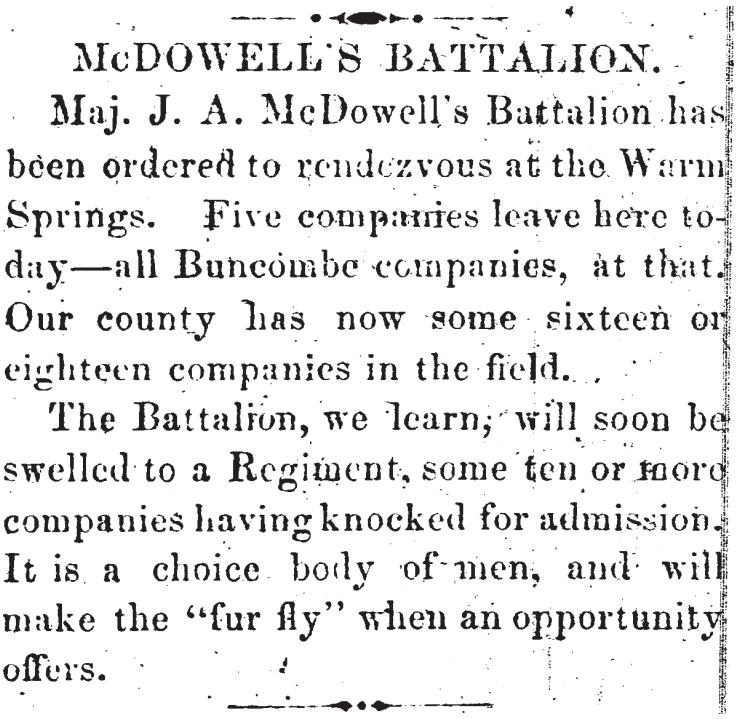
These companies all go into the Battalion, and the remaining two necessary to complete it, will probably be raised in Madison.

This is a wise step, as we may reasonably expect trouble along this border, while East Tennessee continues recreant to her interest and her duty.

Notice published in the Asheville News (North Carolina) on May 15, 1862, regarding formation of a battalion by Joseph A. McDowell. This unit eventually became the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry.

On September 13, 1862, James Jones enlisted for three years as Ordnance Sergeant in what was soon to become officially the Sixtieth Regiment of North Carolina Infantry. In early October, the unit was ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where it engaged the Union Army in late December, 1862, and early January of the following year at what has been called the Battle of Stones River.

The involvement of the Sixtieth in campaigns outside the original mission to defend the French Broad Valley antagonized many of the original soldiers in the unit since it meant unexpected travel outside of their home region. The sympathies of James Jones in this



McDOWELL'S BATTALION.

Maj. J. A. McDowell's Battalion has been ordered to rendezvous at the Warm Springs. Five companies leave here to-day—all Buncombe companies, at that. Our county has now some sixteen or eighteen companies in the field.

The Battalion, we learn, will soon be swelled to a Regiment, some ten or more companies having knocked for admission. It is a choice body of men, and will make the "fur fly" when an opportunity offers.

News notice regarding the movement of McDowell's Battalion to Warm Springs published in the Asheville News (North Carolina) on July 17, 1862.

regard are not known. The Sixtieth eventually lost a large number of soldiers to desertion that was, in many cases, a result of their use in battles outside of North Carolina.

Soon after the Battle of Stones River, Joseph A. McDowell resigned his position because of ill health. Therefore the organizer of the original unit and perhaps one of the reasons for James Jones to have joined it was now not a part of the Sixtieth. McDowell, being a physician, member of the North Carolina legislature, and neighbor of the Garrett family at Warm Springs, was well known and influential. No doubt the expertise of James Jones in mercantile matters made him an ideal candidate for Ordnance Sergeant and, perhaps up until the last moment of the assignment of the Sixtieth to Murfreesboro, he probably believed that being close to McDowell offered the opportunity to honor his obligation to the Confederacy while remaining close to home during the conflict.

After a brief stay at Vicksburg to relieve Confederate troops and facilitate retreat, the Sixtieth moved on toward Chickamauga as reinforcements. They arrived there on September 1, 1863, and were involved in the Battle of Chickamauga later that month as well as the Battle of Missionary Ridge in late November. James Jones was listed as being present on the November and December, 1863, muster roll at Chattanooga and never returned from a furlough issued on January 16, 1864. The report of his capture and confinement at Camp Morton has not been confirmed by any official records of the Civil War that I have examined The name James Jones is so common that

it is almost impossible to narrow the search for our ancestor.

In requesting a furlough in January of 1864, James Jones may have been intending to travel to Warm Springs where a family tragedy had recently occurred. His father-in-law, James Robert Garrett, had been killed in the front yard of his Warm Springs home on October 16, 1863, by a member of the 2nd North Carolina Mounted Infantry unit of the Union Army commanded by George Washington Kirk. (George Washington Buckner, my second great grandfather, was a newly listed member of that unit, having joined on September 15 of that year after deserting the Confederate 64th North Carolina Infantry.) The news of the death of James Robert Garrett probably didn't reach James Jones until much later and might have precipitated his request for furlough.

It is not clear whether or when the news of the death of James Robert Garrett reached his sons. William Neilson and Charles Thomas Garrett were prisoners of war at the time. Stephen Robert Garrett had been assigned to the Pelican Light Artillery earlier in 1863 and was probably with that unit when it was serving near Stirling's Plantation in Louisiana. His request for a furlough soon thereafter was possibly due to receiving news of his father's death. In any case, he took the opportunity to marry Leudivine Erwin while on furlough.

The news of the death of James Garrett was widely circulated and mentioned in several publications. It became part of family discussions and was recorded in the Wood family bible where it was written that his killer was William Sprinkle.

Folder 80 of the Melrose Collection in the Cammie G. Henry Research Library contains letters to Cammie from one of her first cousins, Catherine "Kate" Comfort Garrett Huebner. Kate was a daughter of Charles Thomas and Mary Link Garrett. One of the letters in folder 80 from Kate written to Cammie from Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the 1930s or 1940s provides a

brief description of the death of their grandfather, James Robert Garrett. In the letter, Kate mistakenly writes that he was killed by "Sherman's men on their march to the sea." In fact, it was not Sherman's men who killed James Robert Garrett as Sherman did not begin his march until 1864. Rather, it was George Washington Kirk's men of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry who rode up to the Garrett home near Warm Springs, North Carolina, on October 16, 1863. Kate wrote:

> *"the man who killed him was named Stevens. As I understand, Stevens was a Tenn. man who had joined the yankee army. Grandfather G was standing at the front gate smoking his pipe when these men came by (someone had told them that grandfather had sold some cattle and they demanded this money). Grandfather told them that he would not give it to them and turned around to go in the house, and they shot him down and rode away."*
>
> *"Grandfather was killed on Oct. 16th 1863. Buried Sunday Oct. 18th at half after 12 oclock."*

Contradictions regarding the individual who actually killed James Garrett have not been resolved since I have not seen any other sources that mention a name. Both Sprinkle and Stephens were members of the Second North Carolina at the time that James Garrett was killed. James Robert Garrett is buried in the Neilson-Garrett Cemetery, Hot Springs, North Carolina.

A book entitled *"Fear in North Carolina. The Civil War Journals and Letters of the Henry Family,"* compiled and edited by Karen L. Clinard and Richard Russell contains passages referring to the death of James Garrett The journal entry made by Cornelia Henry of Buncombe County, North Carolina, on Saturday, October 17, 1863 (book page 166) mentions the death of James Garrett.

"....tories made a raid on Warm Springs last night & killed old Mr. Garrett, took all his horses...."

After his death, his widow, Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett and daughters still living at home continued to be tormented. A letter written by Cornelia's husband, William L. Henry, on April 26, 1864, and published on page 212 of the book, describes additional raids.

"The tories have robbed Mr. Garrett's house once or twice."

A journal entry by Cornelia Henry dated Sunday, May 14, 1865 (book page 278), mentions a visit by Mr. Sevier (this was Edward Sevier, brother of Kezia Sevier Jones and husband of Mary Neilson Garrett) who reported that:

"Mrs. Garrett has been robbed till she has nothing scarcely."

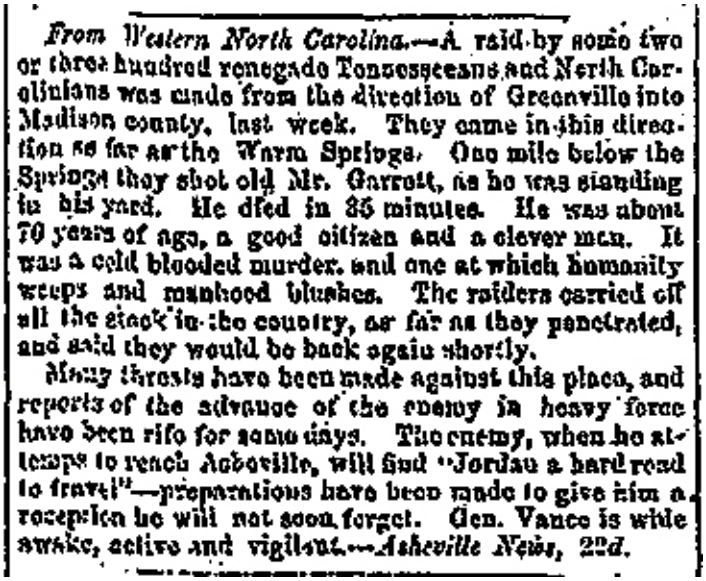
In fact, the widow Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett continued to be harassed in the aftermath of the war during what have been referred to as the reconstruction years.

Pages 659-671 in *"Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-'65"* Volume 3, edited by Walter Clark, provide a discussion of the officers and activities of the 64th North Carolina Regiment. William Neilson Garrett, the oldest son of James Robert and Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett, was a Major when this Confederate unit was first organized in 1862. On page 662 of this book, there is mention of the fact that William was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and that he was:

"a good soldier and of good family, which for many years had lived near Hot Springs. His father was brutally murdered, shot down on his own door step in the very arms of wife and daughters."

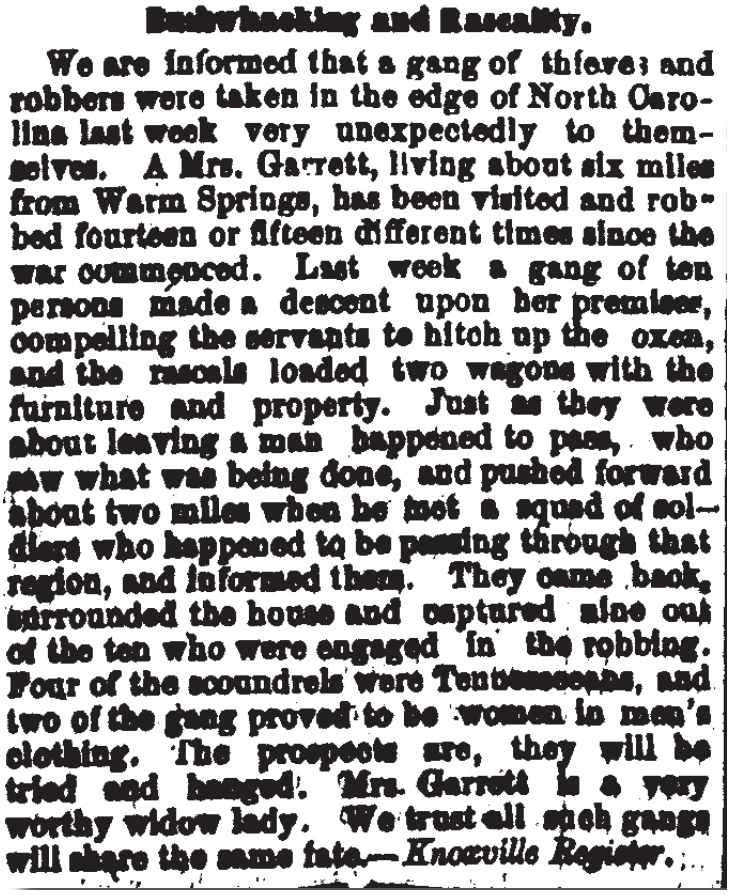
"Kirk's Raiders. A notorious band of scoundrels and thieves," by Matthew

Bumgarner, describes the formation and movement of the Second and Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry units. It also contains rosters of those



From Western North Carolina.—A raid by some two or three hundred renegade Tennesseeans and North Carolinians was made from the direction of Greenville into Madison county, last week. They came in this direction as far as the Warm Springs. One mile below the Springs they shot old Mr. Garrett, as he was standing in his yard. He died in 35 minutes. He was about 70 years of age, a good citizen and a clever man. It was a cold blooded murder, and one at which humanity weeps and manhood blushes. The raiders carried off all the stock in the country, as far as they penetrated, and said they would be back again shortly.

Many threats have been made against this place, and reports of the advance of the enemy in heavy force have been rife for some days. The enemy, when he attempts to reach Asheville, will find "Jordan a hard road to travel"—preparations have been made to give him a reception he will not soon forget. Gen. Vance is wide awake, active and vigilant.—*Asheville News, 22d.*



Bushwhacking and Rascality.

We are informed that a gang of thieves and robbers were taken in the edge of North Carolina last week very unexpectedly to themselves. A Mrs. Garrett, living about six miles from Warm Springs, has been visited and robbed fourteen or fifteen different times since the war commenced. Last week a gang of ten persons made a descent upon her premises, compelling the servants to hitch up the oxen, and the rascals loaded two wagons with the furniture and property. Just as they were about leaving a man happened to pass, who saw what was being done, and pushed forward about two miles when he met a squad of soldiers who happened to be passing through that region, and informed them. They came back, surrounded the house and captured nine out of the ten who were engaged in the robbing. Four of the scoundrels were Tennesseeans, and two of the gang proved to be women in men's clothing. The prospects are, they will be tried and hanged. Mrs. Garrett is a very worthy widow lady. We trust all such gangs will share the same fate.—*Knoxville Register.*

Newspaper notes regarding: ***Left:*** *the death of James Robert Garrett in the Fayetteville Observer (North Carolina), October 26, 1863, and* ***Right:*** *one raid at the home of Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett in the Augusta Chronicle (Georgia), June 17, 1866.*

who joined these Union units. On page 22 of the book it is stated that men (names unspecified) of the Second NC Mounted:

"shot down old James Garrett at his gate, seventy years of age..."

According to the 1924 UDC application of Hattie Jones, her father James spent the remainder of the war in Camp Morton after he was captured while on furlough. Therefore, his promotion from Sergeant to First Lieutenant in

little more than a year after being declared absent without leave and removed from the rolls of the Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry seems unlikely.

The failure to find records to verify the complete Confederate service of James Jones also calls into question his complete name. No birth certificate or birth record has been found for him and it is now unclear if, in fact, the middle initial of M actually applies to James Jones, son of George and Kezia Sevier Jones. Nothing apart from the M engraved on his headstone in the Savannah Cemetery shows him with that middle initial or name. He signed simply as James Jones in every document I have examined. None of his signatures include an M between James and Jones. Even the request for his headstone by the UDC Shiloh Chapter was typed James Jones. The M. was apparently added by the War Department thinking the stone was for James M. Jones, a different person having the rank of Lieutenant. Because the M is engraved on his headstone, genealogists have, unfortunately, assumed it to be true. That name probably has been merely carried forward by others and has, therefore, been regarded as fact and become pervasive. Even an inexplicable C added by the 1860 census taker is likely not accurate for James.



Prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana. From Library of Congress.

It was not safe for anyone who had leanings toward the Confederacy to be in East Tennessee for several years after the war ended. In fact, much of the south after the war was under assault from northerners (so-called carpetbaggers and copperheads) as well as local Unionists intent on payback. Some regions were safer than others and an exodus from East Tennessee to those areas in Kentucky or Virginia by Confederate sympathizers began in 1863 as the Union began to occupy the region. A similar exodus of Unionists had occurred in early days of the war when Confederate troops were the dominant force in Tennessee and exerted extreme measures against those with Union sympathies.

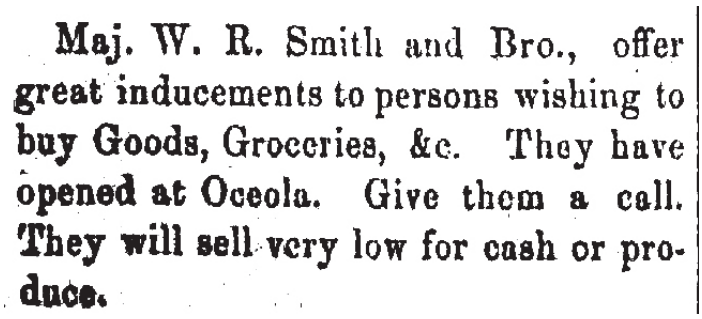
It seems clear that James and Sarah Jones resided in Virginia for a few years after the war since their son, James Robert Jones was born there on February 5, 1867. (James Robert Jones was known to the cousins of my generation as Uncle Bob since our grandmother Katherine "Dokey" Wood Drummond, his niece, spoke of him by that name) The exact location of their home in Virginia is not known with certainty, but Uncle Bob was born in Wytheville, Wythe County. Significantly, William Roadman Smith and his wife Elizabeth Jones Smith resided near Abingdon, Virginia, for



Goods Cheap as the Cheapest,
AT OCEOLA.
(GRANT'S STORE,)

WM. R. SMITH & BRO.,

HAVE now in Store, and will sell *low, very low*, for Cash, or any kind of merchantable Produce, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.
All that they ask is a call, and an examination of their goods, and they feel certain of selling.
A good supply of Salt always on hand.
Nov. 29, 1867.—tf



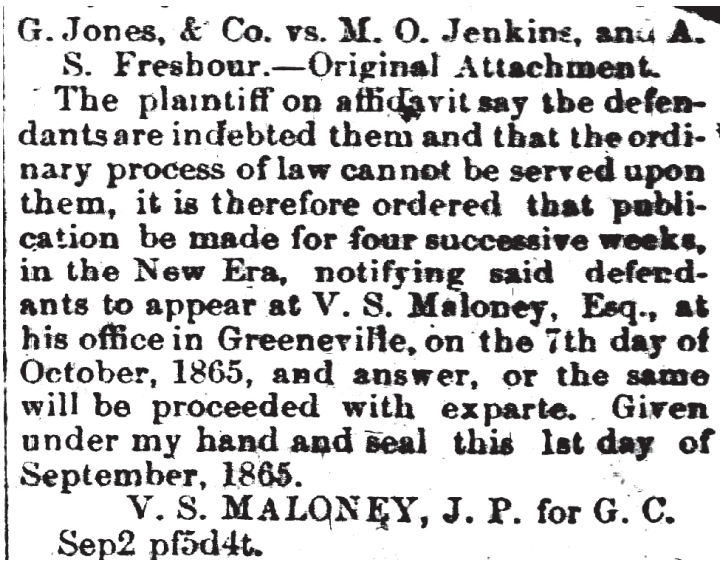
Maj. W. R. Smith and Bro., offer great inducements to persons wishing to buy Goods, Groceries, &c. They have opened at Oceola. Give them a call. They will sell very low for cash or produce.

Left: *Advertisement for the general store of William Roadman Smith in Oceola placed in The Abingdon Virginian on December 6, 1867.*
Right: *Notice in The Abdingdon Virginian on November 29, 1867, that William Roadman Smith and Bro. had opened a general store at Oceola. The brother's identity is not known by me.*

a few years after the war. It is conceivable that other members of the family were living close to them in the same time period. It appears to have been safer there for former Confederate soldiers than East Tennessee where extremists were intent upon punishing anyone who had southern sympathies.

Abingdon is in Washington County, Virginia, separated by one county from Wythe County where George Jones had lived before moving to Tennessee. Therefore, the possibility exists that the James Jones family lived with some members of the family in that region. It is also possible that George and Kezia Jones fled Greeneville at some point in time to live elsewhere, maybe Virginia, as a means of escaping the hostile environment.

Business activities in most places during the course of the American Civil war were almost non-existent. Goods were scarce and subsistence relied on individual resources. General stores like those belonging to George Jones closed and went bankrupt. The exact status of the store of Jones & Company in Greeneville is not known but George's post-war attempts to recover unpaid accounts have been noted in several newspaper notices. Unpaid accounts appear to have extended back to the time when the store was co-



G. Jones, & Co. vs. M. O. Jenkins, and A. S. Freshour.—Original Attachment.

The plaintiff on affidavit say the defendants are indebted them and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks, in the New Era, notifying said defendants to appear at V. S. Maloney, Esq., at his office in Greeneville, on the 7th day of October, 1865, and answer, or the same will be proceeded with exparte. Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 1865.

V. S. MALONEY, J. P. for G. C.

Sep2 pf5d4t.

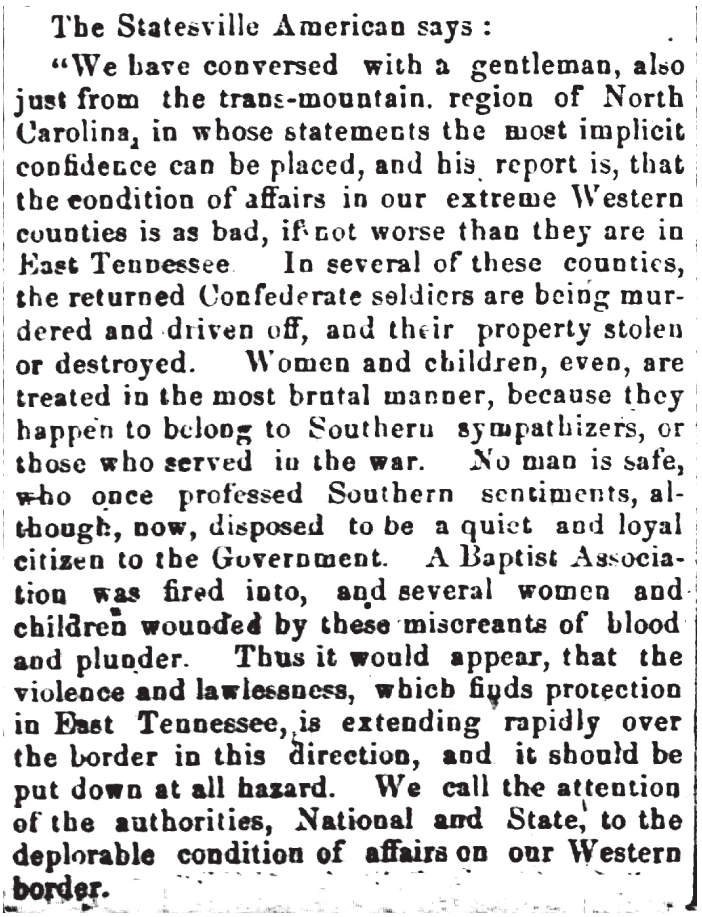
Jones & Greeneway. vs. John McGuffin.

The plaintiffs on affidavit says the defendant is indebted to them and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks, in the New Era, notifying said defendant to appear at my office in Greeneville, on the 7th day of October, 1865, or the same will be proceeded with exparte.

Sep2 pf5d4t. V. S. MALONEY, J. P.

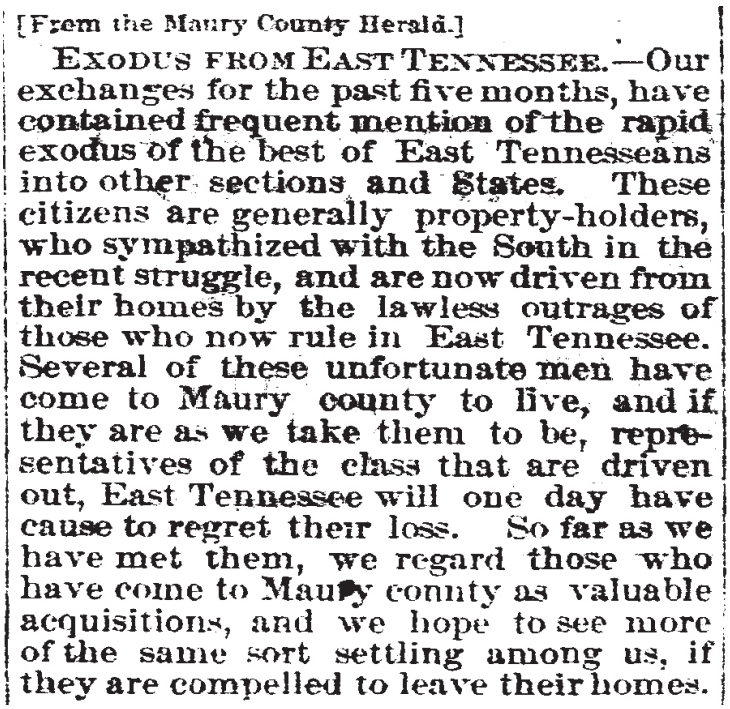
Notices placed in the Greeneville, Tennessee, newspaper known as New Era on September 16, 1865, seeking payment of overdue debts to George Jones and Company (left) and Jones and Greenway (right).

owned by Jones and Greenway. George and his son James Jones also were in a partnership with William Roadman Smith in a merchandise firm referred to as Jones, Smith and Company. Jones, Smith and Company appears to



The Statesville American says :

"We have conversed with a gentleman, also just from the trans-mountain. region of North Carolina, in whose statements the most implicit confidence can be placed, and his report is, that the condition of affairs in our extreme Western counties is as bad, if not worse than they are in East Tennessee In several of these counties, the returned Confederate soldiers are being murdered and driven off, and their property stolen or destroyed. Women and children, even, are treated in the most brutal manner, because they happen to belong to Southern sympathizers, or those who served in the war. No man is safe, who once professed Southern sentiments, although, now, disposed to be a quiet and loyal citizen to the Government. A Baptist Association was fired into, and several women and children wounded by these miscreants of blood and plunder. Thus it would appear, that the violence and lawlessness, which finds protection in East Tennessee, is extending rapidly over the border in this direction, and it should be put down at all hazard. We call the attention of the authorities, National and State, to the deplorable condition of affairs on our Western border.



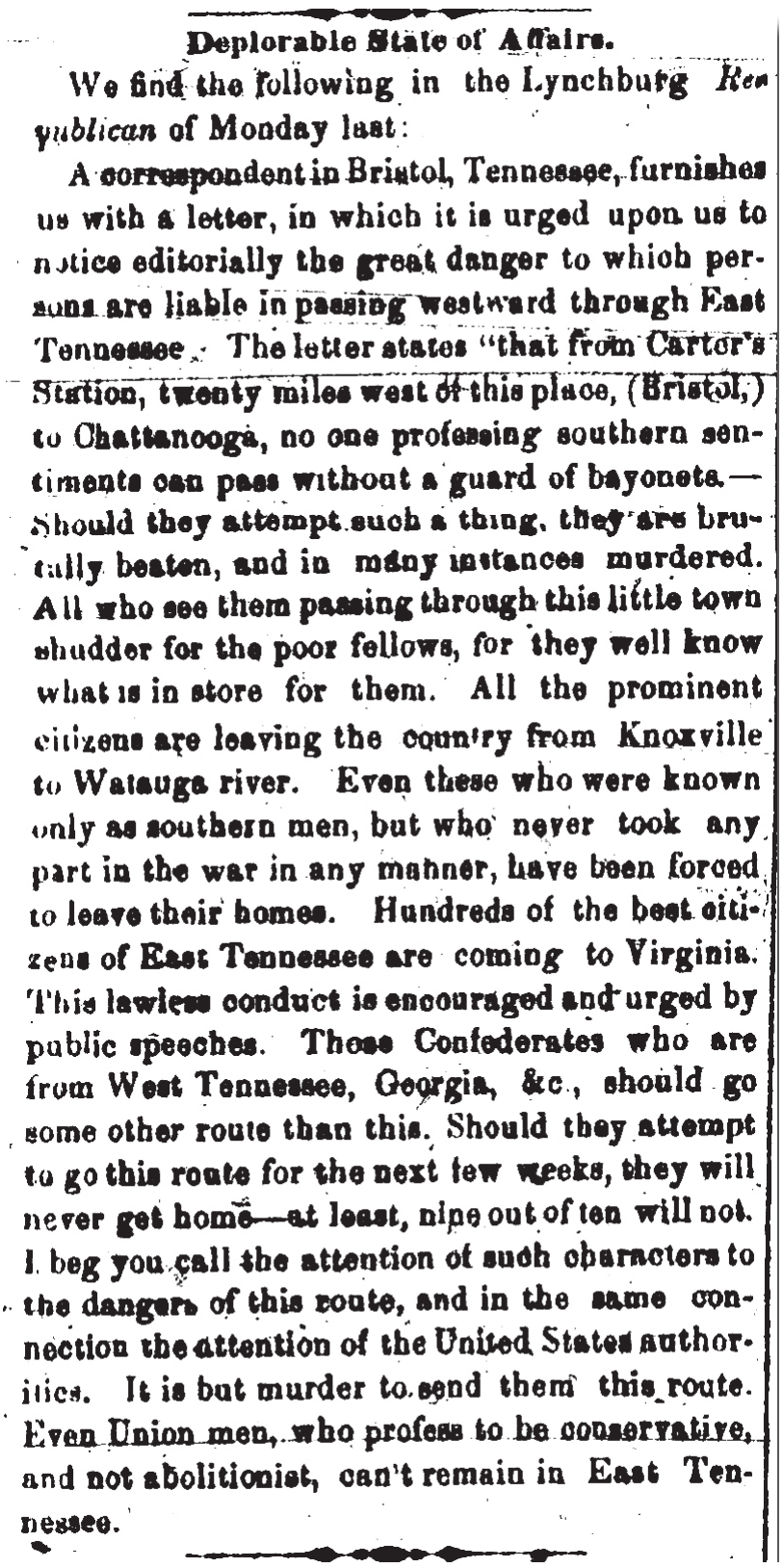
[From the Maury County Herald.]

EXODUS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—Our exchanges for the past five months, have contained frequent mention of the rapid exodus of the best of East Tennesseans into other sections and States. These citizens are generally property-holders, who sympathized with the South in the recent struggle, and are now driven from their homes by the lawless outrages of those who now rule in East Tennessee. Several of these unfortunate men have come to Maury county to live, and if they are as we take them to be, representatives of the class that are driven out, East Tennessee will one day have cause to regret their loss. So far as we have met them, we regard those who have come to Maury county as valuable acquisitions, and we hope to see more of the same sort settling among us, if they are compelled to leave their homes.

Newspaper notes regarding: ***Left:*** *the threat of violence in Western North Carolina from the Charlotte Democrat (North Carolina), September 26, 1865, and* ***Right:*** *the movement of Confederate sympathizers out of East Tennessee from the Memphis Daily Commercial, December 21, 1865.*

have been formed at least by 1865 and might have been the parent company of the Wm. R. Smith and Brothers store in Oceola, Virginia, after the war.

The extent to which George Jones was able to collect on debts that were owed him after the war was over is not known. It seems likely that his store had been closed for much of the time the Confederates were in charge in Greeneville but it may have been possible to open up sometime after the



Deplorable State of Affairs.

We find the following in the Lynchburg *Republican* of Monday last:

A correspondent in Bristol, Tennessee, furnishes us with a letter, in which it is urged upon us to notice editorially the great danger to which persons are liable in passing westward through East Tennessee. The letter states "that from Carter's Station, twenty miles west of this place, (Bristol,) to Chattanooga, no one professing southern sentiments can pass without a guard of bayonets.—Should they attempt such a thing, they are brutally beaten, and in many instances murdered. All who see them passing through this little town shudder for the poor fellows, for they well know what is in store for them. All the prominent citizens are leaving the country from Knoxville to Watauga river. Even these who were known only as southern men, but who never took any part in the war in any manner, have been forced to leave their homes. Hundreds of the best citizens of East Tennessee are coming to Virginia. This lawless conduct is encouraged and urged by public speeches. Those Confederates who are from West Tennessee, Georgia, &c., should go some other route than this. Should they attempt to go this route for the next few weeks, they will never get home—at least, nine out of ten will not. I beg you call the attention of such characters to the dangers of this route, and in the same connection the attention of the United States authorities. It is but murder to send them this route. Even Union men, who profess to be conservative, and not abolitionist, can't remain in East Tennessee.

Note concerning conditions in East Tennessee republished in the Raleigh Sentinel (North Carolina), August 16, 1865, from the original in the Lynchburg Republican (Vinginia).

Fall of 1863.

George Jones did not live much longer after his collection attempts in 1865. He died almost one year after placing the ads in the *New Era* shown previously. The cause of his death on September 21, 1866, at the age of 71 is not known but he lived to be older than most men of that era. He is buried in Old Harmony Graveyard, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee.

George died intestate and, despite losses during the war, his estate was very large and so complicated that it took more than two decades to satisfy all heirs in what became contested after starting with what appeared to be an amicable family settlement (Appendix A).

George's widow Kezia died on May 11, 1888, according to family statements and the application by his granddaughter, Kezia Sevier Jones, for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (Appendix B), This date is confirmed

Mr. George Jones, of Greenville, East Tennessee, and widely known throughout the State, died at home on last Saturday.

Newspaper notice regarding the death of George Jones published in The Daily Memphis Avalanche on October 10, 1866..

in an estate challenge letter by Elizabeth Jones Smith stating that her mother died on or about that date at Elizabeth's home in Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee (Appendix C). However, little is known of the exact circumstances of her death or of her burial place.

I have been unable to find a substantial obituary for George Jones, only a brief announcement of his death in *The Daily Memphis Avalanche*. Upon the death of his son-in-law, William Roadman Smith, it was noted in the *Knoxville Journal* of February 2, 1896, that George was "a substantial and reliable union man" and that the firm of G. Jones and Compa-



Returned Confederates and Negroes Butchered.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

The New York *Tribune*, this morning, says that East Tennessee unionists have been permitted by a weak and worthless union general commanding, and a reverend blackguard, styled governor, to butcher not less than one hundred rebels and negroes in and around Knoxville since June last. Greely says Tennessee has many staunch unionists, but nevertheless is a pandemonium of passion and crime, and no more fit for self-government than Dahomey.

Left: *Gravestone for George Jones in Old Harmony Graveyard, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee. Photo by BookGoddess placed on findagrave.com Memorial 25241287.* ***Right:*** *Notice from the Wilmington Herald (North Carolina), December 12, 1865, regarding killings in East Tennesssee sanctioned by the Governor, William Gannaway Brownlow.*

Major William R. Smith, of Newport, whose death occurred a few days since is well remembered by the old citizens of Greeneville. He married a daughter of George Jones, who was one of the noted merchants of East Tennessee, prior to the war. About the year 1840 this firm was Jones, Greenway & company. The Greenway's resided at Abingdon, Va., where several of the descendants still reside. After this the firm was G. Jones & company. This continued until the breaking out of the war. George Jones was a substantial and reliable union man, but Smith entered the Confederate army and obtained the position of Major. While in the position of Major he was for a time post commanded at Greenevillle and as there was then some danger of the Federal forces reaching here he undertook to fortify the place and had entrenchments dug on the "big hill," some of which still remain. For this his military skill was severely critised as in case of an attack the entrenchments would have been virtually worthless. Personally Major Smith was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Notice of the death of W. R. Smith with mention of his father-in-law, George Jones, in the Knoxville Journal, February 2, 1896.

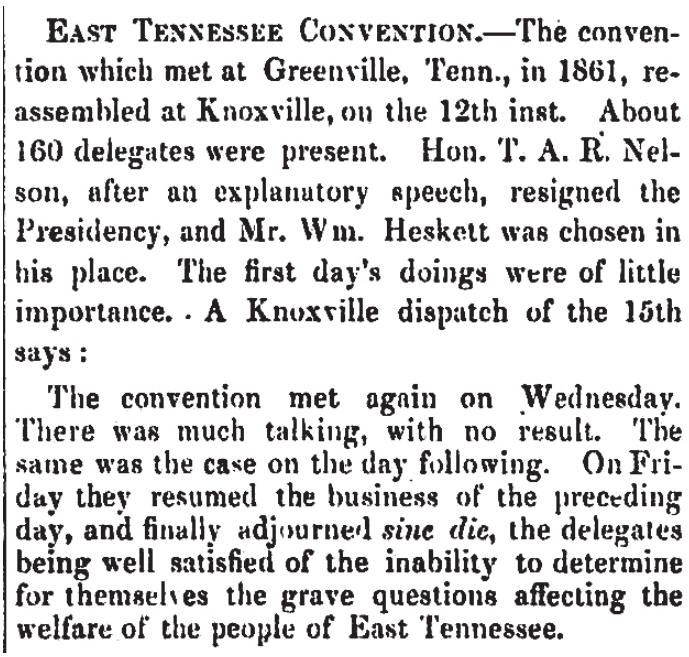
The Knoxville Convention.

KNOXVILLE, April 13.—The resuscitated Greenville Convention of 1861, reassembled yesterday at the court house. About one hundred and sixty delegates reported in person; representing twenty-two counties. The President, T. A. R. Nelson, on opening the Convention, made an explanatory speech, and resigned the chair. Wm. Heiskell was chosen President.

Notice regarding the Knoxville Convention published in The Nashville Daily Union of April 14, 1864.

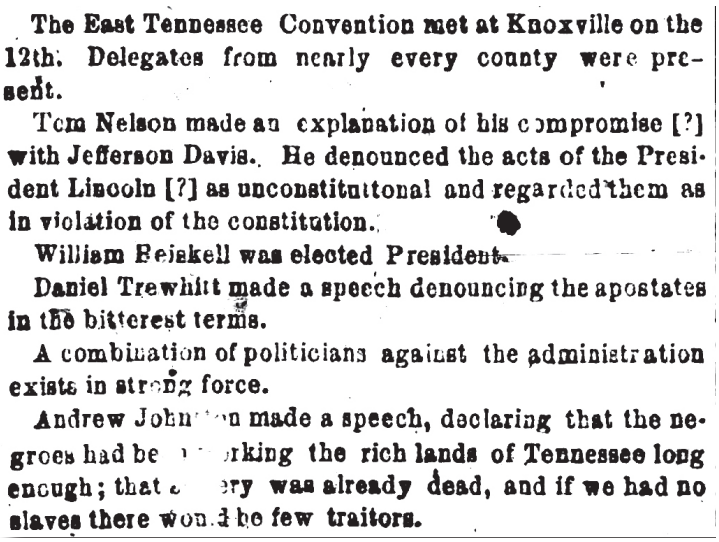
ny "continued until the breaking out of the war." The exact status of that company during the war is not stated nor is there an indication of the exact time of the beginning of the firm of Jones, Smith and Company, It is assumed that the store was closed during much of the war and that the involvement of W. R. Smith in the firm started after the war was over.

The involvement of Tom Nelson in the Unionist movement in Tennessee was covered in previous pages. After being released upon pledging to stop his pro-Union activities, he became decidedly opposed to Lincoln from the time that the Emancipation Proclamation was first issued in 1862. Tom essentially withdrew from the political world for a while, submitting only poetry for publication purposes anonymously. In the Fall of 1863, CSA troops were beginning to be driven out of East Tennessee and replaced by Union troops. On September 6, 1863, approximately 10,000 Union troops overtook Knoxville and the region became a



EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION.—The convention which met at Greenville, Tenn., in 1861, reassembled at Knoxville, on the 12th inst. About 160 delegates were present. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, after an explanatory speech, resigned the Presidency, and Mr. Wm. Heskett was chosen in his place. The first day's doings were of little importance. A Knoxville dispatch of the 15th says:

The convention met again on Wednesday. There was much talking, with no result. The same was the case on the day following. On Friday they resumed the business of the preceding day, and finally adjourned *sine die*, the delegates being well satisfied of the inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.



The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. Delegates from nearly every county were present.

Tom Nelson made an explanation of his compromise [?] with Jefferson Davis. He denounced the acts of the President Lincoln [?] as unconstitutional and regarded them as in violation of the constitution.

William Heiskell was elected President.

Daniel Trewhitt made a speech denouncing the apostates in the bitterest terms.

A combination of politicians against the administration exists in strong force.

Andrew Johnson made a speech, declaring that the negroes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long enough; that slavery was already dead, and if we had no slaves there would be few traitors.

Newspaper notes regarding the 1864 East Tennessee Convention: ***Left:*** *from the New England Farmer (Boston, Massachusetts), April 23, 1864, and* ***Right:*** *from the Daily Journal (Wilmington, North Carolina), April 18, 1864.*

Union stronghold. This contributed substantially to the incident at Warm Springs in which James Robert Garrett was killed. The Union troops that raided Warm Springs in the Fall of 1863 were based in Greeneville and the short distance from there to Warm Springs as well as the dominant presence of Union soldiers may have contributed to target selection.

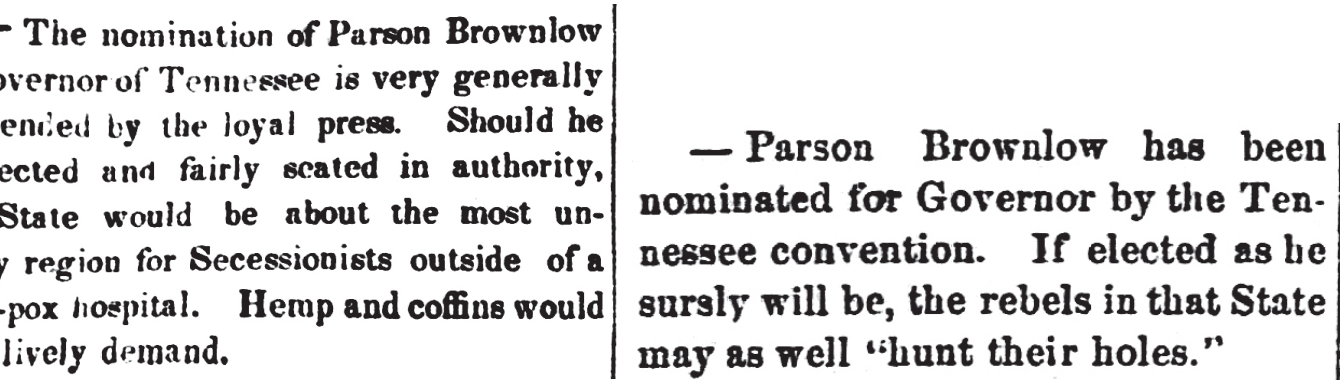
During the Union occupation of East Tennessee there was considerable animosity and violence creating a lawless and chaotic environment. Those with Confederate service records or sympathies, like James Jones, his brother Tom, and his brother-in-law William Roadman Smith, were forced to move away and live elsewhere after the war ended. Tom Nelson moved his family to Knoxville in April of 1865, because it was safer for Unionists to live in East Tennessee. Nevertheless, Unionists, including Tom, continued to receive harassment from both sides.

By the time the 1864 elections rolled around, Tom Nelson felt compelled

to oppose Lincoln. He was of the opinion that his previous vow to Jefferson Davis did not prevent him from playing a role in reconstruction of his own state. Consequently, he called for a meeting of the East Tennessee Convention to be held in Knoxville on April 12, 1864, for purposes of determining a course of action against Lincoln. The old issue of creation of a new state consisting of counties in East Tennessee was also on the agenda (The Tennessee legislature rejected such severance in the following year). At the opening of the meeting Tom said a few words of introduction and immediately resigned as chair of the convention. In the end, the convention accomplished nothing but created more animosity between moderate Unionists like Andrew Johnson and radical Unionists like W. G. Brownow who sought harsh retribution against Confederates.

Complicating the issue of the 1864 election challenge against Lincoln was the fact that Lincoln had chosen Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, as his preference for vice president. Tom Nelson and other East Tennessee Unionists, mostly former Whigs, provided their support to the Democrat candidate General George Brinton McClellan to oppose Lincoln since they felt he would bring about a longed-for end to the war by compromise.

By the time of Lincoln's re-election, Tom had again withdrawn from active


☞ The nomination of Parson Brownlow for Governor of Tennessee is very generally commended by the loyal press. Should he be elected and fairly seated in authority, that State would be about the most unhealty region for Secessionists outside of a small-pox hospital. Hemp and coffins would be in lively demand.

— Parson Brownlow has been nominated for Governor by the Tennessee convention. If elected as he sursly will be, the rebels in that State may as well "hunt their holes."

Notes of warning for Confederates made in response to the nomination of W. G. Brownlow for Governor of Tennessee placed in ***Left:*** *The Jeffersonian (Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1865, and* ***Right:*** *Gallipolis Journal (Gallipolis, Ohio), January 19, 1865.*

BROWNLOW AS A GOVERNOR.

Brownlow, the Governor elect of Tennessee, has just recovered twenty-five thousand dollars damages from two "secessionists," for "malicious treatment" of him in 1861. This new Governor, commenting on the verdict, says in his paper:

Impoverish the villains—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned, and let them have their "Southern rights." They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously—fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be impoverished—let them be slain—and, after slain, let them be damned.

A LITTLE GOOD ADVICE—GRATIS.—As Parson Brownlow is now Governor of Tennessee, it is greatly to be desired that he should make some attempt to infuse a little moderation into his language and demeanor. A great many things that were pardonable in the persecuted East Tennessee loyalist, really do not look very becoming in the highest civil functionary of the State, and we would, therefore, earnestly entreat the Parson, if only for the sake of the cause for which he has suffered so much, to make a thorough revision of his manner of expressing himself. The public both North and South is now familiar with his sentiments on the subject of Secession and the war, as well as with regard to his Rebel neighbors, and we believe we express the opinion of the best portion of the community when we say that nothing that Governor Brownlow can add to what he has already said about them could increase our abhorrence of these persons and their doings.—*N. Y. Times.*

Newspaper notes regarding the rhetoric of W. G. Brownlow after his election as Governor of Tennessee. ***Left:*** *from the Richmond Dispatch (Richmond, Virginia), March 25, 1865, and* ***Right:*** *from the Delaware Gazette and State Journal (Wilmington, Delaware), March 28, 1865.*

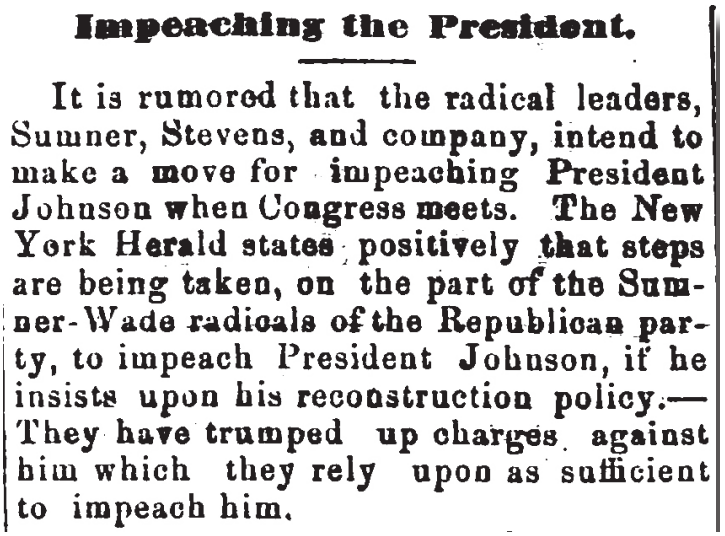
politics, desiring to retire to private life in East Tennessee. Andrew Johnson authorized gubernatorial elections in Tennessee before going to Washington, DC, for his inauguration as vice president. Confederates were prohibited from taking an oath which was required of all voters in that election. Consequently, the Confederate hater W. G. Brownlow was elected Governor and the Tennessee state government was re-established.

Few people were more responsible than Brownlow for fanning the flames of hatred of Confederates in Tennessee before and after his inauguration as governor in 1865. His reputation for inflammatory rhetoric was well known as a result of his many editorial comments in his newspaper which

was known as the *Knoxville Whig and Independent Journal* after he moved it from Jonesborough in 1849. He acknowledged his advocacy of a "violent death" to Confederates and vowed to "do more of the same work" in a *Knoxville Whig* editorial on January 11, 1865. Referring to the Confederates in the same editorial, Brownlow said "Shoot them down like dogs, is our advice, or in some other appropriate way terminate their lives and send them, by the most direct route, to the same hell where hundreds of thousands of them have gone since the war began, and where untold thousands will yet land."

Brownlow's position on treatment of Confederates did not lessen in intensity after he took office as Governor of Tennessee. His attitude continued to be harsh and insulting and contributed to a difficult reconstruction period in the state. Continued lawlessness and terror were only encouraged by his rhetoric.

Before becoming vice president, Andrew Johnson was supportive of Brownlow's extreme anti-Confederate opinions. Once Johnson became president as a result of Lincoln's assassination, he began to take a more moderate approach to the so-called reconstruction effort, alienating him from Brownlow. Johnson's more forgiving position regarding Confederates created difficulties for him as president and led to his impeachment. His earlier rhetoric had suggested to his supporters that he was more of a radical when it came to Confederates. After assuming the presidency, Johnson took on the softer policies that Lincoln had begun to follow before his death.



Impeaching the President.

It is rumored that the radical leaders, Sumner, Stevens, and company, intend to make a move for impeaching President Johnson when Congress meets. The New York Herald states positively that steps are being taken, on the part of the Sumner-Wade radicals of the Republican party, to impeach President Johnson, if he insists upon his reconstruction policy.—They have trumped up charges against him which they rely upon as sufficient to impeach him.

An early newspaper note regarding the impeachment of Andrew Johnson placed in The Spirit of Democracy (Woodsfield, Ohio), November 1, 1865.

Who has Changed?

The Memphis Argus, a deliciously rebellious sheet, is very loud in praise of President Johnson, and thus eulogizes him in a recent issue:

"The iron firmness, the undismayed soul of a single man, is all that stands between us and the fatal vortex of anarchy and resultant despotism which has engulfed the lives and fortunes of many millions before us. Let us rally to the side of that man, determined to save or perish with the Republic."

In 1861, when Andrew Johnson indignantly refused to join in the wicked conspiracy to overthrow the Government and destroy the nation, this same Argus thus spoke of him:

"We should like to see Andrew Johnson's lying tongue torn from his foul mouth, and his miserable carcass thrown out to poison mad dogs with, or hung upon a gibbet as high as Haman, to feed the carrion buzzards."

This *filthy* sheet is edited by the same vile traitors who edited and controlled it in 1861. In almost every issue of the Argus the loyal men of Tennessee are denounced and the rebellion glorified. Who has changed? We say Andrew Johnson. The Argus is consistent.

Newspaper note regarding the change in rhetoric by Andrew Johnson since 1861 from the Knoxville Whig, July 4, 1866.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.

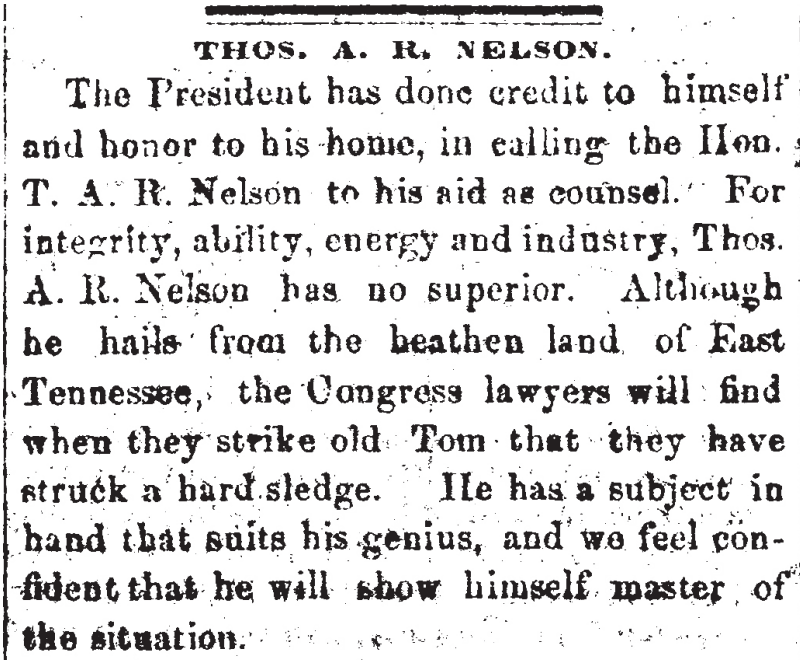
At a quarter past one, Mr. Stevens and Bingham appeared at the door. The door-keeper announced a committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. Stevens then said, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you. In the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in full time, exhibit articles against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson, to answer said impeachment.

On the floor of the United States Senate, February 25, 1868, representatives from the House of Representatives announce the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Published in the Knoxville Press and Messenger, March 5, 1868.

Tom Nelson did not support Brownlow's position of extreme violence against Confederate soldiers and supporters. The extent to which his relationship to the family of George Jones influenced his opinions on the matter is not known but it may have carried some weight. However, his generally more gentle approach to Confederates and the reconstruction process did not prevent James Jones, his brother William Thomas, or his brother-in-law William Roadman Smith from moving to locations outside the state of Tennessee. George Jones himself may have been subjected to persecution as well but he died at his home in Greeneville and may not have felt the pressure to move elsewhere before that time.

While the same issues and fanatical conditions did not exist in western North



THOS. A. R. NELSON.

The President has done credit to himself and honor to his home, in calling the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson to his aid as counsel. For integrity, ability, energy and industry, Thos. A. R. Nelson has no superior. Although he hails from the heathen land of East Tennessee, the Congress lawyers will find when they strike old Tom that they have struck a hard sledge. He has a subject in hand that suits his genius, and we feel confident that he will show himself master of the situation.

Note concerning selection of Tom Nelson to serve on President Johnson's defense team during impeachment proceedings. From Daily Press and Herald (Knoxville, Tennessee), March 24, 1868.

Carolina, there was still a lawless environment and danger for Confederates was nevertheless existent there. For the Garrett family, continued threats and dangerous raids haunted them for several years after the end of the war. William Neilson Garrett lived and married in South Carolina while Stephen Robert Garrett returned to his wife in Louisiana. Charles Thomas Garrett may have returned to Warm Springs to help his widowed mother and sisters cope with the aftermath of the war and the death of his father. Edward Sevier and his wife Mary Neilson Garrett Sevier lived in nearby Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina.

Almost from the beginning of Andrew Johnson's term as president in April of 1865, there were talks of impeachment because of his stance on reconstruction. The hard line radicals in the United States Congress were intent upon exacting severe punishment on Confederates. There is no doubt that Johnson did not approach reconstruction in as strict a manner as the majority of senators and representatives in congress or even in accord with his earlier harsh remarks regarding the Confederacy. His opponents even included members of his own party after his veto of the bill intended to indefinitely extend the authority of the Freedman's Bureau Bill in 1866 expanding government aid to former slaves.

Nevertheless, that was not enough to impeach Johnson. It took until early

Mr. Chief Justice: I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable Court, sitting as a court of impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me by the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Henry Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, Jeremiah S. Black, William M. Evarts, and Thomas A. R. Nelson, who have my warrant and authority therefor, and who are instructed by me to ask of this honorable Court for a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles.

After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment, and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least forty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The "Judge" Nelson employed by Andrew Johnson to assist such lawyers as Stanbery, Curtis, and Evarts, is the notorious T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, whose loose style of oratory has been the laughing-stock of backwoodsmen for fifteen or twenty years. He is generally called "Tar" Nelson.

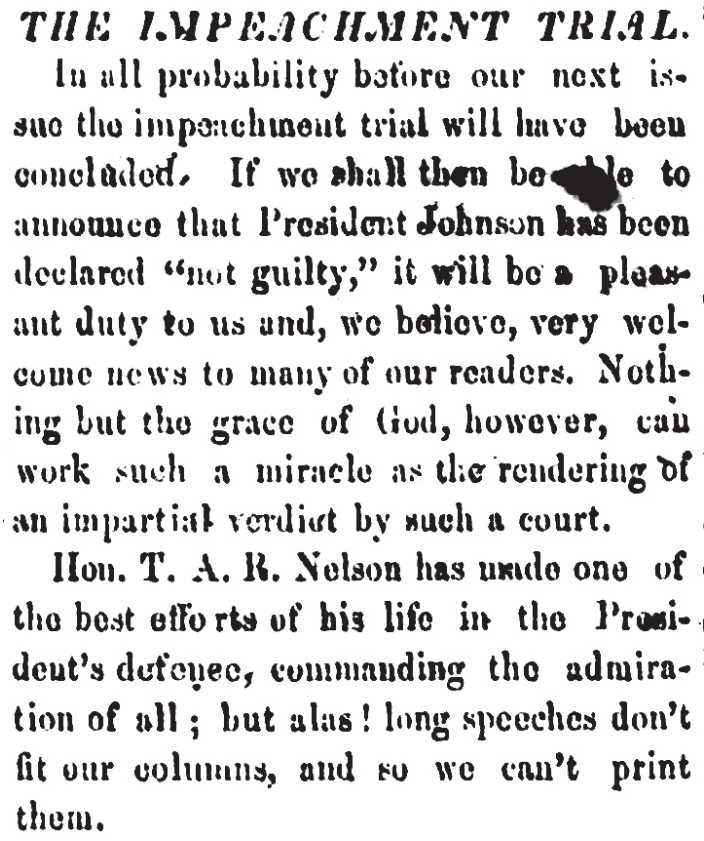
[From the New Haven (Conn.) Register, Democratic.]

The honor of the county remains in a measure untarnished. The Executive of the nation holds his place in spite of partisan hate and the mad purpose of the Radicals to displace him at all hazard. A failure to convict on the eleventh article is a failure of the whole desperate game of the Radicals.

Left: *Andrew Johnson's answer to impeachment by the House of Representatives naming his counsel, including Tom Nelson. From Alexandria Gazette (Virginia), March 14, 1868.* ***Right Top:*** *Denigration of Tom Nelson by a Republican newspaper. From New Orleans Republican, April 29, 1868.* ***Right Bottom:*** *Praise for Tom Nelson reprinted from a Democrat newspaper, the New Haven Register (Connecticut) in Charleston Daily Courier (South Carolina), May 21, 1868.*

1868 before the extreme radicals could garner enough support to begin impeachment proceedings against Johnson. By that time, the opinions of Tom Nelson regarding reconstruction were more in line with those of Johnson and directly opposed to those of Brownlow. Tom had opposed Johnson in the 1864 election because he was on the same ticket as Lincoln. Tom also disagreed with Johnson's harsh language at that time regarding the treatment of Confederates.

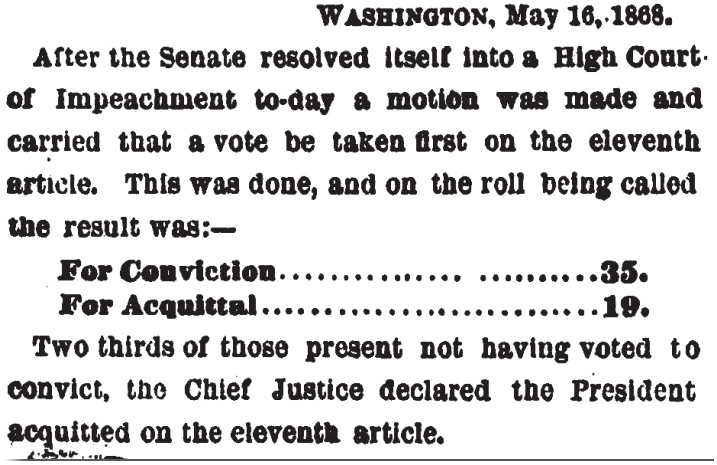
Shortly after the announced impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Tom Nelson was selected by the president to serve on his legal defense team. Now that Lincoln was out of the picture and Johnson, in accord with Lincoln's policies, had become more mellow on the question of reconstruction, Tom accepted the position.



THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

In all probability before our next issue the impeachment trial will have been concluded. If we shall then be able to announce that President Johnson has been declared "not guilty," it will be a pleasant duty to us and, we believe, very welcome news to many of our readers. Nothing but the grace of God, however, can work such a miracle as the rendering of an impartial verdict by such a court.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson has made one of the best efforts of his life in the President's defence, commanding the admiration of all; but alas! long speeches don't fit our columns, and so we can't print them.



WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868.

After the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment to-day a motion was made and carried that a vote be taken first on the eleventh article. This was done, and on the roll being called the result was:—

For Conviction..... .....35.
For Acquittal.....19.

Two thirds of those present not having voted to convict, the Chief Justice declared the President acquitted on the eleventh article.

Left: *Approval of Tom Nelson expressed in Sweetwater Forerunner (Tennessee), April 30, 1868.* ***Above:*** *Vote on the eleventh article of impeachment. From New York Daily Herald, May 17, 1868.*

Tom Nelson had not been able to divorce himself from public life after he decided to stay away from it and become a partner with John Netherland in a Knoxville law office. In May of 1866, he responded to an invitation to speak before a convention calling for statehood for East Tennessee. That movement failed in the Tennessee legislature and appears never to have been revived.

In July of 1866, Tom addressed a meeting of Knoxville conservatives and acknowledged that he had been a political enemy of Andrew Johnson but expressed his change of heart in light of Johnson's actions with regard to reconstruction. In August he attended a convention in Philadelphia in support of Johnson. His private life was basically over by that time as he continued to support the president and oppose Brownlow at public meetings.

Tom's agreement to engage in the public defense of Andrew Johnson in his impeachment proceedings was in support of the eventual restoration of full citizenship rights to former Confederates. This, of course, was some-

(Communicated.)

Supreme Court Judges.

The undersigned, members of the Knoxville, Greeneville, Jonesboro, Bristol and Tazewell Bars, believing that Hon. T. A. R Nelson and James W. Deaderick, Esq., by integrity and eminent fitness, would honor the position and bring to their support the cordial co-operation of all parties, herewith solicit them to become candidates for the Supreme Bench at an election to be held on the first Thursday in August next, under the new constitution, to represent the Eastern Division of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE BAR.

James R Cocke,	Henry M Taylor,
John Baxter,	Leon Jaroulmon,
W P Washburne,	Sam A Vance,
Thos E Champion,	D D Anderson,
W A Henderson,	J C J Williams,
A Caldwell,	T L Williams,
Jno H Parrott,	Jos L Abernathy,
L A Gratz,	Jas Comfort,
J F J Lewis,	J Scott Payne,
C S Webb,	Chas H Flournoy,
Thos R Cornick,	Jno H Crozier,
E W Crozier,	Jno H Crozier,

John M Fleming.

Candidates for the Supreme Bench of Tennessee.

EASTERN DIVISION:

T. A. R. NELSON, of McMinn.
JAS. W. DEADRICK, of Knox.

MIDDLE DIVISION:

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Maury.
PETE TURNEY, of Franklin.

WESTERN DIVISION:

J. L. T. SNEED, of Fayette.
THOS. J. FREEMAN, of Haywood.

__Left:__ Knoxville Bar supporters for Tom Nelson, including James Comfort. From Daily Press and Herald (Knoxville, Tennessee), April 7, 1870. __Right:__ List of candidates for Tennessee Supreme Court in 1870. From Public Ledger (Memphis, Tennessee), July 19, 1870.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Full List of Judges, Chancellors and Attorney-generals Elected.

The following is a full official list of the Judges, Chancellors and Attorney-generals elected throughout the State at the recent judicial election.

SUPREME JUDGES.

T. A. R. Nelson, J. W. Deaderick, A. O. P. Nicholson, Peter Turney, J. M. T. Sneed, Thomas J. Freeman.

Note in the Press and Messenger (Knoxville, Tennessee) of August 31, 1870, that Tom Nelson had been elected to be a Tennessee Supreme Court Judge.

thing that Tom desired to see happen and would also be of benefit to his brothers-in-law, James and Tom Jones as well as William Roadman Smith. Additionally, it would help counteract what had become tense times in Tennessee resulting from the extreme radical stance of Governor W. G. Brownlow, who was now an avowed enemy of Andrew Johnson. Curiously though, Brownlow was soft on Tom Nelson during the impeachment trial perhaps because

The New Clerks.

The new Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Franklin Deaderick, is a brother of Judge Jas. W. Deaderick and Mr. D. A. Deaderick, the present Clerk of the Chancery Court. Mr. F. Deaderick has been Clerk of the Chancery Court at Jonesboro for the last twenty years, and has the reputation of being the best clerk of a court in Tennessee.

Mr. Jones, his assistant, is a brother in law of Judge T. A. R. Nelson, and brings with him very strong recommendations as an efficient clerk.

Resignation of Judge Nelson.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and will be succeeded by Mr. James T. Shields, of Grainger county, who has been appointed by Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy. The Governor consented to the request of Judge Nelson with reluctance, and the latter gentleman received the official acceptance of his resignation only yesterday.

During the time Judge Nelson has been on the Bench he has won golden opinions from the members of the Bar with whom he was brought in contact. His ability was known and recognized before his accession to the Supreme Bench, but his profound knowledge of the law in all its intricacies, together with the soundness of his opinions delivered, were realized only after he had demonstrated the possession of those qualifications which make the eminent jurist.

Judge Nelson will carry to his retirement the good wishes of his friends and the hope that the step he has taken may not prove a source of future regret to him, as it is now with them.

Above: *Daily Press and Herald (Knoxville, Tennessee), September 13, 1870.* ***Right:*** *Tom Nelson's resignation note in Knoxville Daily Chronicle, November 30, 1871.*

of their previous friendship.

As anticipated, opinion regarding the impeachment was split along party lines. Tom was vilified and ridiculed in the anti-Johnson press and praised in pro-Johnson circles. He felt relieved and joyous when the verdict was acquittal, albeit by one vote, on the eleventh article of impeachment, which was the only one that really mattered in the case. Some gave credit to Tom Nelson for the win. He had defended Johnson in his usual careful and thorough manner.

The verdict on the other articles of impeachment, which came later, was also acquittal. A two-thirds majority was needed to convict Johnson and the narrow margin of victory resulted in an outcry of injustice in Republican newspapers across the nation.

W. G. Brownlow left office as Governor of Tennessee in 1869 after having the Tennessee legislature elect him to the United States Senate. The radical element was still in power in the state but conditions in Tennessee had

become less tense in light of the decline of Brownlow's party. The slightly more relaxed environment was sufficient to enable former Confederates to return relatively safely to the state.

Tom Nelson was a member of the Tennessee delegation to the Democrat Convention in 1868 and placed the name of Andrew Johnson in nomination for the presidency. Tom was said to have been so disgusted with Johnson's loss at the convention that he refused to participate in other party rallies and faded again into private life. However, he re-entered public life when it was requested that he run for the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1869. He lost that bid for the seat in light of opposition by the remaining radical element in the state. However, with widespread support such as he received from members of the Knoxville bar, he was successful in winning a seat on the Supreme Court in 1870.

Tom's brother-in-law, Tom Jones, was appointed Assistant Clerk and Tom Nelson remained a Tennessee Supreme Court judge until resigning in 1871 to devote more time to his family. In particular, his resignation from the bench came soon after the arrest of his son David for the shooting death of a former Confederate General James H. Clanton. David's trial was delayed until May of 1873 at which time he was acquitted, just three months before his father's death.

The American Civil War destroyed personal relationships between friends and within families throughout the states, North as well as South. Many were subsequently reconciled and others were not. The status of the relationships between the Unionist George Jones and his Confederate sons and Confederate son-in-law has not been revealed by any known document. George's death shortly after the end of the war had not left much time for reconciliation, especially in light of the move of James Jones and William Roadman Smith to Virginia and of William Thomas Jones to some unknown location away from East Tennessee.

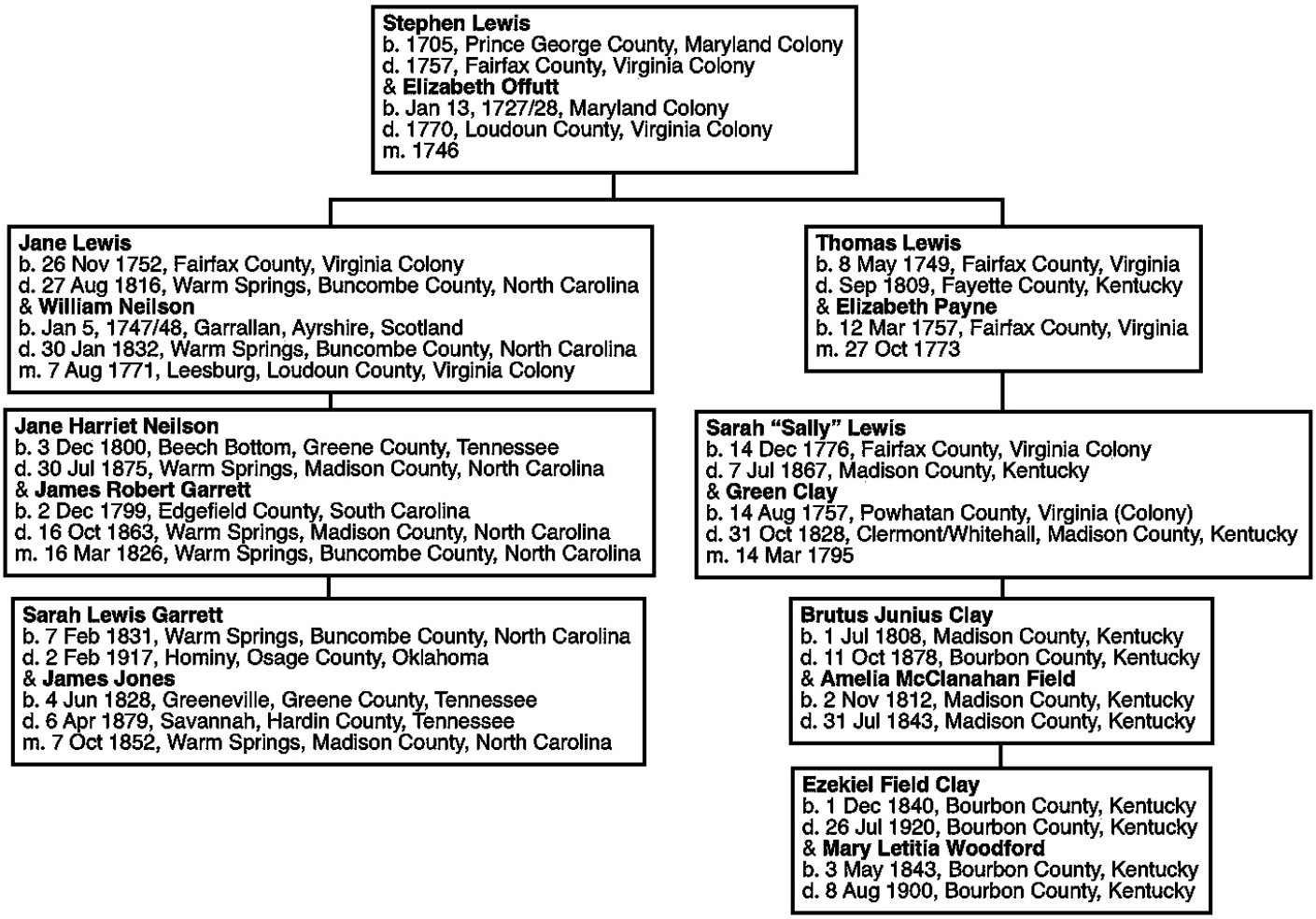


Chart showing the relationship between Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones and Ezekiel Field Clay.

Across the Appalachian Mountains to the north in Bourbon County, Kentucky, the second cousin, once removed, of Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones, namely Ezekiel (Zeke) Field Clay, fled the home of his Unionist father Brutus Junius Clay to join the Confederate Army. Zeke was a grandson of General Green Clay, who served in the American Revolutionary War and became a general during the War of 1812. After it was discovered that Zeke had become a Confederate, his father disinherited him. Ezekiel's sister Martha had taken her father's Unionist stance but changed her loyalty after she married Henry Bedinger Davenport, a Confederate supporter, in 1860. Brutus was equally outraged at his daughter but also recognized that a wife's duty was to support her husband. Therefore, Martha was forgiven more readily than was Zeke. Eventually, however, Brutus reconciled with his children.

In contrast to Tennessee, Kentucky had remained in the Union. Therefore, the Confederate conscription was not a reason for Zeke to join the Confederates. It did, however, apply to James Jones and the absence of that persuasive measure would appear a more viable and acceptable explanation for joining the Confederate Army in Tennessee.

Hardin County, Tennessee

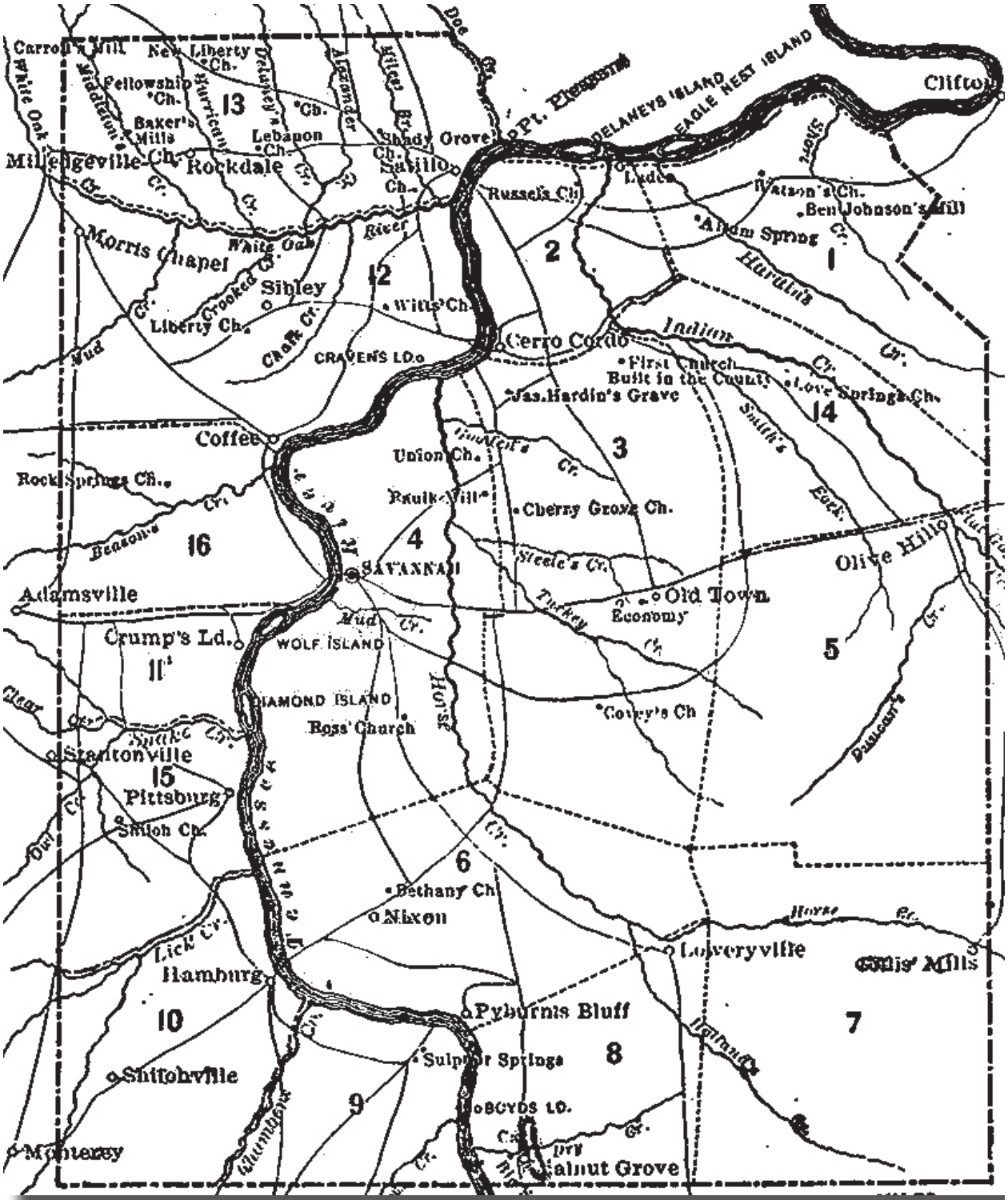
James Jones and his brother Valentine Sevier Jones along with William Neilson Garrett moved to Hardin County, Tennessee, by the end of the 1860s and were enumerated there as farmers in the 1870 United States Census. This would be the home as well as the final resting place for James Jones and his brother-in-law Will Garrett. Valentine Sevier Jones moved back to Greene County, Tennessee sometime between 1870 and his death there in 1873.

The family chart and Bible page for James and Sarah Garrett Jones shown on later pages list only their children who survived to adulthood. At least one of their children, namely Ann, died as a young child before the 1860 census was taken. Another child enumerated as Sally in the 1860 census appears to have met a similar fate.

In 1870, James Jones and his family were living in District 3 of Hardin County, Tennessee, located northeast of the town of Savannah (see map on the following page). Valentine Sevier Jones and William Neilson Garrett were also located in District 3 at the time. James died in 1879 and the 1880 census shows his family living in District 4, the location of Savannah. By 1880, William Neilson Garrett and his family had moved to District 6, near the town of Nixon. The exact dates of their relocations are not known.

The circumstances related to the eventual residence of James Jones in Hardin County are not known with certainty. It appears he had been advised to move there by family members because several Seviers had been residing there since soon after the county was established in 1819. The earliest

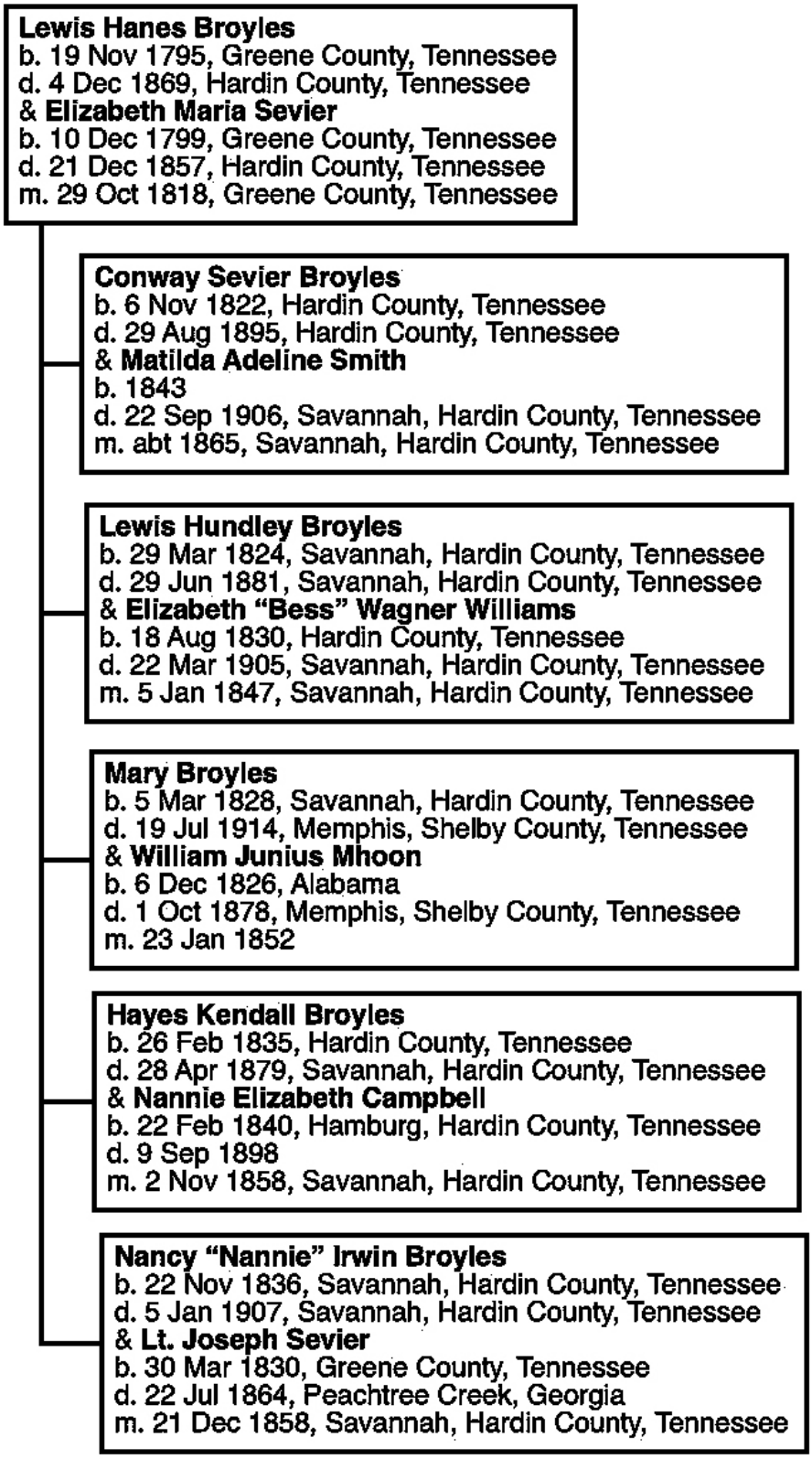
member of the Sevier family to migrate to Hardin County was Elizabeth Maria Sevier, wife of Lewis Hanes Broyles. She was a second cousin, once removed, of James Jones. Additionally, many Sevier relatives and others who had served in the war for the Confederacy were living in Hardin County so the anti-Confederate stance that existed among Unionists of East



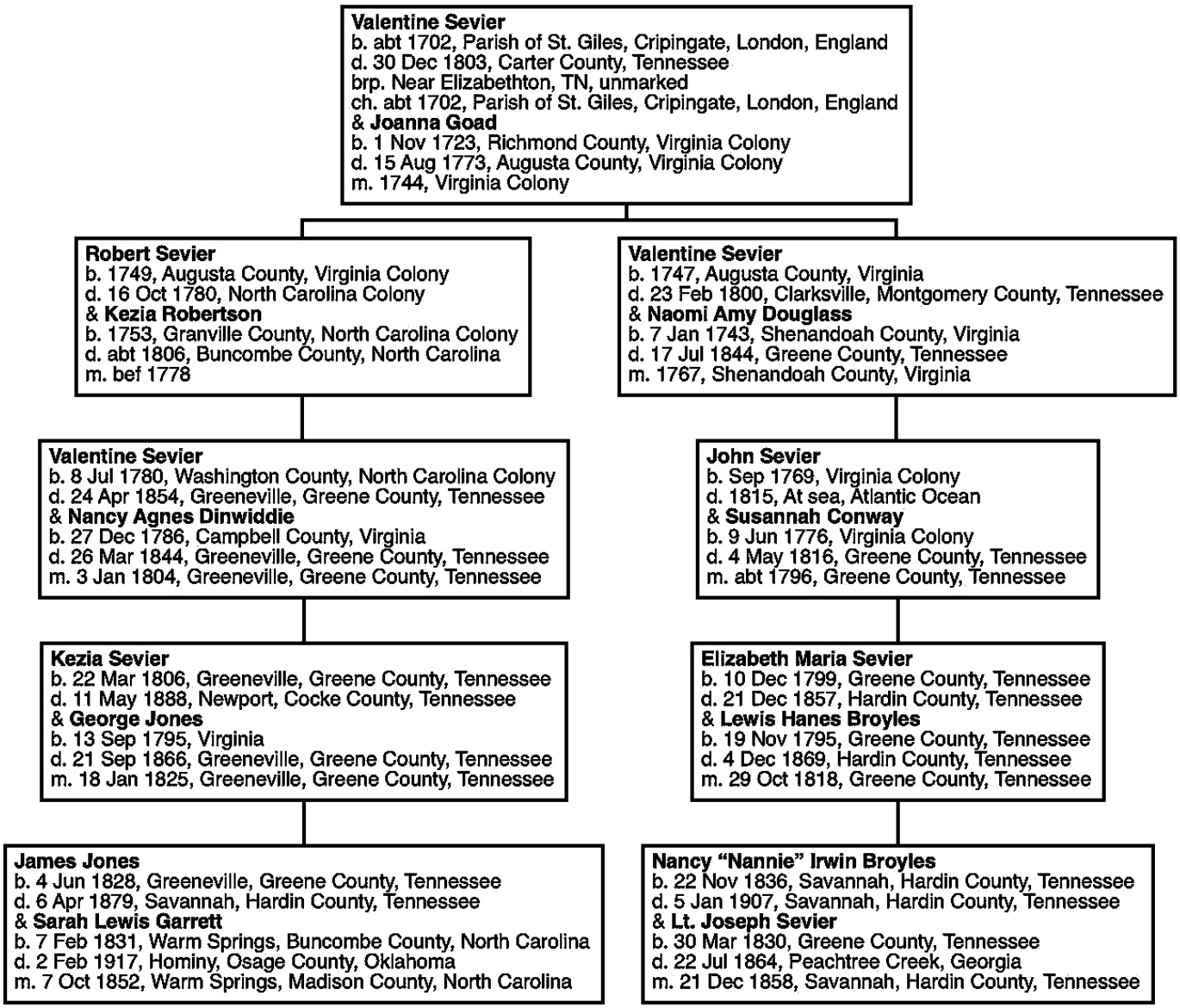
Hardin County, Tennessee, map. From Brazelton, B. G.: A History of Hardin County, Tennessee, 1885.

Tennessee was not as strong there.

Lewis Hanes (sometimes listed as Hayes) Broyles and Elizabeth Maria



Genealogy chart for Lewis Hanes and Elizabeth Maria Sevier Broyles.



Genealogy chart showing the relationship between James Jones and Nancy Irwin Broyles.

Sevier were married in Greene County, Tennessee, in 1818. It was probably soon after their marriage that Lewis brought merchandise down the Tennessee River from East Tennessee and established a store near the residence of James Hardin. His store, the first to be opened in Hardin County, remained there until 1822 when it was moved to Hardinsville, located east of the present city of Savannah and referred to as Old Town.

Lewis Hanes and Elizabeth Maria Sevier Broyles became the progenitors of several future Sevier relatives in Hardin County. Even though only five of their fourteen children survived to adulthood, their descendants were

pervasive in the county for many decades. Their youngest child, Nancy Irwin Broyles married Joseph Sevier, her second cousin, once removed. Joseph was the youngest child of Valentine and Nancy Agnes Dinwiddie Sevier, the youngest full brother of Kezia Sevier Jones, and uncle of James Jones. James was a third cousin of Nancy (also referred to as Nannie) Irwin Broyles. Joseph and Nancy Broyles Sevier were married in Hardin County on December 21, 1858.

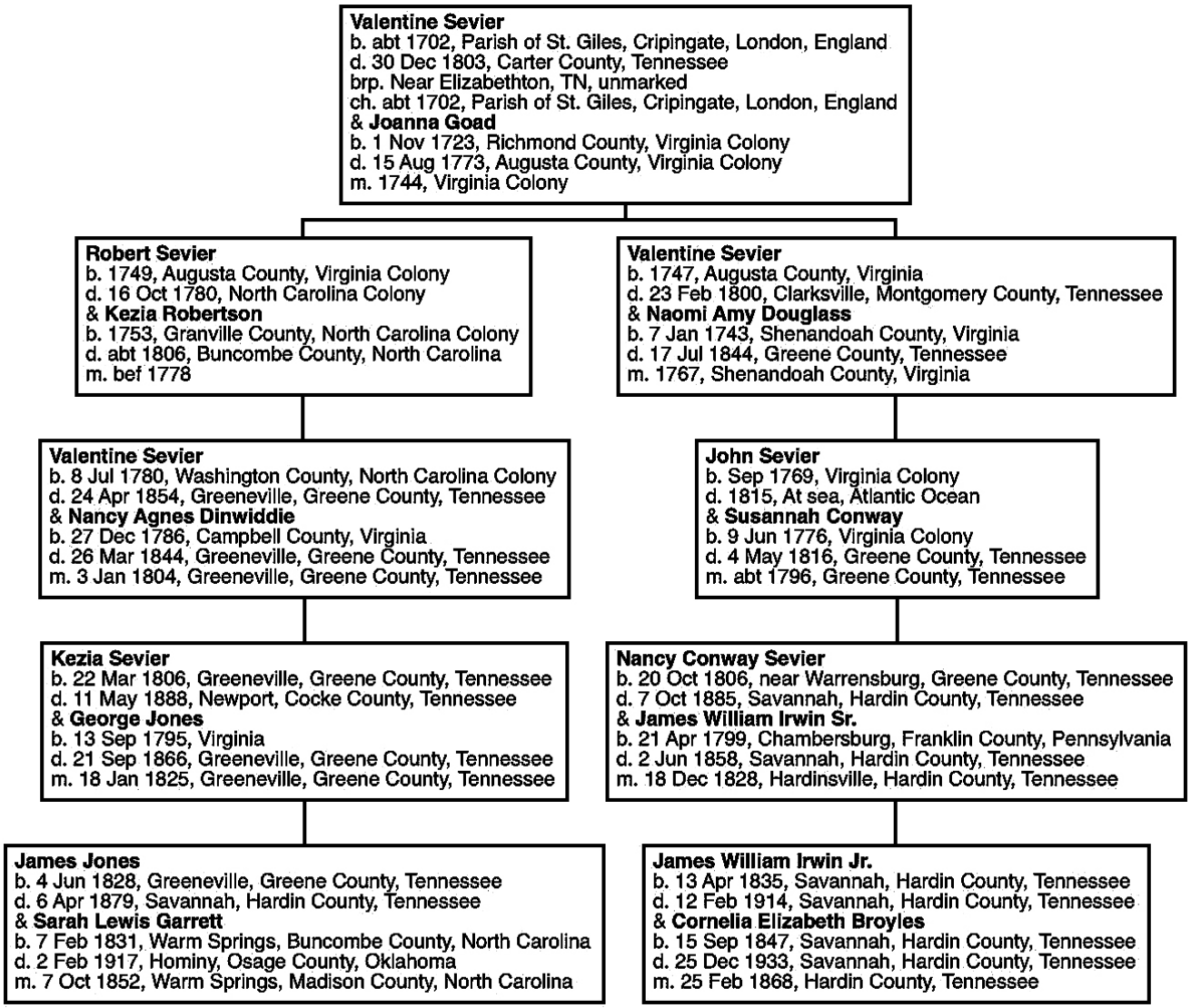
Joseph Sevier was the first of the children of Valentine and Nancy Dinwiddie Sevier to move to Hardin County. After his marriage to Nancy Irwin Broyles, he remained there until his enlistment in the Confederate Army in 1863 in Hardin County. He died while with his unit at the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Georgia, July, 1864. Just before his death he was promoted to Second Lieutenant having been recommended by Captain James William Irwin, Jr., his second cousin, once removed. Joseph's widow remained in Hardin County where she reared their three children. Their home was in District 3 and the post office was known as Ingleside.

Other descendants of Valentine and Joanna Goad Sevier who lived in Hardin County, Tennessee, at the time the James Jones family moved there included Charles Francis Sevier, a first cousin, and James William Irwin, Jr., a third cousin. Both had been soldiers in the war on the side of the CSA. Of course, by that time there many more relatives living in Hardin County who were descended from the family of Lewis Hanes and Elizabeth Sevier Broyles.

There were also relatives of Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones who had been early settlers in the West Tennessee region. Robert Neilson, perhaps the father of William and Hugh, appears to have acquired land northwest of Hardin County in the early nineteenth century. His will gave parcels of land to surviving children of William Neilson, including Jane Harriet Neilson Garrett. That land was auctioned off at about the time of William's death in 1832. A son of Hugh Neilson, namely Hugh Douglas Neilson, was living in the re-

gion by that time and had become postmaster at Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee by 1832.

After the death of George Jones in 1866, David Sevier, another full brother of Kezia Sevier Jones, was appointed to be administrator of his estate. It was said that the estate was so large and complicated that it could not be finalized quickly and remained unsettled for at least twenty years. Consequently, the heirs held a meeting in May of 1872 in Greeneville to draw up a "family settlement" for the equitable distribution of the assets of the estate. The sisters Mary Jones Nelson and Elizabeth Jones Smith were represented by their husbands Thomas A. R. Nelson and William R. Smith, respectively.

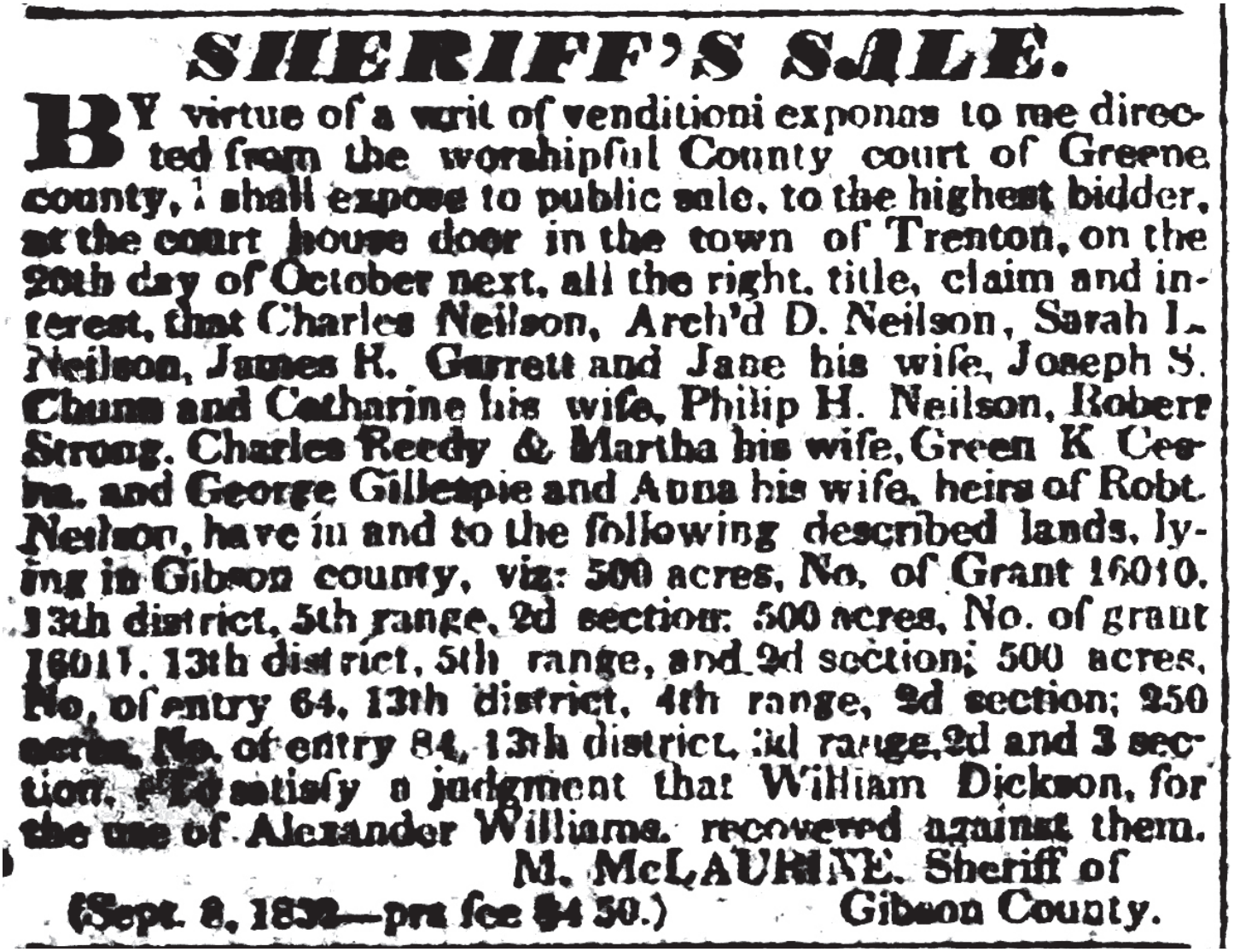


Genealogy chart showing the relationship between James Jones and James William Irwin.

Tom and Mary Nelson were living in Knoxville and William and Elizabeth Smith were living in Virginia (presumably at or near Abingdon) at the time of the meeting. It appears that the three brothers as well as their mother Kezia were physically present, James having made the trip from Hardin County. It was later recalled that Tom Nelson had actually written the document in accord with the wishes of the heirs. That document, which outlines the desired disposition of the assets of George Jones can be found in Appendix A. All assets due to Valentine Sevier Jones and William Thomas Jones were

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, from the court of pleas and quarter sessions, for Green county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house in the town of Jackson, on Saturday the 19th day of April next, all the right, title, claim and interest that Charles Neilson, Archibald D. Neilson, Sarah L. Neilson, James R. Garret, and Jane, his wife, formerly Jane Neilson, Joseph S Chunn, and Catharine, his wife, formerly Catharine Neilson, Philip H. Neilson, Robert Strong, Charles Reedy and Martha, his wife, formerly Martha Strong, Green K. Cissna, and George Gillespie and Anna, his wife, formerly Anna Neilson, heirs of Rob't Neilson, dec. have in & to the following tracts of Land, lying in said county, viz: five hundred acres, Entry No 56; and five hundred acres, Entry No 9; both in the tenth district, third range and 7th section, granted to said Robert Neilson. Taken to satisfy a judgment and cost that William Dickson, for the use of Alexander Williams, recovered against said heirs. Sale within the usual hours. MARK CHRISTIAN,
March 8, 1828-pr$3 *Sheriff.*

Notice of a Sheriff's Sale of land belonging to members of the William Neilson family published in the Jackson Gazette (Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee), March 15, 1828.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the worshipful County court of Greene county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Trenton, on the 20th day of October next, all the right, title, claim and interest, that Charles Neilson, Arch'd D. Neilson, Sarah L. Neilson, James K. Garrett and Jane his wife, Joseph S. Chums and Catharine his wife, Philip H. Neilson, Robert Strong, Charles Reedy & Martha his wife, Green K Cee na. and George Gillespie and Anna his wife, heirs of Robt. Neilson, have in and to the following described lands, lying in Gibson county, viz: 500 acres, No. of Grant 16010, 13th district, 5th range, 2d section: 500 acres, No. of grant 16011, 13th district, 5th range, and 2d section; 500 acres, No. of entry 64, 13th district, 4th range, 2d section; 250 acres, No. of entry 84, 13th district, 4th range, 2d and 3 section. To satisfy a judgment that William Dickson, for the use of Alexander Williams, recovered against them.

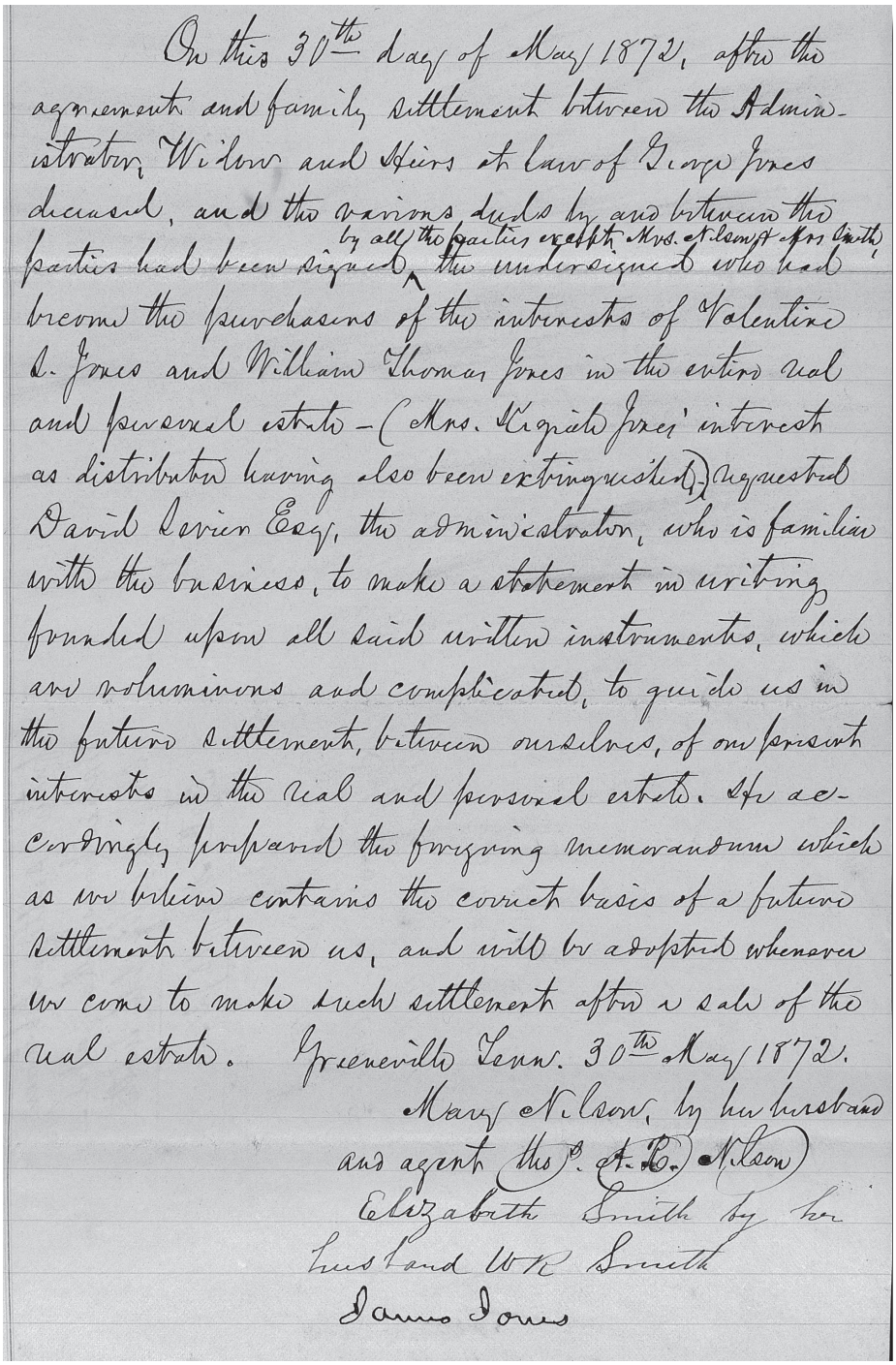
M. McLAURINE, Sheriff of
(Sept. 8, 1832—pra fee $4 50.) Gibson County.

Notice of a Sheriff's Sale of land belonging to members of the William Neilson family published in the Southern Statesman (Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee), September 22, 1832.

purchased by the other three children.

Among documents of Cocke County, Tennessee, at familysearch.org are several pages involving the complaint initiated in 1889 by Elizabeth Jones Smith (Appendix C) in which the family settlement was revealed. The Bill of Complaint was filed against her husband, her sister Mary Jones Nelson, the surviving members of the family of James Jones, and David Sevier for the settlement of her father's estate. The case involved final settlement of the estate in which it appeared that James Jones had "overdrawn his share" by obtaining an advance from his mother's part of the estate of her father,

Valentine Sevier. The administrator of that estate was also David Sevier and he had advanced funds from the estate before the war to James Jones in order for James to purchase land and establish a home in the northeast part of Greeneville.

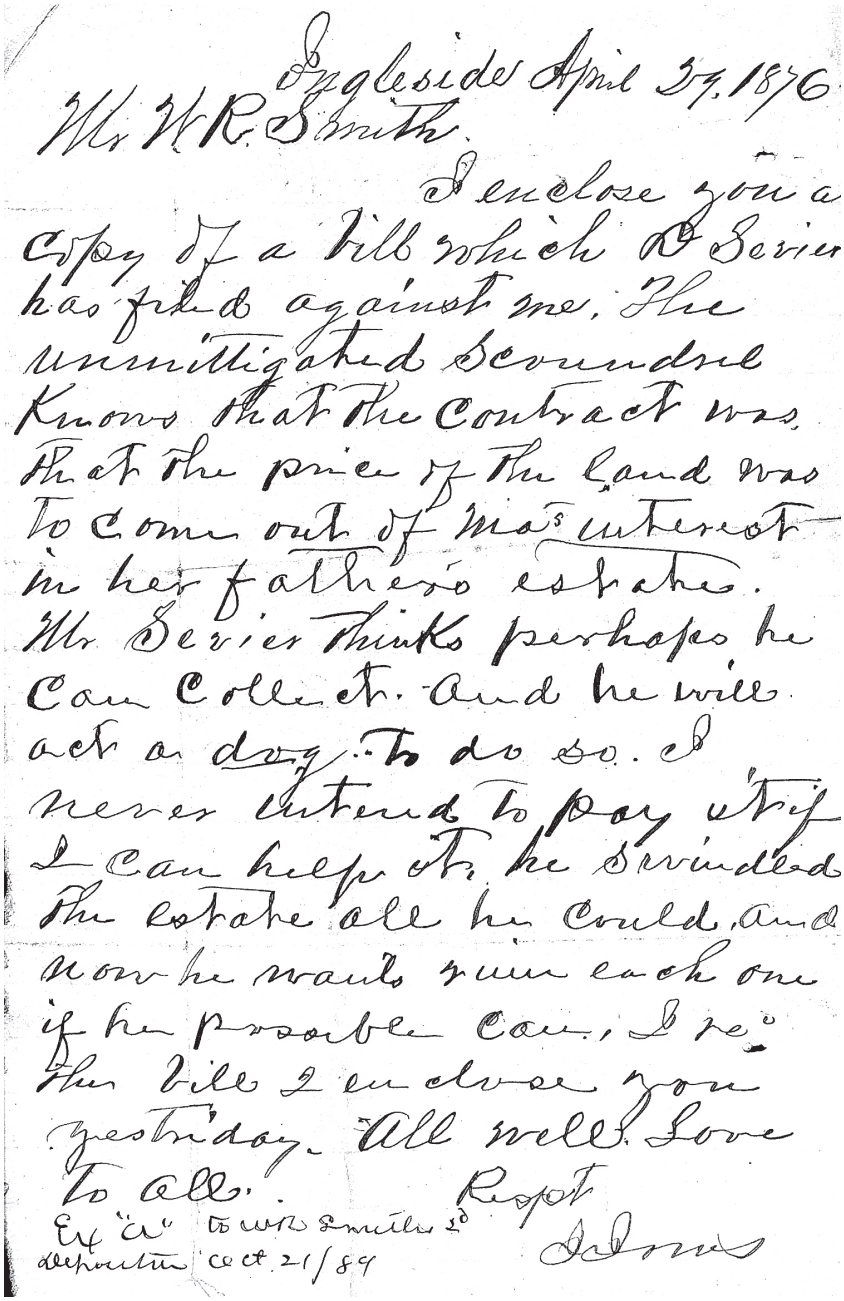


On this 30th day of May 1872, after the agreements and family settlement between the Administrator, Widow and Heirs at law of George Jones deceased, and the various deeds by and between the parties had been signed by all the parties except Mrs. Nelson after which the undersigned who had become the purchasers of the interests of Valentine S. Jones and William Thomas Jones in the entire real and personal estate – (Mrs. Virginia Jones' interest as distributee having also been extinguished) requested David Sevier Esq, the administrator, who is familiar with the business, to make a statement in writing founded upon all said written instruments, which are voluminous and complicated, to guide us in the future settlement between ourselves, of our present interests in the real and personal estate. He accordingly prepared the foregoing memorandum which as we believe contains the correct basis of a future settlement between us, and will be adopted whenever we come to make such settlement after a sale of the real estate. Greeneville Tenn. 30th May 1872.

Mary Nelson by her husband and agent Thos. A. E. Nelson
Elizabeth Smith by her husband W R Smith
James Jones

Document from familysearch.org showing the agreement to purchase the interests of Valentine Sevier Jones and William Thomas Jones in the George Jones estate by the other three siblings.

The judgement in the case, made in February of 1890, was against Elizabeth and her husband paid court expenses on March 5, 1890. During the proceedings, depositions of some of those involved provides additional information about the life of James Jones. Testimony of David Sevier indicates that James was despondent when he returned after the war. It was in those early days that James made the decision to move eventually to Hardin County. Parts of the deposition of David Sevier can be found in Appendix D.



Inglesides April 3rd 1876

Mr W R Smith.

I enclose you a copy of a bill which D Sevier has filed against me. The unmitigated Scoundrel knows that the Contract was that the price of the Land was to come out of Mrs interest in her fathers estates. Mr Sevier thinks perhapes he can Collect. And he will act a dog to do so. I never intend to pay it if I can help it. he Swindled the estate all he could, and now he wants from each one if he possible can. I receive the bill I enclose you yesterday. All well. Love to all.

Respt

J Jones

Ex "A" to W R Smith's deposition Oct 21/84

Lettter from James Jones to William Smith outlining his opinion of David Sevier.

A letter from James Jones written to his brother-in-law William Smith indicates the substantial mistrust James had for David Sevier. Sevier filed a lawsuit against James in 1875 and was awarded the money James had borrowed against his mother's share of Valentine Sevier's estate. The share James had in the storehouse on Main Street in Greeneville was sold soon thereafter by William Smith. Prior to that time, the one-third share James had in the storehouse was announced for sale on January 15, 1876, by the Sheriff in Greeneville as a means of paying the note to David Sevier. This conflict was one of the factors that resulted in the letter from James Jones to William R. Smith in April of 1876.

IN obedience to three orders of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Greene county, and to me directed, I will sell, for cash in hand, at the Court-house door, in Greeneville, on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1876, all the right, title and claim that James Jones has in an undivided one third interest in a certain town lot, situated on Main street, in the town of Greeneville, Civil District No. 10, Greene county, Tennessee, adjoining the lot on which the Court house stands, the lot of E. Willhoit and the lots of others, comprising one half acre, more or less, being the lot on which is situated the store-house now occupied by H. B. Baker & Co.—levied on as the property of James Jones, to satisfy three judgements and cost, one in favor of Wilson, Burns & Co., one in favor of Hopkins & Co., and one in favor of R. Wolter & Co Judgments taken before A. L. W. Crumby, Esq., on the 4th day of Oct 1875.

WM. S. WHITE, Sheriff.

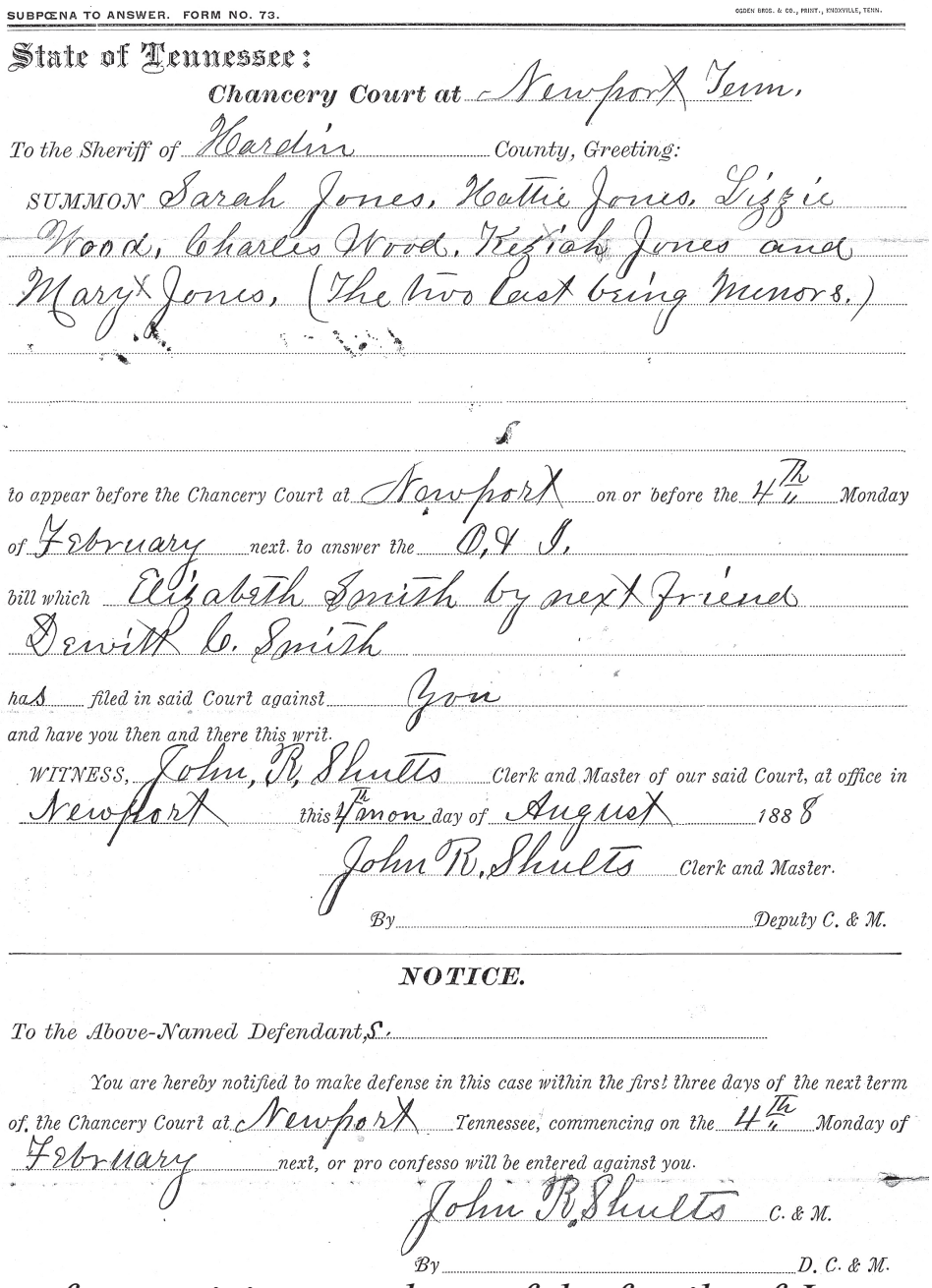
Dec. 9th 1875.

Notice of a sale of the claim of James Jones to the storehouse on Main Street in Greeneville. From Union and American (Greeneville, Tennessee), January 6, 1876.

Additionally, Smith, in his deposition filed on July 10, 1889, accused David Sevier of mismanagement and claimed that "there were a number of debts and judgements against Jas Jones which D. Sevier adm had assumed to pay out of funds that might come into his hands, these debts he never paid but threw it upon me to pay." In that deposition, Smith also stated that James Jones "was in straitened circumstances prior to and at the time of his death." He further mentioned that James Jones died intestate and that he had "no knowledge of any administrator being appointed". Smith had ceased his service as agent for James Jones at the time of his death in 1879.

Because of the complaint brought by Elizabeth Jones Smith, the widow

and children of James Jones were summoned to appear in court at Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee, on February 4, 1889, but there are no documents indicating their reply other than signatures of them having been served the summons. Similarly, James Robert Jones (Uncle Bob), the only surviving son of James and Sarah Jones, who was living in Knox County, Tennessee, at the time, acknowledged receipt of a subpoena on September 17, 1888, at the same time as did his aunt Mary Jones Nelson.



SUBPŒNA TO ANSWER. FORM NO. 73. OGDEN BROS. & CO., PRINT., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

State of Tennessee:

Chancery Court at Newport Tenn.

To the Sheriff of Hardin County, Greeting:

SUMMON Sarah Jones, Hattie Jones, Lizzie Wood, Charles Wood, Keziah Jones and Mary Jones, (The two last being Minors.)

to appear before the Chancery Court at Newport on or before the 4th Monday of February next to answer the O. & I.

bill which Elizabeth Smith by next Friend Dewitt C. Smith has filed in said Court against You and have you then and there this writ.

WITNESS, John R. Shults Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Newport this 4th Mon day of August 1888

John R. Shults Clerk and Master.

By Deputy C. & M.

NOTICE.

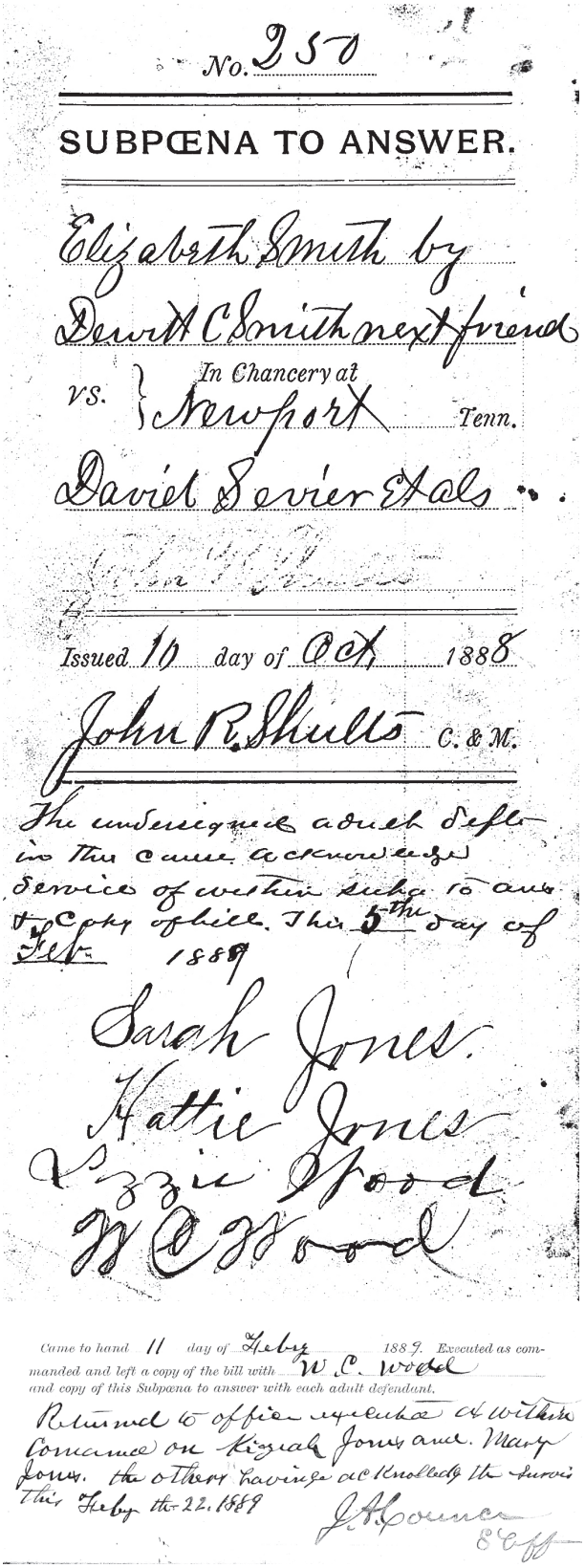
To the Above-Named Defendant, S.

You are hereby notified to make defense in this case within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court at Newport Tennessee, commencing on the 4th Monday of February next, or pro confesso will be entered against you.

John R. Shults C. & M.

By D. C. & M.

Summons for surviving members of the family of James Jones, including Charles Wood, husband of Lizzie, to answer in their defense to the Cocke County Court in February of 1889.



No. 250

SUBPŒNA TO ANSWER.

Elizabeth Smith by
Dewitt C Smith next friend
vs. } In Chancery at
Newport Tenn.
Daniel Sevier Et als

Issued 10 day of Oct 1888

John R. Shults C. & M.

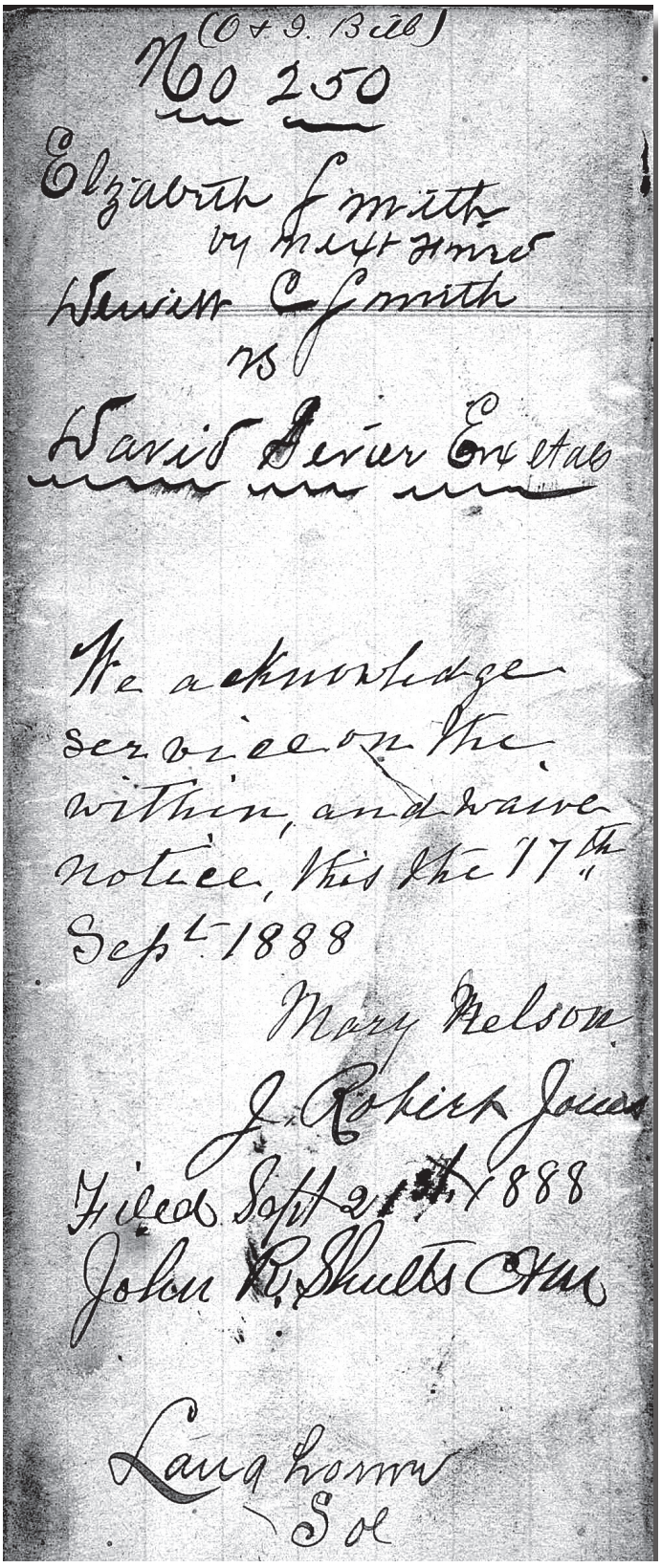
The undersigned adult defts in this cause acknowledge service of within subpa to ans & copy of bill. This 5th day of Feb 1889

Sarah Jones.
Hattie Jones
Lizzie Wood
W C Wood

Came to hand 11 day of Feby 1889. Executed as commanded and left a copy of the bill with W. C. Wood and copy of this Subpœna to answer with each adult defendant.

Returned to office executed & Witness Commanded on Kizziah Jones and Mary Jones. the others having acknowledg the service this Feby the 22. 1889

J. A. Counce
S Coff



(Ch & S. Bill)
No 250
Elizabeth Smith
by next friend
Dewitt C Smith
vs
Daniel Sevier Et al

We acknowledge
service on the
within, and waive
notice, this the 17th
Sept 1888

Mary Nelson
J. Robert Jones

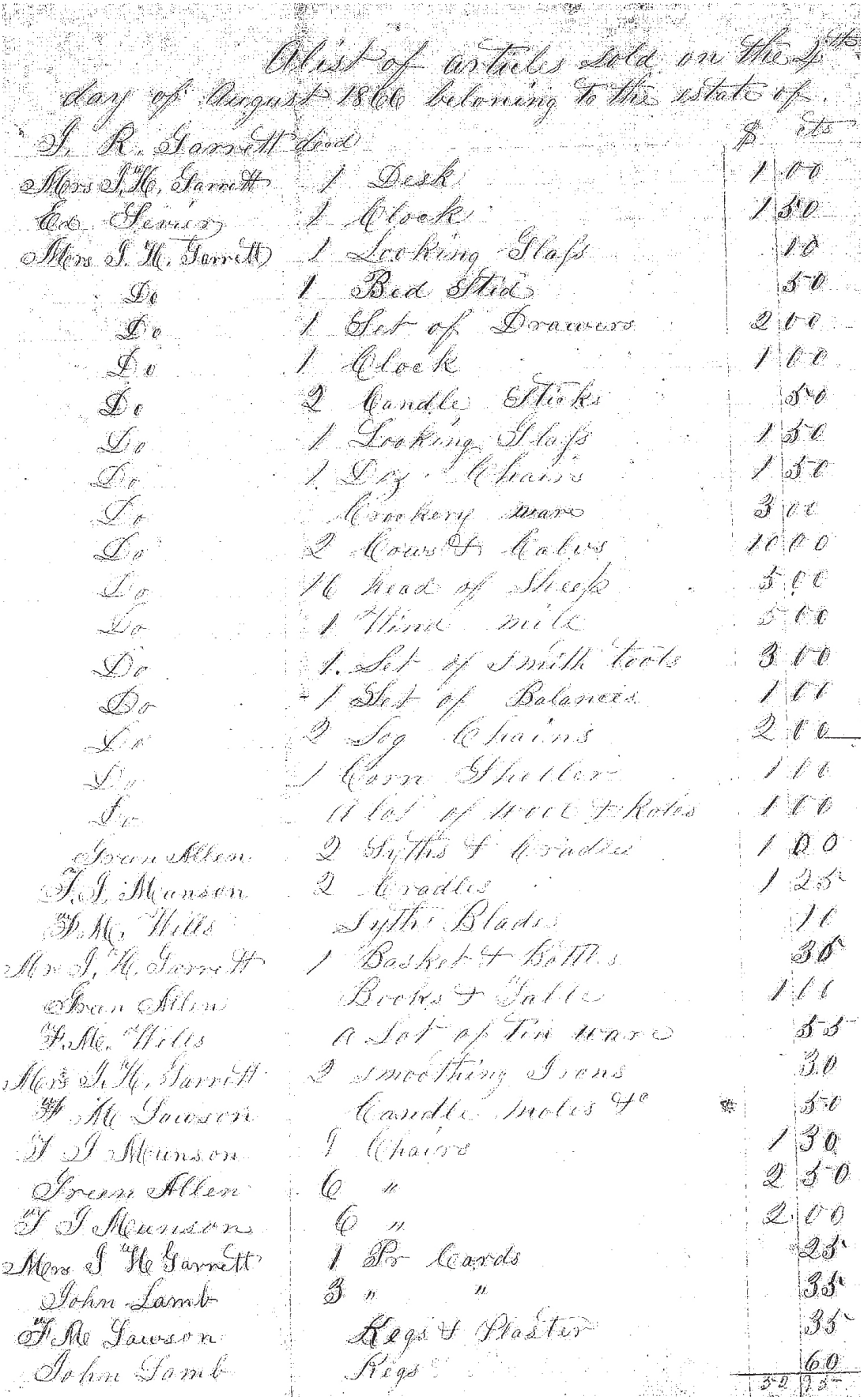
Filed Sept 21st 1888
John R. Shults Clk

Laura Brown
Sol

Left: *Subpoena for Hardin County members of the James Jones family, including William Charles Wood, to answer to the Cocke County Court in Newport signed by them in February, 1889.* ***Right:*** *Signatures of Mary Jones Nelson and James Robert Jones for receipt of a similar subpoena.*

James Robert Garrett also died intestate when he was murdered in front of his house in Madison County, North Carolina, in 1863. Since the war was still ongoing, settlement of his estate was delayed until 1866. At that time, his son-in-law Edward Sevier was appointed administrator and a sale of many estate items was held on August 4 of that year. Jane Harriet Garrett, his widow, received a writ of dower for land and improvements but had to purchase other items that she wanted to keep. Three pages from familysearch.org containing a list of items sold at the estate sale are shown below. At the top of the list it can be seen that Mrs. J. H. Garrett purchased one desk and her son-in-law Edward Garrett bought one clock. Jane also purchased a large number of household items including a clock, set of drawers, candle sticks, crockery ware, basket and bottles, and smoothing irons, and two beds. In addition, she bought two cows and calves, sixteen head of sheep, a corn shelter, ploughs, carpenter tools, an old wagon, and miscellaneous farm implements.

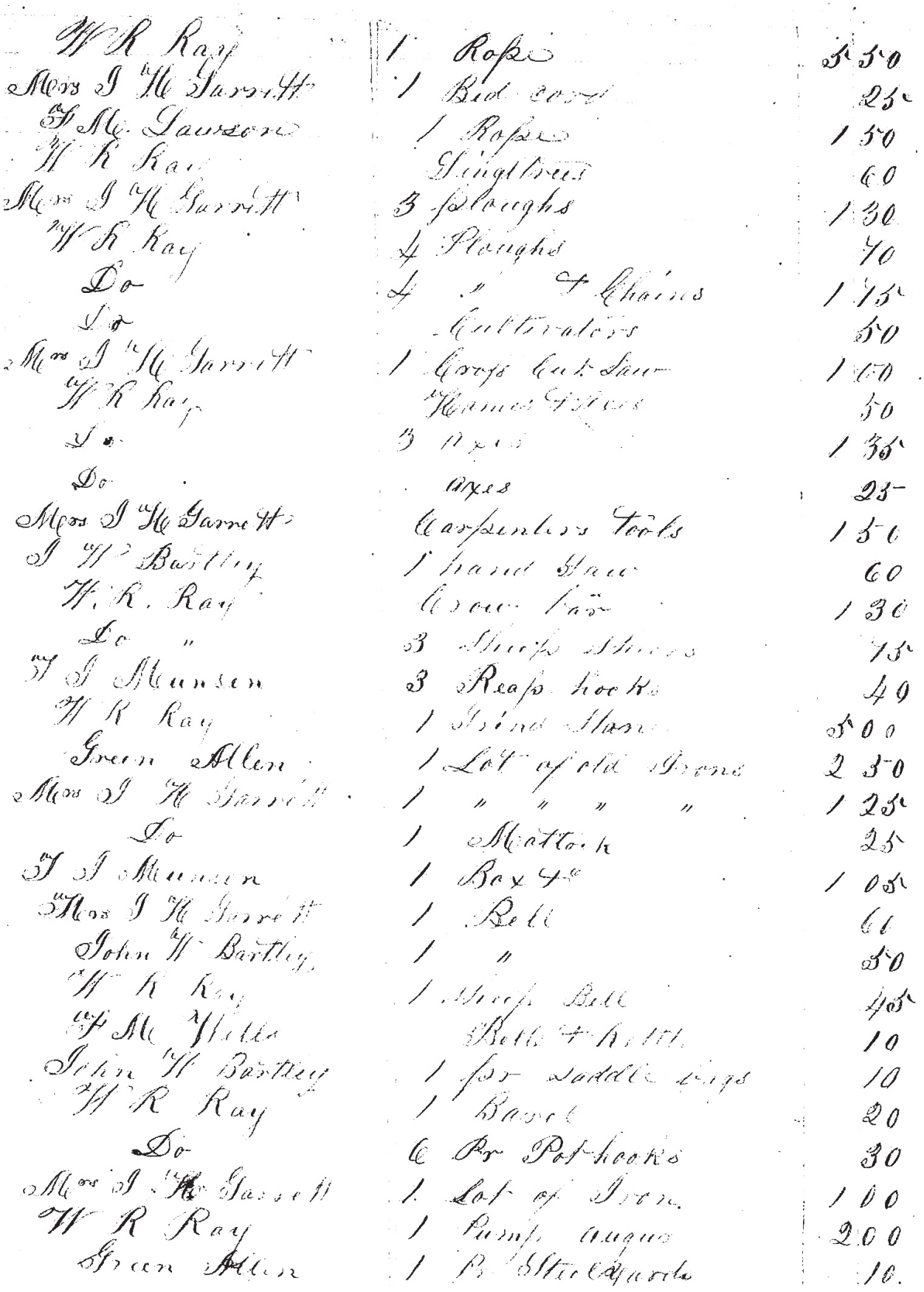
Jane Harriet Garrett died on July 30, 1875, and items from her estate were sold on December 16, 1875. Two pages from familysearch.org containing a list of items sold at that sale are also shown below. The only family member to purchase items at that sale was her daughter, Elizabeth Elvira Garrett, referred to as Bet Garrett. She bought numerous household items including a desk, chest of drawers, wash bowls and pitchers, cook stove and fixtures, tables, and carpet. Personal items purchased by Bet include bed clothing and looking glasses. Of special interest is the loom and wheel she bought at the sale. This is likely to have been the loom and wheel that was later acquired by Cammie Garrett Henry as noted earlier.



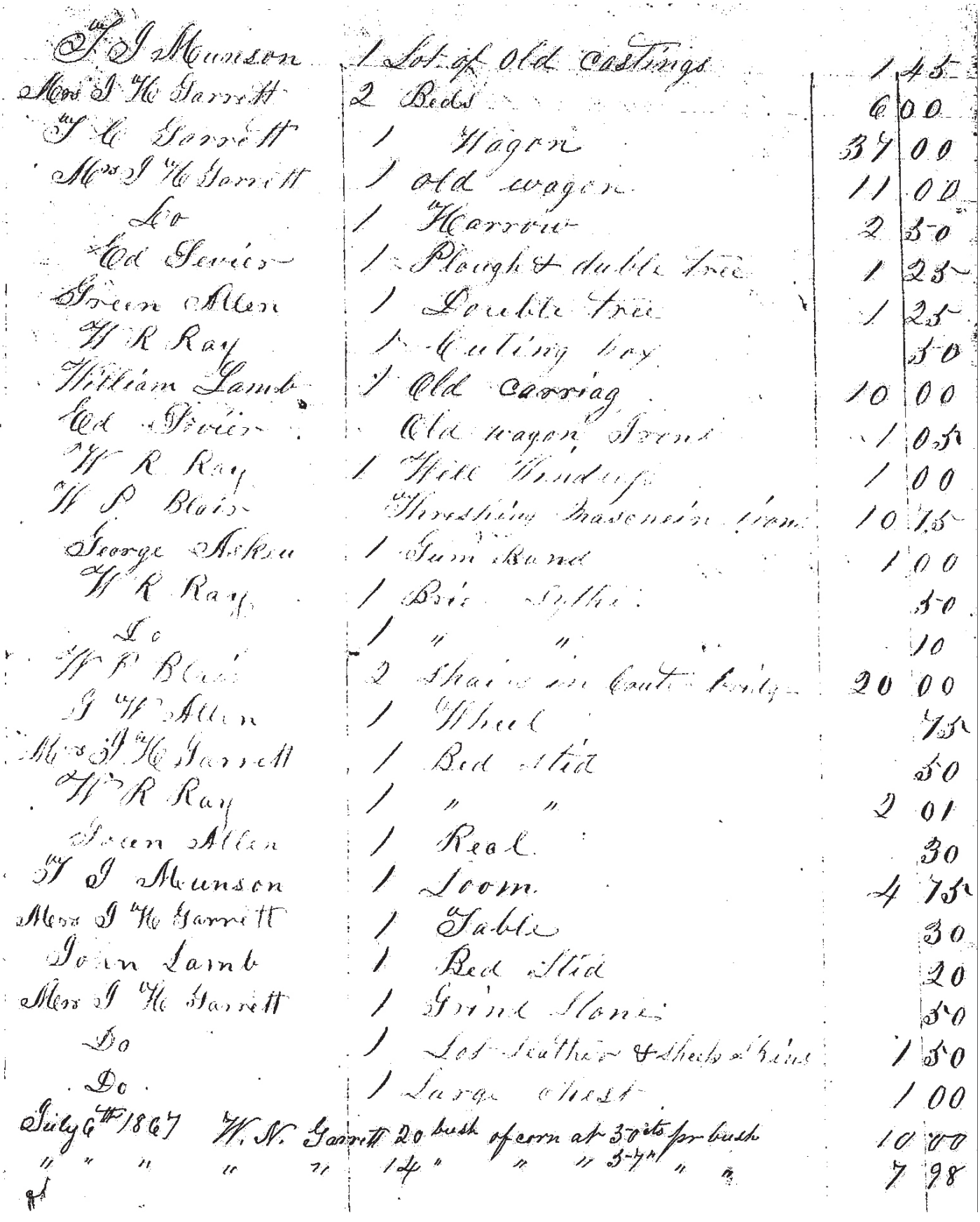
A list of articles sold on the 4th day of August 1866 belonging to the estate of J. R. Garrett dcsd

		$	cts
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Desk	1	00
Ed Sevier	1 Clock	1	50
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Looking Glass		10
Do	1 Bed Stid		50
Do	1 Set of Drawers	2	00
Do	1 Clock	1	00
Do	2 Candle Sticks		50
Do	1 Looking Glass	1	50
Do	1 Doz Chairs	1	50
Do	Cookery ware	3	00
Do	2 Cows & Calves	10	00
Do	16 head of Sheep	5	00
Do	1 Hand mill	5	00
Do	1 Set of Smith tools	3	00
Do	1 Set of Balances	1	00
Do	2 Log Chains	2	00
Do	1 Corn Sheller	1	00
Do	11 lot of Hoes & Rakes	1	00
Jno Allen	2 Scythes & Cradles	1	00
T. J. Munson	2 Cradles	1	25
F. M. Wills	Sythe Blades		10
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Basket & Bells		30
Jno Allen	Books & Table	1	00
F. M. Wills	1 Set of Tin ware		50
Mrs I. H. Garrett	2 Smoothing Irons		30
F. M. Lawson	Candle Moles &c		50
T. J. Munson	7 Chairs	1	30
Jno Allen	6 "	2	50
T. J. Munson	6 "	2	00
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Pr Cards		25
John Lamb	3 " "		35
F. M. Lawson	Kegs & Plaster		35
John Lamb	Kegs		60
		52	25

Page one from familysearch.org showing items of the James Robert Garrett estate sold on August 4, 1866.



Page two from familysearch.org showing items of the James Robert Garrett estate sold on August 4, 1866.



W. J. Munson	1 Lot of old Castings	1	45
Mrs I. H. Garrett	2 Beds	6	00
W. H. Garrett	1 Wagon	34	00
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 old wagon	11	00
Do	1 Harrow	2	50
Ed Davis	1 Plough & duble Tree	1	25
Green Allen	1 Double Tree	1	25
W. R. Ray	1 Cutting box		50
William Lamb	1 Old Carriag	10	00
Ed Davis	Old wagon Irons	1	05
W. R. Ray	1 Well Bucket	1	00
W. P. Blair	Threshing Machine Iron	10	15
George Aikin	1 Gun Barrel	1	00
W. R. Ray	1 Brier Sythe		50
Do	1 " "		10
W. P. Blair	2 Shares in Cattle Early	20	00
J. W. Allen	1 Wheel		75
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Bed Stid		50
W. R. Ray	1 " "	2	01
Green Allen	1 Reel		30
W. J. Munson	1 Loom	4	75
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Table		30
John Lamb	1 Bed Stid		20
Mrs I. H. Garrett	1 Grind Stone		50
Do	1 Lot Leather & Sheets & Skins	1	50
Do	1 Large Chest	1	00
July 6th 1867	W. N. Garrett 20 bush of corn at 30 cts per bush	10	00
" " "	" " 14 " " " 37½ " "	7	98

Page three from familysearch.org showing items of the James Robert Garrett estate sold on August 4, 1866, and two sales of corn to his son William Neilson Garrett on July 6, 1867.

A list of articles sold at Mrs J H Garretts

Sale Dec 16th 1875

1 Set Blk tools I M Lackey	3 10
1 lot of single trees " "	50
1 " " old Irons " "	10
1 " " ploughs " "	75
1 set carpenter tools " "	1 60
1 X cut saw " "	1 75
1 plough " "	2 75
1 " A Hoshour	2 00
1 Grindstones I M Lackey	10
3 plough stocks " "	60
1 Log chain " "	1 00
1 pr Gears " "	1 05
1 " " A Hoshour	1 70
1 " " I M Lackey	1 05
1 Wind mill " "	5 00
1 Corn sheller " "	5 00
1 Ox wagon " "	15 00
1 Bed Stid " "	75
1 Cookstove Mr Simpson	2 00
2 Y chairs I M Lackey	5 00
1 Table " "	1 00
1 Set Fine dogs " "	50
2 Beds and Stds " "	10 00
1 Table " "	30
1 Lot old Irons " "	50
1 Pr Balances " "	2 00
1 Lot Barrels " "	10
4 Kettle 3 tubs " "	1 00
1 Wheelbarrow " "	65
4 Sad Irons & Churn " "	1 00
1 Table & contents Bet Garrett	10 00
1 Side board " "	1 00
1 Lot Bed Clothing " "	3 00
4 Looking Glasses " "	1 00
4 Washbowls & Pitchers " "	1 50
1 Table A. V. Lawson	2 00
1 Clock W L Ray	2 85
1 Set chairs Bet Garrett	5 00
1 Desk " "	2 80
1 Chest drawers " "	1 00
1 pr shovel & tongs " "	1 00
1 Old carpet Bet Garrett	1 00
1 " " " "	1 50
1 Bureau " "	1 50
1 Loom & wheel " "	3 00
1 Chair " "	50
1 Table and contents " "	2 00
1 Broad ax I M Lackey	50
1 Cook Stove & fixtures Bet Garrett	5 00
1 Pr Fire dogs " "	50
	113.60

I Certify that the above is a true List of the things sold at the Sale of Mrs Jane H Garretts estate Dec 16th 1875

A. V. Lawson Clk
C T Garrett Com.

Received in office Dec 24th 1875
A. V. Lawson
Clk

Sworn and subscribed to before me this date above
A. V. Lawson
Clk

Two contiguous pages from familysearch.org showing items of the Jane Harriet Garrett estate sold on December 16, 1875. Her son, Charles Thomas Garrett, was administrator of her estate. It was at this time that Elizabeth Elvira (Bet) Garrett, Jane's daughter, purchased the loom and wheel that was later acquired by Cammie Garrett Henry as noted earlier.

James Jones and Sarah Lewis Garrett Family

James Jones
b. 4 Jun 1828, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
d. 6 Apr 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Sarah Lewis Garrett**
b. 7 Feb 1831, Warm Springs, Buncombe County, North Carolina
d. 2 Feb 1917, Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma
m. 7 Oct 1852, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina

- **Elizabeth "Lizzie" D. Jones**
  b. 26 Jun 1855, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
  d. 6 Dec 1889, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  & **William Charles Wood, Jr.**
  b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 20 Aug 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
- **Jane Harriet "Hattie" Jones**
  b. 4 Feb 1861, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 1 Aug 1932, Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma
- **George Thomas Jones**
  b. 19 Jul 1862, Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee
  d. 7 Apr 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
- **James Robert Jones**
  b. 5 Feb 1867, Wytheville, Wythe County, Virginia
  d. 1 Jul 1905, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas
- **Kezia "Kizzie" Sevier Jones**
  b. 10 Aug 1870, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 7 Jul 1954, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  & **William Charles Wood, Jr.**
  b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 14 Sep 1891, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
- **Mary Nelson "Mamie" Jones**
  b. 10 Nov 1872, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 14 Dec 1961, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

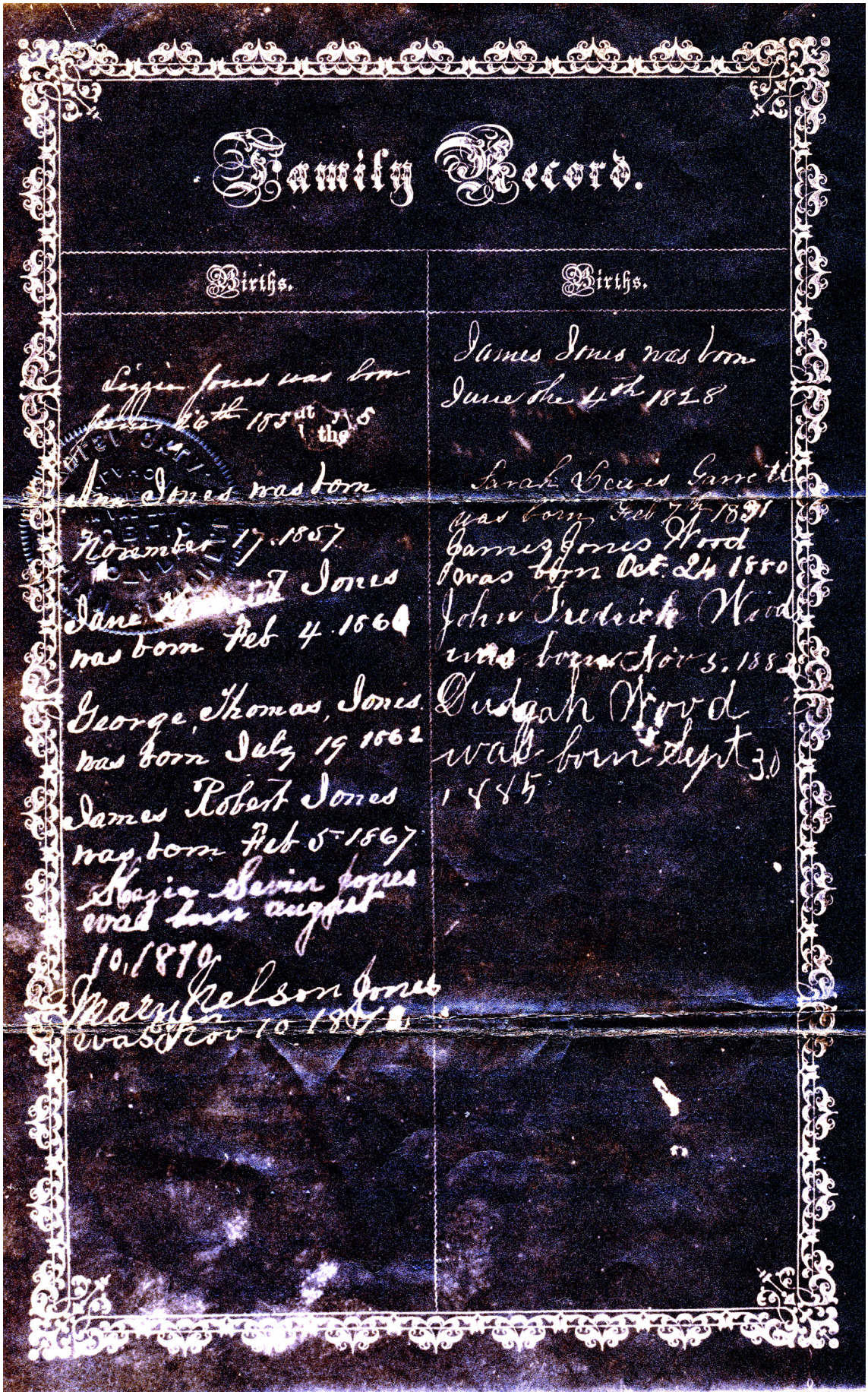
Genealogy chart for James and Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones.

James and Sarah had two children at the time of the 1860 United States census. The oldest, Elizabeth D. Jones (aka Lizzie) survived to the 1870 census. I have found no documents providing Lizzie's middle name but it is possible that her middle initial D stands for Douglas, a frequently used family name. Both of her parents had sisters with the name of Elizabeth.

James and Sarah appear to have had two other children who did not survive to adulthood. Jane Harriet (Hattie), the namesake of her maternal grandmother, was born before the outbreak of the American Civil War, George Thomas, the namesake of his paternal grandfather, was born at about the time that James was joining the Confederate Army, and James Robert, the namesake of his maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia after the war as was discussed earlier. Their two youngest children, Kezia Sevier (aka Kizzie and referred to as Mammy by her children and other descendants), the namesake of her paternal grandmother, and Mary Nelson were born in Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee. As was the case of her older sister, both of Mary's parents had sisters with that name. It is possible that Mary's middle name Nelson was given in honor of the Neilson family, the surname of her maternal great grandfather, rather than for the Unionist Tom Nelson, but this has not been verified.

The route taken by the James Jones family to Hardin County has not been recorded. It would have taken several days if they traveled from Greene County overland but somewhat shorter if they took a boat along the Tennessee River. In any case, they appear to have arrived there before enumeration of the 1870 United States Census on August 3. It seems possible that they traveled in a group which also consisted of James' brother Valentine Sevier Jones and Sarah's brother William Neilson Garrett.

At the time of the trip to Hardin County, Lizzie was about 14 years of age and able to help care for her younger siblings. Kizzie became the first of the Jones children to be born in Hardin County. Mary Nelson Jones was the next and the last of the immediate family to be born there.



Page from the Jones Family Bible. From Patrick Clemes.

From all appearances, the James Jones family melded well into life in Hardin County with other family members and newfound friends, despite their "straitened circumstances" mentioned years later by David Sevier and William Roadman Smith.

In May of 1872, James Jones returned to Greene County for purposes of the family meeting to arrange for the settlement of his father's estate. The other members of his family, except for Elizabeth, were residing in East Tennessee at the time. Elizabeth appears to have still been in Washington County, Virginia, at the time since her signature was authenticated in Abingdon shortly after the settlement was made and sent to her.

A year later, Kezia wrote a letter to her son James who had returned to Hardin County after the settlement meeting. The letter was written in 1873, just at the time that cholera was beginning to take lives and she provides James with information about local deaths as well as some of the activities of her other children. The letter was written before the death of Valentine Sevier Jones and Thomas A. R. Nelson and after Elizabeth had returned to Tennessee to settle down in Cocke County. That letter can be found in Appendix E.

The death of James Jones on April 6, 1879, preceded by one day the death of his son George Thomas Jones. The close proximity of their deaths suggests similar causes which have not been found in any document known to me. However, Yellow Fever was raging in the Mississippi Valley in 1878 and there were many instances in which deaths due to this disease continued well into 1879. It is possible that both father and son died as a result of Yellow Fever.

Only two of the children of James and Sarah Jones were ever married, Elizabeth and Kezia to the same man, namely William Charles Wood, Jr. (usually referred to by his children and other descendants as "Old Dad"). W. C. Wood, also known as Charles, Charlie, or Charley, was born in Hardin

County, Tennessee, on August 19, 1861, just as the American Civil War was beginning. He was given the Jr. suffix because of other family members having the same frequently used name. He was the first born child of John Crittendon and Caldona "Dona" Tankersley Wood. Within a year after his birth, a major battle of the Civil War was fought just across the Tennessee River from his home. Sounds of gun and cannon fire from the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862, were easily heard by most people living in Hardin County at the time.

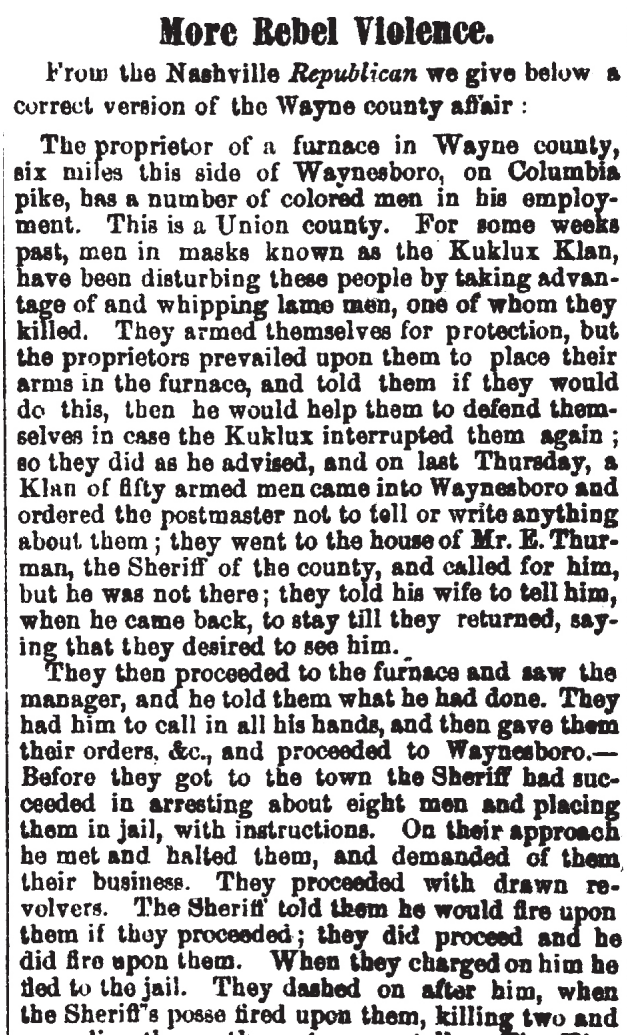
The political preferences of Old Dad's family are not known with certainty. Hardin County as a whole tended to shift allegiances before as well as after the Civil War. There is no question, however, that Old Dad became an ardent member of the Republican Party, in other words, the party of Abraham Lincoln. Consequently it is possible that his family had been counted among the Unionists of the county and had opposed Tennessee secession. However, his uncle Toliver Wood had joined the Confederate Army. After the war was over, Hardin County became heavily influenced and dominated by the Democrat Party in local and national elections.

An example of political party hopping was Conway Sevier Broyles, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Mariah Sevier Broyles and third cousin of James Jones. As a member of the Whig Party, Conway was elected a representative of Hardin County to the Tennessee General Assembly in 1853. After the war he became a participating member of the Democrat Party.

It was widely known in Hardin County that General U. S. Grant had commandeered the Savannah house of William Harrell Cherry for his headquarters during the Battle of Shiloh. Cherry himself was a self-professed Unionist and a wealthy merchant in Hardin County. At the time, he was married to his second wife, Annie Mariah Irwin, a daughter of James William Irwin Sr. and Nancy Conway Sevier. She was a third cousin of James Jones and was a Confederate sympathizer. While Union troops occupying Savannah at the time harassed Confederate supporters, Annie and her mother Nancy

Sevier Irwin were specifically protected by Grant.

Another family living near the Shiloh battlefield in 1862 and which later would become meaningful in the lives of the Jones and Wood families was that of James Jordan Fraley. J. J. Fraley was the father of Millard Fillmore Fraley, a future business partner of Old Dad and resident of Osage County, Oklahoma. Fraley owned land that became part of the Shiloh Battlefield.



More Rebel Violence.

From the Nashville *Republican* we give below a correct version of the Wayne county affair :

The proprietor of a furnace in Wayne county, six miles this side of Waynesboro, on Columbia pike, has a number of colored men in his employment. This is a Union county. For some weeks past, men in masks known as the Kuklux Klan, have been disturbing these people by taking advantage of and whipping lame men, one of whom they killed. They armed themselves for protection, but the proprietors prevailed upon them to place their arms in the furnace, and told them if they would do this, then he would help them to defend themselves in case the Kuklux interrupted them again ; so they did as he advised, and on last Thursday, a Klan of fifty armed men came into Waynesboro and ordered the postmaster not to tell or write anything about them ; they went to the house of Mr. E. Thurman, the Sheriff of the county, and called for him, but he was not there ; they told his wife to tell him, when he came back, to stay till they returned, saying that they desired to see him.

They then proceeded to the furnace and saw the manager, and he told them what he had done. They had him to call in all his hands, and then gave them their orders, &c., and proceeded to Waynesboro.— Before they got to the town the Sheriff had succeeded in arresting about eight men and placing them in jail, with instructions. On their approach he met and halted them, and demanded of them their business. They proceeded with drawn revolvers. The Sheriff told them he would fire upon them if they proceeded ; they did proceed and he did fire upon them. When they charged on him he fled to the jail. They dashed on after him, when the Sheriff's posse fired upon them, killing two and wounding three others, two mortally. The Klan immediatly took the dead and wounded away, leaving three mules alive, one being killed.

This Klan halted the United States mail carrier the next morning and told him that they intended to kill the Sheriff. They sent for a doctor, and gave him positive orders not to tell who they were.

The Klan is composed of rebels who live near Clifton and Savannah, Tenn., led, it is thought, by some of the most desperate men in the country.

Reports of post-war Klan activities with reference to Savannah, Hardin County, reprinted in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, August 26, 1868.

The post-war reconstruction period in Hardin County resembled that in other parts of Tennessee and the south. Bushwhacking and terrorism as retribution tactics were common and the infamous KuKlux Klan had been an organized force of guerilla fighters in Tennessee beginning soon after the end of the Civil War. Hardin County was a site of attacks on numerous occasions, the Klan having been formed at Pulaski, only about 80 miles to the East of Savannah.

Whether it was the Klan or another group of outlaws existing at the time, William Wood became a victim of their raids. Apparently looking for gold or other valuables, a number of raiders hung him when he refused to provide them with information they wanted. Fortunately, he survived the hanging. The story has been told through several

generations by numerous descendants and an account written by William Wayne Weems can be found in Appendix F.

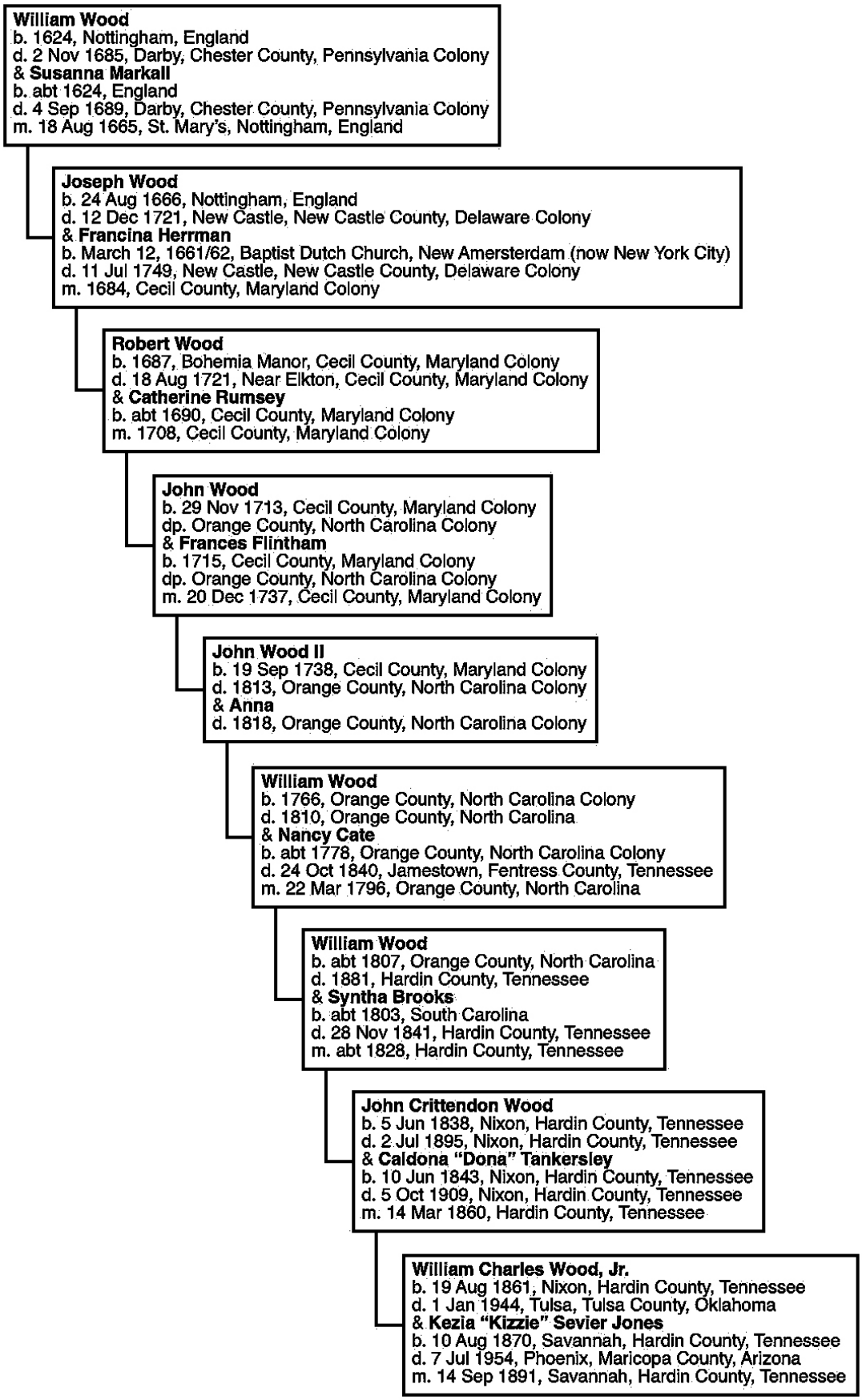
Ancestry of William Charles Wood, Jr.

The first Wood ancestors of Old Dad to arrive in the American Colonies were William Wood and his wife Susanna. They came from Nottingham, England, where they were married and had several children. They are said to have been personal friends of William Penn, who arrived shortly before 1682 when the Wood family settled in Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania Colony, near Philadelphia. The location of their land purchased from William Penn is shown in the map below. William Wood is said to have been a Quaker like his friend William Penn.

William Wood was appointed Provincial Judge by William Penn for a two



Map of Philadelphia from the Library of Congress showing the locations and names of original purchasers from William Penn. The location of land purchased by William Wood is within the dark rectangle.

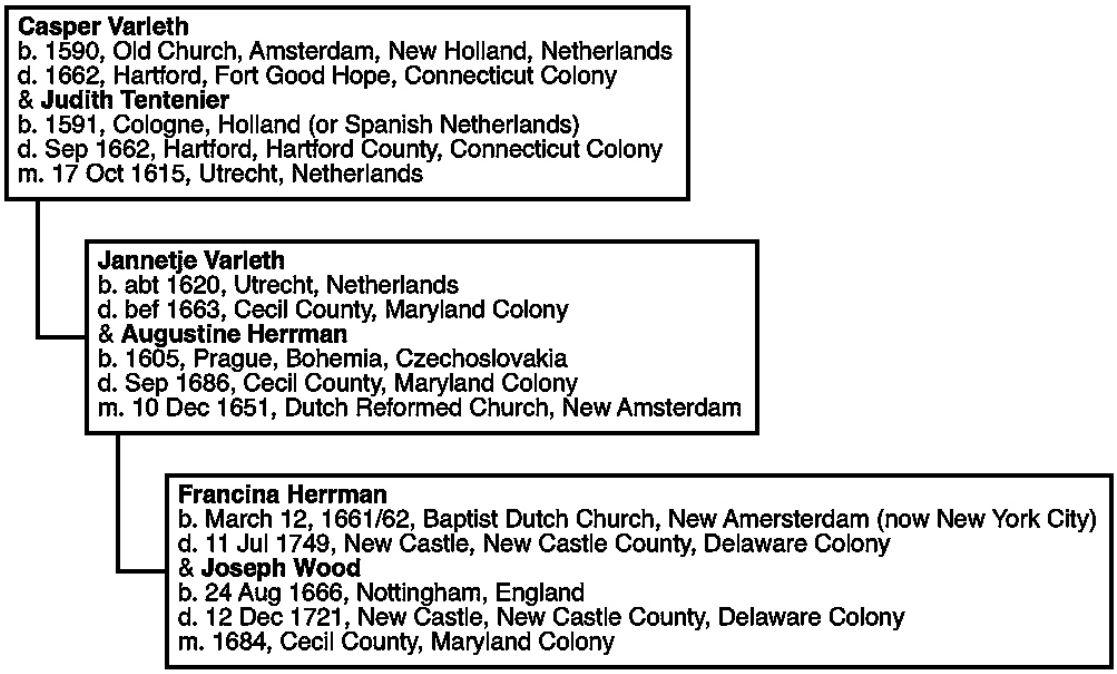


Genealogy chart from William and Susanna (Stubbins) Markall Wood.

year term beginning in 1684. Penn went to England in that year and appointed the Provincial Council to govern in his absence. However, William Wood died a year later. Susanna survived until 1689.

Joseph Wood, a son of William and Susanna Wood, moved to New Castle, Delaware, where he served as a member of the Delaware Supreme Court. In 1684, he married Francina Herrman, a daughter of Augustine Herrman and Jannetje Varleth Herrman in Cecil County, Maryland Colony. The spellings of these families have varied considerably in the literature. The Herrman name is sometimes spelled Heermans, Hermann, Herrmann, or Herman while the Varleth name has been found as Varlet, Verlet, or Verleth.

Augustine Herrman was born in Prague, currently the capital of the Czech Republic. At the time of his birth in the early 17th Century, Prague was the capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia from which comes the name of his estate in Cecil County, Maryland Colony, Bohemia Manor. His family in Prague was of the Protestant faith and it was because of their persecution by Catholics that he was taken by his parents to Holland. While in Amsterdam, Au-



Genealogy chart from Casper and Judith Varleth to Joseph and Francine Herrman Wood.





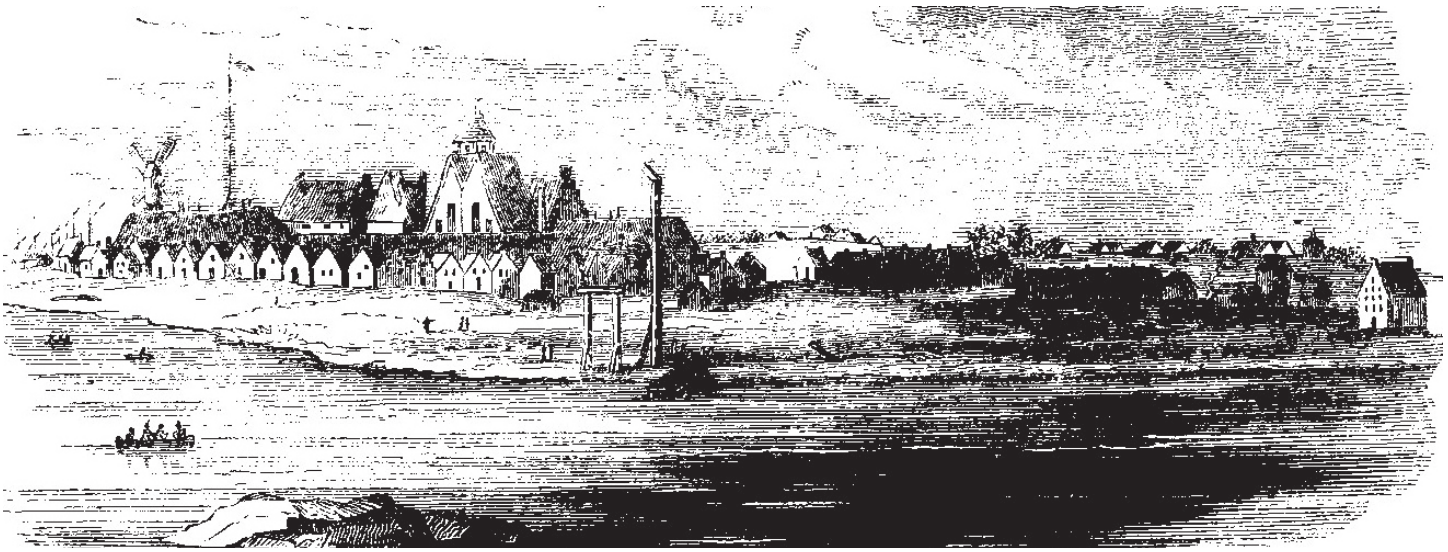
Top: *Augustine Herrman self portrait on his map of Virginia and Maryland, published in 1670.*

Bottom: *Map drawn by Augustine Herrman. From "Augustine Herrman" by Earl L. W. Heck.*

gustine became employed by the Dutch West India Company and traveled to the Dutch colony of New Netherland (later New York) before 1633, the year he is said to have been with Arendt Corssen when land was purchased from Native American tribes along the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia.

Augustine lived in New Amsterdam where he married Jannetje Varleth and amassed a huge amount of real estate in and around the island of Manhattan during the time it was a Dutch colony. He eventually sold the land making him one of the wealthiest residents. In 1667 he traveled to Virginia where he made a deal to draw a map of the area for which he was given a large estate in Cecil County, Maryland Colony, in the northeastern corner of the state. This was the land he called Bohemia Manor, located in the southern portion of Cecil County. Today, State Route 213, also known as Augustine Herrman Highway, runs through the region from Chesapeake City to the Bohemia River.

Not only was Augustine a renowned cartographer, he was an artist and drew landscape views of New Amsterdam as well as a self portrait that was placed on his 1670 map. As an entrepreneur and imaginative business man, he amassed more wealth and land than most residents of his era and he became



Drawing attributed to Augustine Herrman depicting an early view of New Amsterdam from across the East River. Copied from Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Volume 9, Number 52, p. 452, September, 1854.

influential in the political life of the Dutch and English Colonies.

In 1647, while living in New Amsterdam, Augustine was appointed by Peter Stuyvesant, Director General of New Netherlands, as a representative of the merchants, to the so-called "Board of Nine Men" to aid governing. Even though they were earlier seen as enemies, the ties between Augustine Herrman and Peter Stuyvesant were strengthened after 1651 when Augustine married Jannetje Varleth. In 1656, Jannetje's brother Nicholas married Anna, the widow of Samuel Bayard and sister of Peter Stuyvesant. Furthermore, in 1666, Jannetje's sister Judith married Nicholas Bayard, one of Anna's sons by her marriage to Samuel Bayard. Interestingly, Judith Varleth had been arrested and convicted of witchcraft in Hartford, Connecticut Colony, in 1662. It was Peter Stuyvesant who intervened for her, thereby saving her life. She eventually married his nephew Nicholas Bayard.

Casper and Judith Varleth had settled at the Dutch Fort Good Hope, Hartford, Connecticut Colony, in about 1633. He was a merchant and had ties with New Amsterdam and Augustine Herrman in the early years of the Dutch settlements. Neither Casper nor Judith lived long enough to witness the trial of their daughter Judith on the charge of witchcraft. It seems possible that their deaths were in some way related to charges of witchcraft against their daughter Judith.

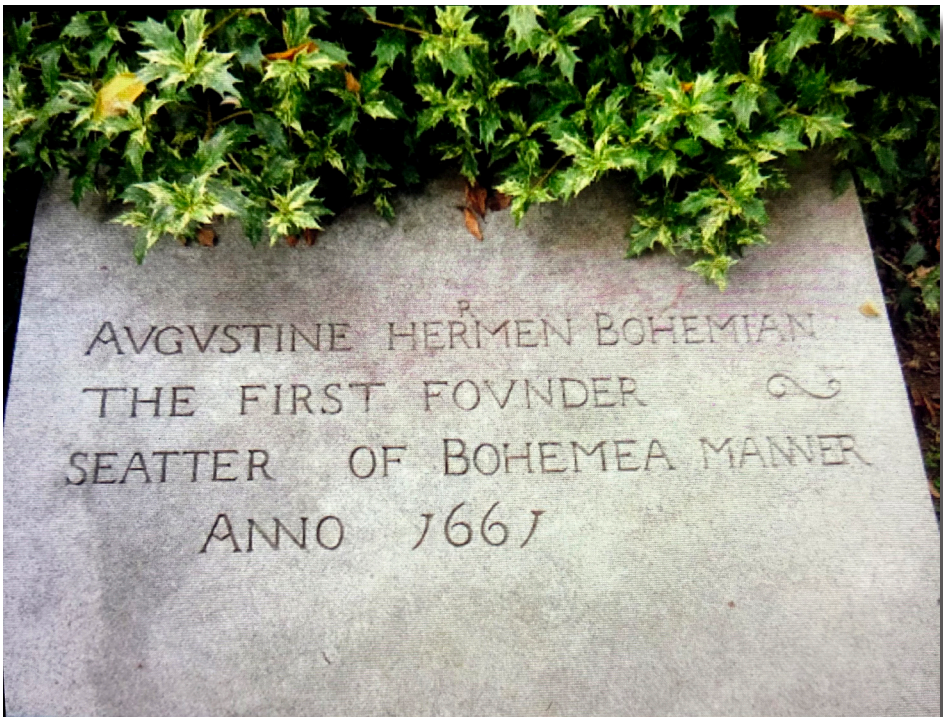
Augustine Herrman moved with his children to Cecil County in about 1661. He and his children had been made denizens (residents) of Maryland on January 14, 1660, and he was awarded the land for Bohemia Manor in 1662 by Lord Baltimore. As denizens of Maryland, they were allowed to live and own property there. They became naturalized English subjects in 1666. After the death of his wife Jannetje, Augustine married Catharine Ward who was described as "miserable" and who was said to have been unkind to his children. Catharine had no children of her own.

Augustine Herrman died in 1686 and was buried on the grounds of Bohe-





Portraits of Jannetje and Augustine Herrman (with his horse Gustavus) copied from Glenn, Some Colonial Mansions, 1897.



Tombstone on the grave of Augustine Herrman located on the grounds of Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland. Image placed on family-search.org. by Jeanne Lomax.

mia Manor. It is said that Jannetje died before 1664 and is also buried there along with Augustine's white horse Gustavus. Francis Sims McGrath, one of the descendants of Augustine Herrman, referred to him as "the first great American" in the book entitled *"Pillars of Maryland."*

Francina, the youngest daughter of Augustine and Jannetje Herrman, and her husband, Joseph Wood, lived in New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware Colony, where Joseph was sheriff in 1701 and became a Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, They both are believed to have died in New Castle and are said to have been buried there in the Immanuel Episcopal Church on the Green Graveyard. I have been unable to verify that.

Robert Wood, son of Joseph and Francina, appears to have been born and to have died at Bohemia Manor. He married Catherine Rumsey, said to have been a daughter of Charles Rumsey who lived in Cecil County, Maryland Colony, near Bohemia Manor.



Excerpted from Martenet's Map of Cecil County, Maryland, published in 1858, showing the area referred to by Augustine Herrman as Bohemia Manor. The road shown as extending from Chesapeake City in the north to the Bohemia River in the south is State Route 213, Augustine Herrman Highway. From Library of Congress.

Charles Rumsey was a resident at the "head of the Bohemia River" in Maryland Colony in 1710 when he applied for a license to keep an ordinary. He died sometime in the year 1717, as his will was probated November 6, 1717. He is said by some sources to have been born in Wales, a son of Colonel John Rumsey and Anne Ashburnham. The dates and the location seem to match for his daughter to have met and married Robert Wood.

John Wood, a son of Robert and Catherine Rumsey Wood, married Frances Flintham in Cecil County, Maryland Colony, on December 20, 1737. Frances was also born in Cecil County so she may have been a childhood friend of the Wood family. John and Frances moved from Cecil County to Orange County, North Carolina Colony, when he purchased land on the Eno River. John Flintham, probably a brother of Frances, was living across the Eno



Excerpted from an 1833 map showing the location of the Eno River in the Eastern and Central part of Orange County, North Carolina. The old Indian Trading Path ran through Orange County where it crossed the Eno. The county seat is located in Hillsborough. From Library of Congress.

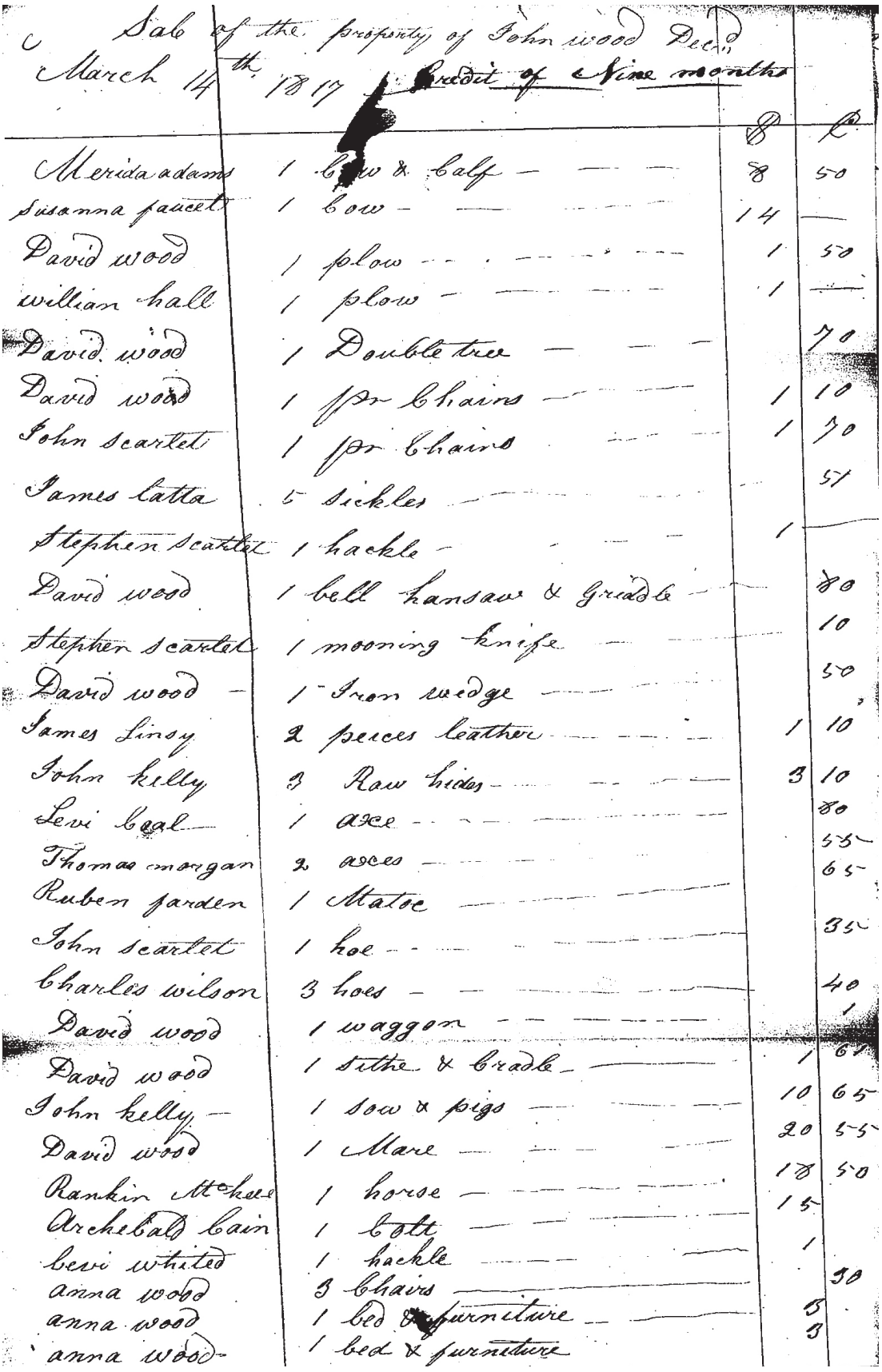
River from this land. Orange County, North Carolina Colony, was formed in 1752 and it is likely that the Wood family moved there at some time after that.

John and Frances Flintham Wood had a son they named John, born September 19, 1738, in Cecil County. He is listed in records of St. Stephen's Parish in Cecil County along with two sisters, Sarah and Frances. The date and place of his marriage to a woman named Anna (sometimes Ann or Anne) have not been found. Anna's surname and ancestry are also not known to me. Her name appears in a list of purchasers of items sold at a sale of the estate of her husband John. John died in about 1813 and Anna in about 1818 in Orange County, North Carolina.

William, a son of John and Anna Wood, was born in Orange County in 1766 and married Nancy Cate there on March 22, 1796. Nancy was born in Orange County in 1778, a daughter of Robert Cate and Mary Ann Randall. Robert Cate was an early resident of Orange County, locating on Cain Creek near the Haw River in the southwestern part of the county.

Robert was a popular name for the ancestors of Nancy Cate. Her direct Cate ancestors in the colonies were all given the name Robert. The first Robert Cate to arrive from England was also known as "the shoemaker" because of his occupation. He was a Quaker and appears to have immigrated to Virginia about 1689 when he became indentured to Peter Wyke in Henrico County. In about 1704 he moved south across the James River to live in Prince George County where he owned about 100 acres of land.

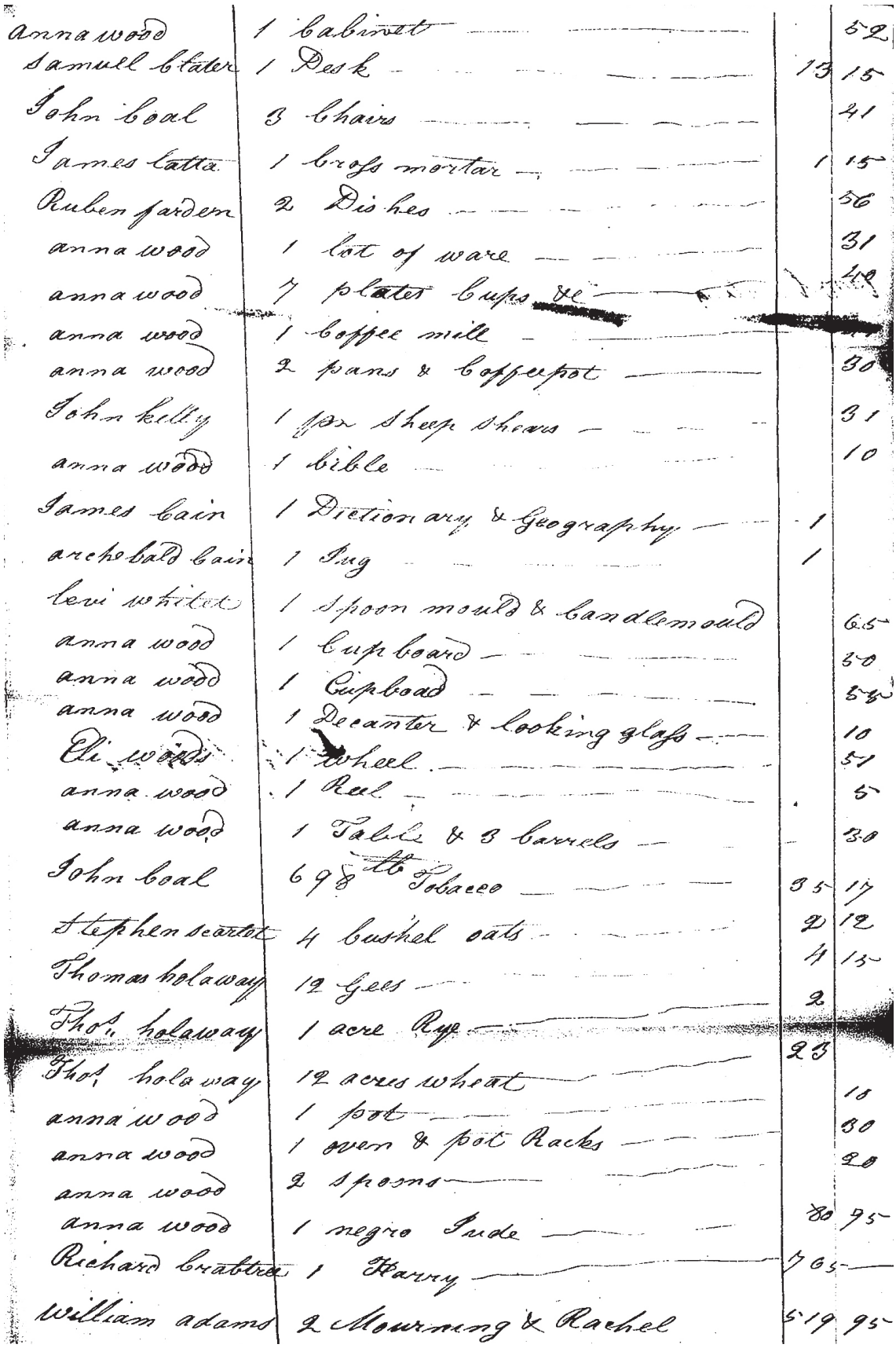
Next in line was the second Robert Cate who married Elizabeth Wyatt. An ancestral chart for Elizabeth is shown on a subsequent page. Her ancestor Anthony Wyatt was a member of the House of Burgesses from Charles City County, Virginia Colony, and lived at a place known as Chaplin's Choice. The land was the plantation of his father-in-law, Isaac Chaplin, in 1619.



Sale of the property of John Wood Decd
March 14th 1817 Credit of Nine months

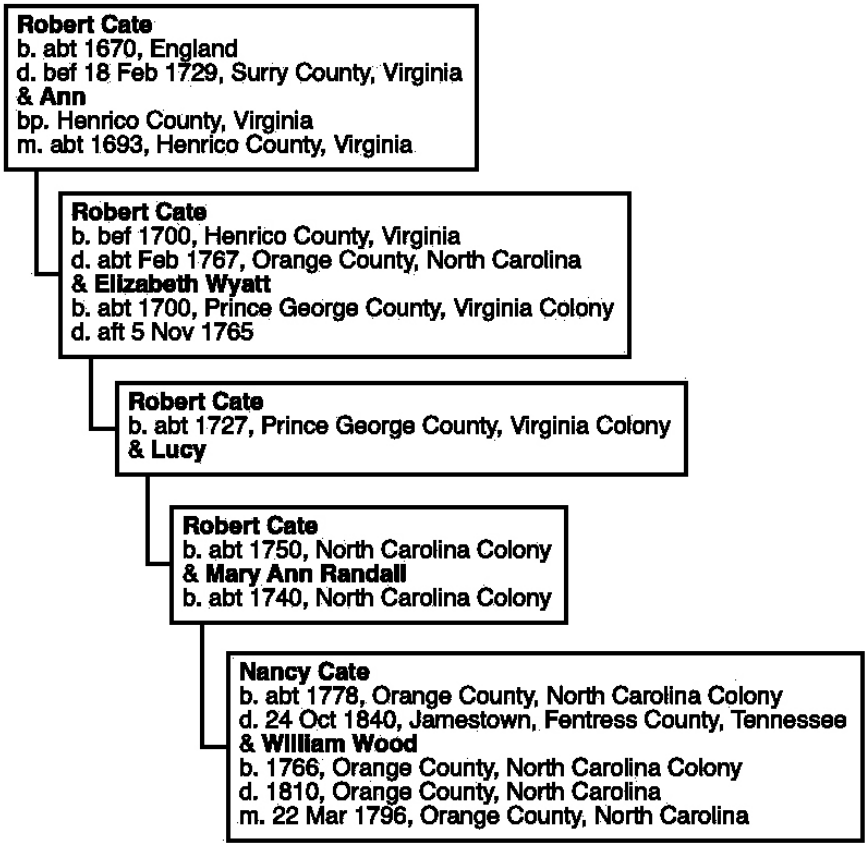
		$	Cts
Merida adams	1 Cow & Calf	8	50
Susanna fawcett	1 Cow	14	
David Wood	1 plow	1	50
William hall	1 plow	1	
David Wood	1 Double tree		70
David Wood	1 pr Chains	1	10
John Scarlett	1 pr Chains	1	70
James Latta	5 Sickles		57
Stephen Scarlet	1 hackle	1	
David Wood	1 bell hansaw & Griddle		80
Stephen Scarlet	1 mooring knife		10
David Wood	1 Iron wedge		50
James Linsy	2 peices leather	1	10
John Kelly	3 Raw hides	3	10
Levi Beal	1 axe		80
Thomas morgan	2 axes		55
Ruben Jarden	1 Mattoc		65
John Scarlet	1 hoe		35
Charles Wilson	3 hoes		40
David Wood	1 waggon		1
David Wood	1 Sithe & Cradle	1	6
John Kelly	1 Sow & pigs	10	65
David Wood	1 Mare	20	55
Rankin McKee	1 horse	18	50
Archebald Cain	1 Cott	15	
Levi Whited	1 hackle	1	
anna wood	3 Chairs		50
anna wood	1 bed & furniture	5	
anna wood	1 bed & furniture	3	

A page from the list of items in the estate of John Wood, Sr., sold on March 14, 1817. His widow, Anna, purchased several items at the sale. From familysearch.org.

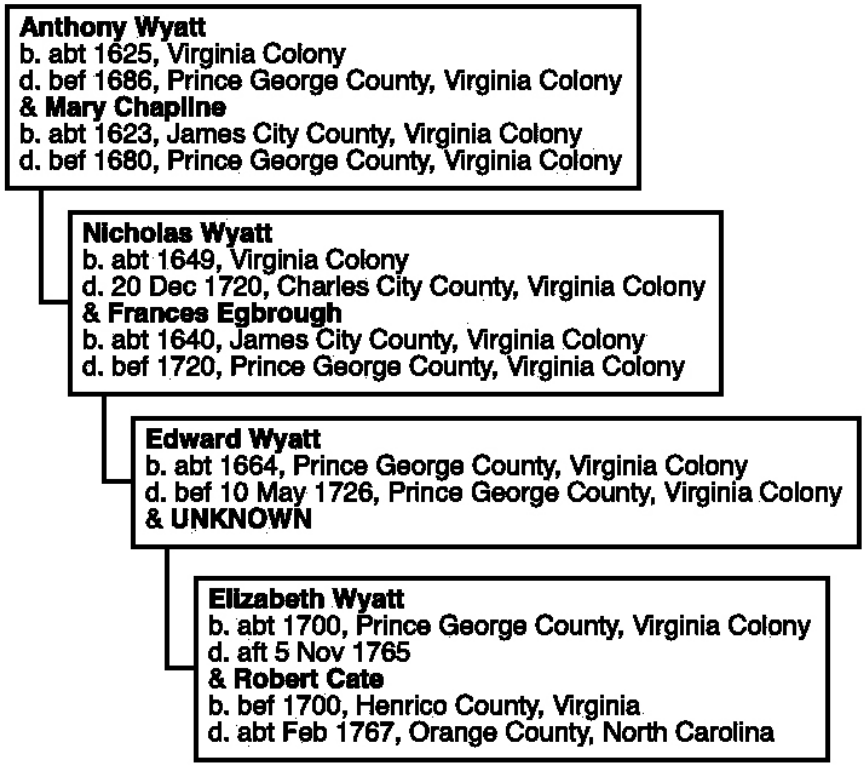


anna wood	1 Cabinett		52
Samuell Slater	1 Desk	13	15
John Coal	3 Chairs		41
James Cattle	1 Iron mortar	1	15
Ruben Jarden	2 Dishes		56
anna wood	1 Lot of ware		31
anna wood	1 platter Cups &c		49
anna wood	1 Coffee mill		
anna wood	2 pans & Coffeepot		90
John kelly	1 pr Sheep Shears		31
anna wood	1 bible		10
James Cain	1 Dictionary & Geography	1	
archebald Cain	1 Rug	1	
levi whitten	1 Spoon mould & candlemould		65
anna wood	1 Cupboard		50
anna wood	1 Cupboad		50
anna wood	1 Decanter & looking glass		10
Eli Wood	1 Wheel		51
anna wood	1 Reel		5
anna wood	1 Table & 3 barrels		30
John Coal	698 lb Tobacco	35	17
Stephen scarlet	4 bushel oats	2	12
Thomas holaway	12 Geese	4	15
Thos holaway	1 acre Rye	2	
Thos holaway	12 acres wheat	23	
anna wood	1 pot		15
anna wood	1 oven & pot Racks		80
anna wood	2 Spoons		20
anna wood	1 negro Jude	80	95
Richard Crabtree	1 Harvy	76	
William adams	2 Mourning & Rachel	5 19	95

A page from the list of items in the estate of John Wood, Sr., sold on March 14, 1817. His widow, Anna, purchased several items at the sale. From familysearch.org.



Genealogy chart from Robert Cate, aka "The Shoemaker," to Nancy Cate and William Wood.



Genealogy chart from Anthony and Mary Wyatt to Elizabeth Wyatt and Robert Cate.

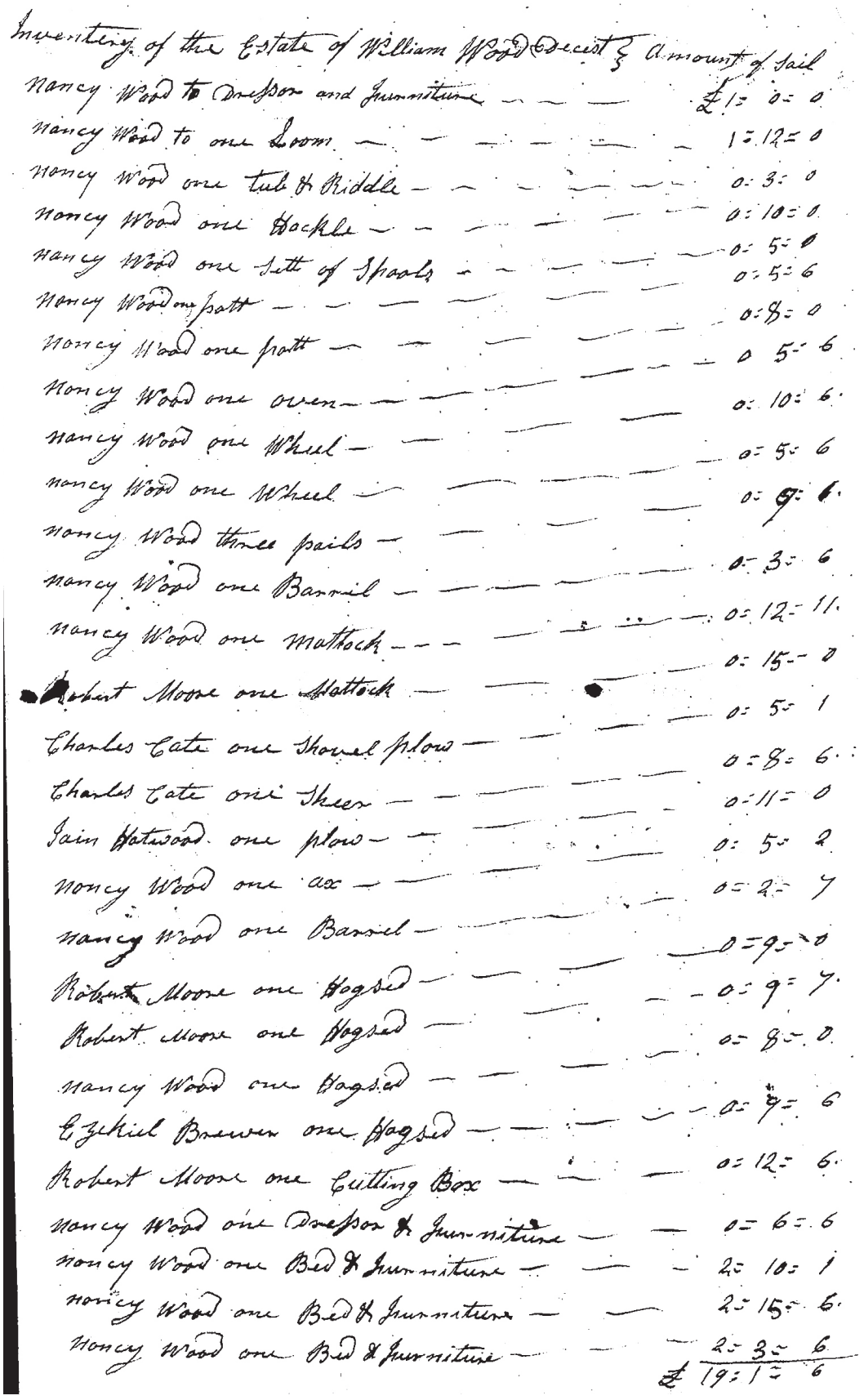
Anthony married Mary Chaplin (or Chapline), a daughter of Isaac Chaplin, and their son Nicholas inherited the land. In 1686, Nicholas patented the land again, claiming that the original patent was lost in a fire that burned down his father's house. He described it as 361 acres lying on James River between Parson's and Bicker's Creeks. Nicholas had been a supporter of Nathaniel Bacon in 1676 and fortunately escaped the deadly fate of others at the time of Bacon's Rebellion.

Nicholas Wyatt married Frances, a daughter of William Egbrough. William had also patented land in Henrico County where Frances was born. Edward Wyatt, a son of Nicholas and Frances, inherited the plantation and all black slaves belonging to his father. Edward was also appointed Executor of his father's will. His wife is unknown to me, but their daughter Elizabeth married Robert Cate and became a great grandmother of Nancy Cate Wood.

William Wood, husband of Nancy Cate Wood, died intestate in Orange County, North Carolina, in 1810 and items from his estate were sold at public auction. Just as her mother-in-law Anna Wood would do a few years later, Nancy was faced with the need to purchase things she needed or wanted from the inventory. Others who bought William's estate items included several Cate relatives, probably brothers or cousins of Nancy. Another on the list of buyers was Reuben Smith who was appointed administrator of the estate. Reuben was also appointed guardian of the Wood children, all of whom were age 13 or younger at the time of William's death.

Nancy was about 31 years of age when William died and was faced with raising their young children alone. However, a few years later, she married John Ball and the couple moved to Fentress County, Tennessee, taking all but three of Nancy's children with them.

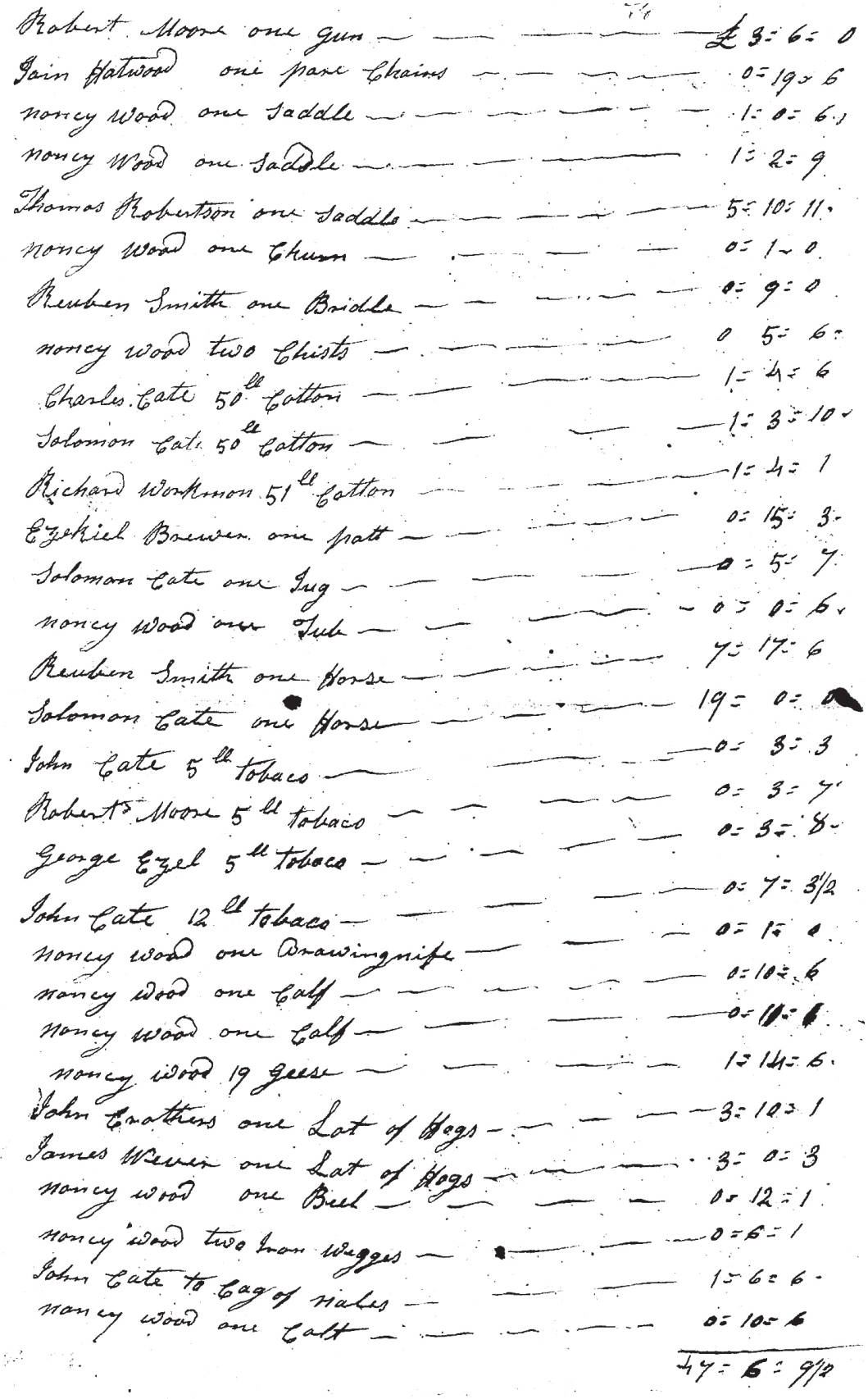
The three brothers who did not move to Fentress County were Charles (born in 1799), William (born in 1807), and Daniel Green (born in 1808). These three young Wood brothers separated from the other family members on



Inventory of the Estate of William Wood Deceast & Amount of Sail

Nancy Wood to one Spon and Furniture	£1: 0: 0
Nancy Wood to one Loom	1: 12: 0
Nancy Wood one tub & Riddle	0: 3: 0
Nancy Wood one Hackle	0: 10: 0
Nancy Wood one Sett of Shoals	0: 5: 0
Nancy Wood one Spatt	0: 5: 6
Nancy Wood one Spatt	0: 8: 0
Nancy Wood one oven	0 5: 6
Nancy Wood one Wheel	0: 10: 6
Nancy Wood one Wheel	0: 5: 6
Nancy Wood three pails	0: 9: 6
Nancy Wood one Barrel	0: 3: 6
Nancy Wood one Mattock	0: 12: 11
Robert Moore one Mattock	0: 15: 0
Charles Cate one Shovel plow	0: 5: 1
Charles Cate one Sheer	0: 8: 6
Jain Hatwood one plow	0: 11: 0
Nancy Wood one ax	0: 5: 2
Nancy Wood one Barrel	0: 2: 7
Robert Moore one Hogsed	0: 9: 0
Robert Moore one Hogsed	0: 9: 7
Nancy Wood one Hogsed	0: 8: 0
Ezekiel Brewer one Hogsed	0: 9: 6
Robert Moore one Cutting Box	0: 12: 6
Nancy Wood one Spon & Furniture	0: 6: 6
Nancy Wood one Bed & Furniture	2: 10: 1
Nancy Wood one Bed & Furniture	2: 15: 6
Nancy Wood one Bed & Furniture	2: 3: 6
	£ 19: 1: 6

A page from the list of items in the estate of William Wood sold at public auction soon after his death in 1810. His widow, Nancy, purchased several items at the sale. From familysearch.org.


Robert Moore one gun — £ 3:6:0
Jain Hatwood one pare Chains — 0:19:6
nancy Wood one Saddle — 1:0:6
nancy Wood one Saddle — 1:2:9
Thomas Robertson one Saddle — 5:10:11
nancy Wood one Churn — 0:1:0
Reuben Smith one Bridle — 0:9:0
nancy Wood two Chists — 0 5:6
Charles Cate 50 ll Cotton — 1:4:6
Solomon Cate 50 ll Cotton — 1:3:10
Richard Workmon 51 ll Cotton — 1:4:1
Ezekiel Brewer one pott — 0:15:3
Solomon Cate one Jug — 0:5:7
nancy Wood one Tub — 0:0:6
Reuben Smith one Horse — 7:17:6
Solomon Cate one Horse — 19:0:0
John Cate 5 ll Tobaco — 0:3:3
Robert Moore 5 ll Tobaco — 0:3:7
George Ezel 5 ll Tobaco — 0:3:8
John Cate 12 ll Tobaco — 0:7:3/2
nancy wood one Drawingnife — 0:1:0
nancy Wood one Calf — 0:10:6
Nancy Wood one Calf — 0:11:0
nancy Wood 19 Geese — 1:14:6
John Crathers one Lot of Hogs — 3:10:1
James Weaver one Lot of Hogs — 3:0:3
nancy wood one Bull — 0:12:1
nancy wood two Iron Wedges — 0:6:1
John Cate to Cag of Nales — 1:6:6
nancy Wood one Calf — 0:10:6
47:5:9/2

A page from the list of items in the estate of William Wood sold at public auction soon after his death in 1810. His widow, Nancy, purchased several items at the sale. From familysearch.org.

their own sometime in the early 1820s and went west where there was an expansion of settlements. Western Tennessee had opened up to white settlers due to the availability of land after the establishment of treaties with the Chickasaw Tribe. The Wood brothers ended up in the newly formed Hardin County where they acquired land on the east side of the Tennessee River in an area named Pyburn after an early resident.

For several years after the death of William Wood in 1810, Nancy was unable to gain full access to her husband's estate. Reuben Smith did not provide her with proceeds from the rental property as required as administrator of William's estate and as guardian of his children. Consequently, Nancy petitioned for land and the family members, including the Hardin County brothers Charles, William, and Daniel Green Wood, attempted to obtain their full inheritance by bringing suit against Reuben Smith. Their brother Matthew Wood took an early lead in regaining estate resources from Smith. In 1825, after he had moved to Fentress County with their mother and siblings, Matthew filed suit against Smith in the Orange County court.

It would be several years before the heirs of William Wood recovered at least some portion of their share of their father's estate. In 1823, Nancy was given her dower rights to land in Orange County lying along Collins Creek. In 1827, the court ordered the sale of items in possession of Reuben Smith as a means of raising money to pay what had been due them all along.

The Wood brothers in Hardin County remained in touch with their Fentress County family. In 1831, they appointed their brother Jesse Wood attorney for obtaining their share of their father's estate and for the sale of the land that they owned in Orange County, North Carolina.

Details of the final settlement for the Wood brothers are not known with certainty but there is no doubt that they were able to obtain at least part of their inheritance through the court in Orange County, Tennessee. That part of their lives was behind them by the mid to late 1830s.

State of North Carolina

To the Sheriff of Orange County Greeting

You are hereby Commanded to Summon a Jury of good and lawful Men to lay off and allot to Nancy Ball, formerly the Widow & Relict of William Wood Dec^d her Dower in & of a Track of Land, lying and being in the County of Orange on the Waters of Collins Creek, adjoining the Lands of John Durham, Masten Creek & others, containing 260 acres more or less of which the said William Wood her former Husband died seized and possessed - and put her in possession of her Dower as aforesaid, and make Return to this Court under the hands & Seals of said Jury

Witness John Taylor Clerk of Orange County Court, at Office the fourth Monday of August A.D. 1823.

Sept. Sept. 1823 —

Jno Taylor CC

D. Heartt, Printer, Hillsborough.

State of North Carolina.

Orange COUNTY.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]

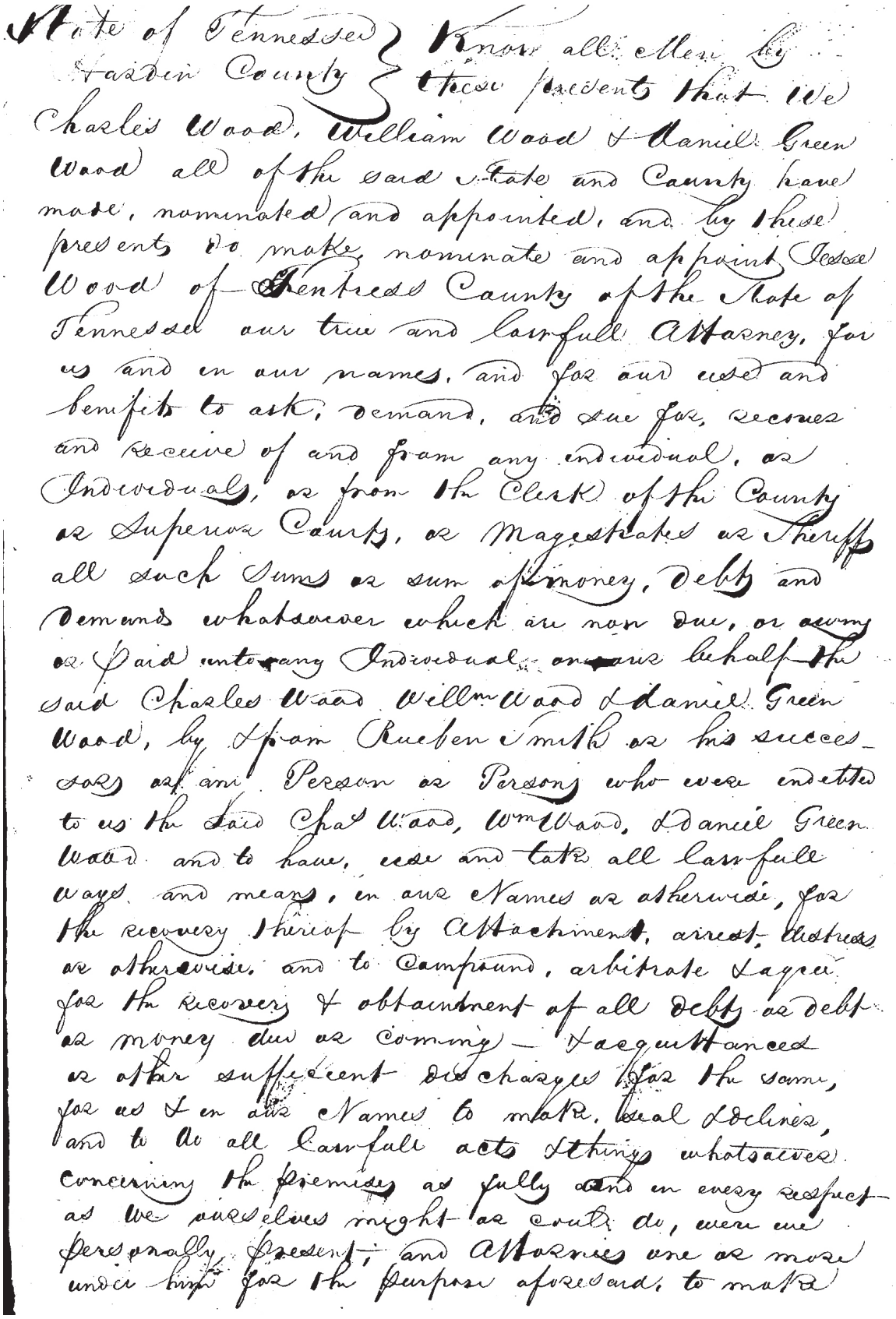
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1825

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, referring the several matters of controversy therein contained to me, I do appoint the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, at my office in [illegible] then and there to consider of the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place you are required to attend, and produce before me all books, accounts and papers whatsoever in your custody or power, relative to the matters in dispute in this case: and this you shall in no wise omit, under the penalty by law enjoined.

[illegible]

Top: *Orange County, North Carolina, court order describing the dower of Nancy Cate Wood Ball in 1823.*

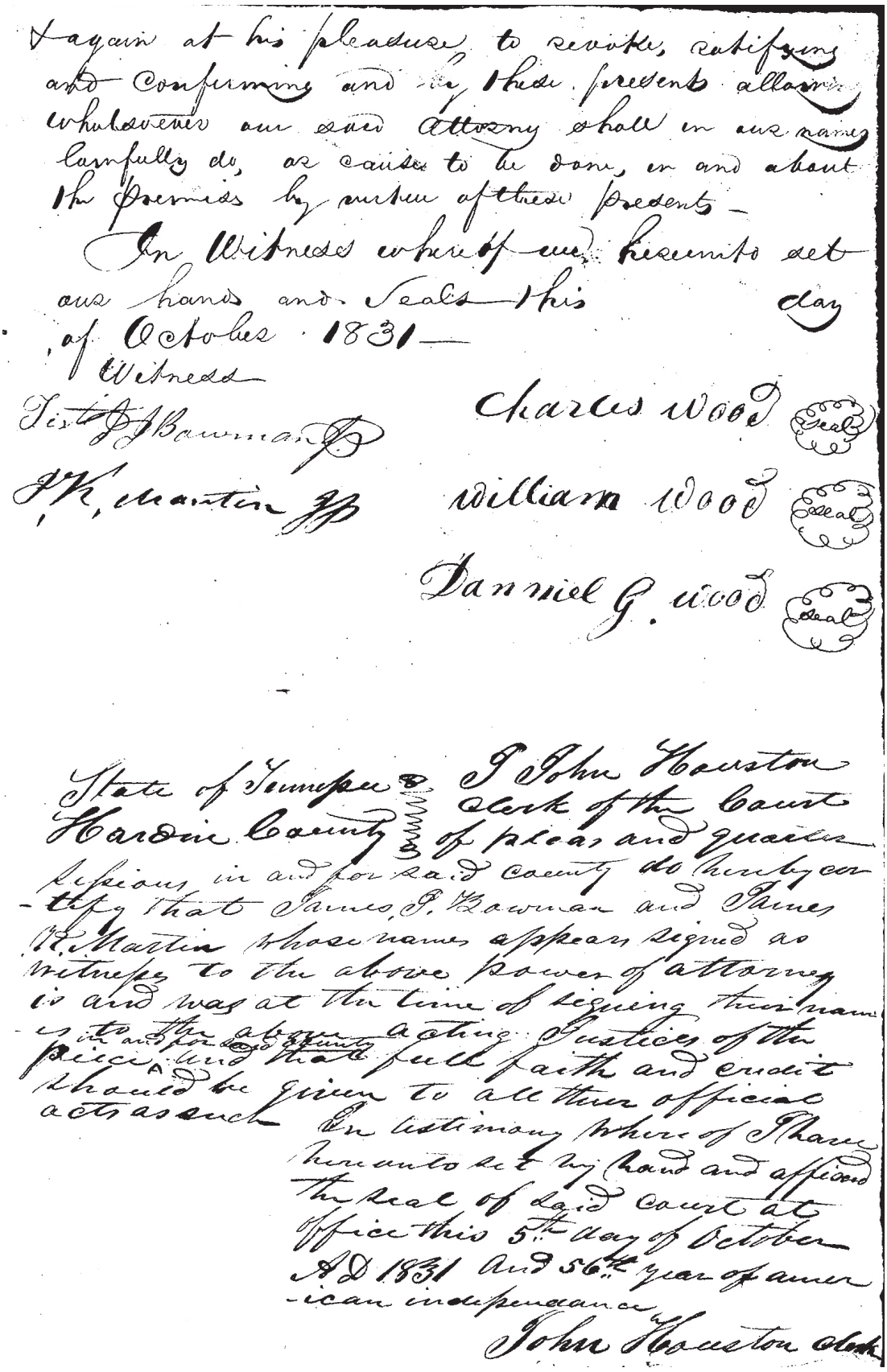
Bottom: *Orange County, North Carolina, order for attendance in court by Matthew Wood and Reuben Smith in 1825.*



State of Tennessee
Hardin County

Know all men by these presents that We Charles Wood, William Wood & Daniel Green Wood all of the said State and County have made, nominated and appointed, and by these presents do make, nominate and appoint Jesse Wood of Fentress County of the State of Tennessee our true and lawfull Attorney, for us and in our names, and for our use and benefits to ask, demand, and sue for, recover and receive of and from any individual, or Individuals, or from the Clerk of the County or Superior Courts, or Magestrates or Sheriff all such Sums or sum of money, Debts and Demands whatsoever which are now due, or owing or paid unto any Individual on our behalf the said Charles Wood Willm Wood & Daniel Green Wood, by, from Reuben Smith or his successors or any Person or Persons who were indebted to us the said Chas Wood, Wm Wood, & Daniel Green Wood and to have, use and take all lawfull ways and means, in our Names or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by Attachment, arrest, distress or otherwise, and to Compound, arbitrate & agree for the Recovery & obtaindment of all Debts or debt or money due or coming — & acquittance or other sufficient discharges for the same, for us & in our Names to make, Seal & Deliver, and to do all Lawfull acts & things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully and in every respect as we ourselves might or could do, were we personally present; and Attornies one or more under him for the purpose aforesaid, to make

Page 1 of a document appointing Jesse Wood of Fentress County, Tennessee, attorney for Charles, William, and Daniel Green Wood of Hardin County, Tennessee. From familysearch.org.



again at his pleasure to revoke, ratifying and confirming and by these presents allowing whatsoever our said Attorny shall in our name lawfully do, or cause to be done, in and about the premises by virtue of these presents—

In Witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and Seals this day of October 1831—

Witness

Test J. J. Bowman

J. K. Martin

Charles Wood Seal

William Wood Seal

Daniel G. Wood Seal

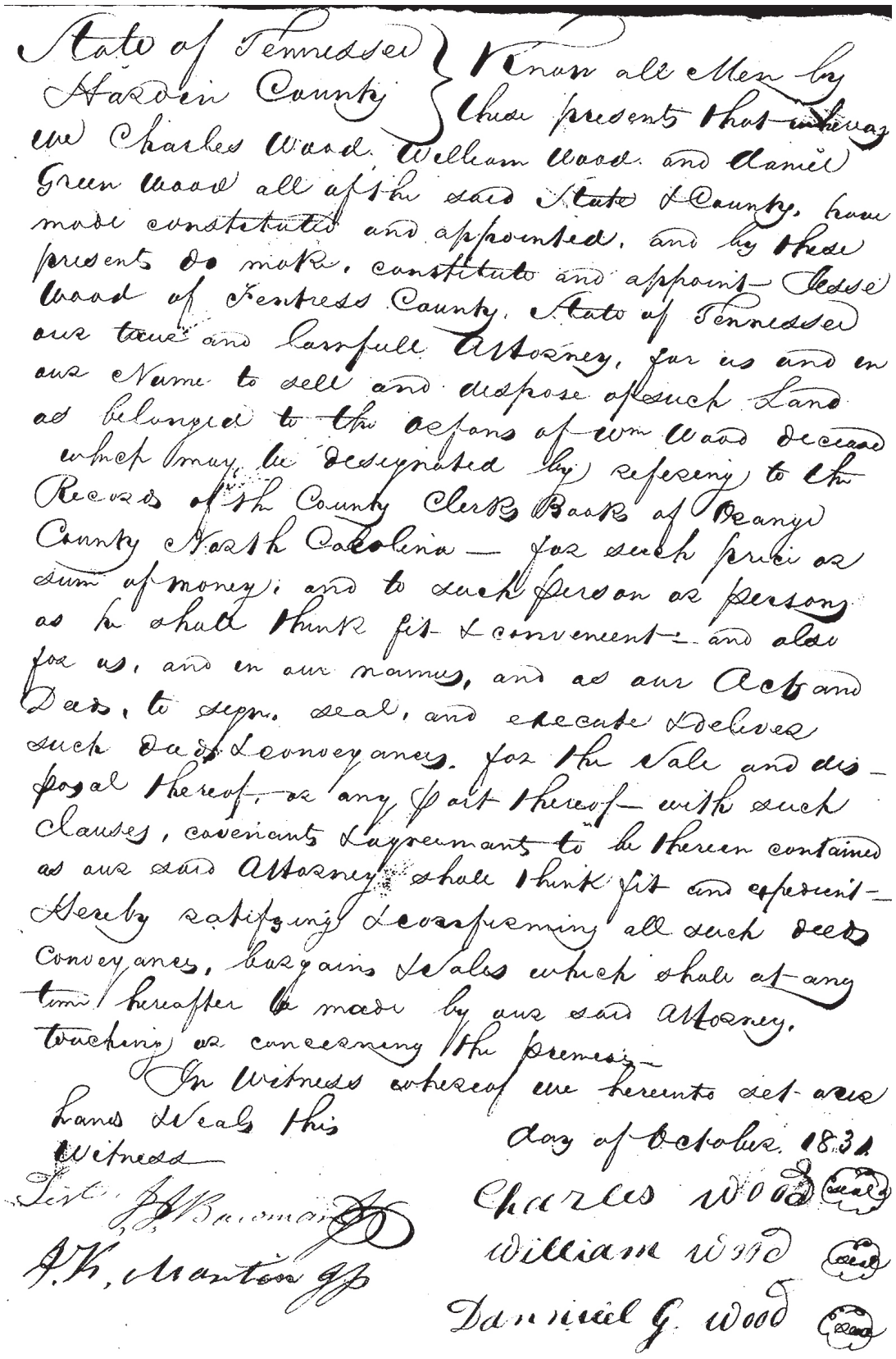
State of Tennessee
Hardin County

I John Houston Clerk of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions in and for said County do hereby certify that James P. Bowman and James K. Martin whose names appear signed as witness to the above power of attorney is and was at the time of signing thereof one of the acting Justices of the peace in and for said County and that full faith and credit should be given to all their official acts as such

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Office this 5th day of October AD 1831 and 56th year of American independance

John Houston Clerk

Page 2 of a document appointing Jesse Wood of Fentress County, Tennessee, attorney for Charles, William, and Daniel Green Wood of Hardin County, Tennessee. From familysearch.org.



State of Tennessee
Hardin County

Know all Men by these presents that whereas we Charles Wood, William Wood and Daniel Green Wood all of the said State & County, have made constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Jesse Wood of Fentress County, State of Tennessee our true and lawfull Attorney, for us and in our Name to sell and dispose of such Land as belonged to the estate of Wm Wood deceased which may be designated by reference to the Records of the County Clerks Books of Orange County North Carolina — for such price or sum of money; and to such person or persons as he shall think fit & convenient — and also for us, and in our names, and as our Acts and Deeds, to sign, seal, and execute & deliver such Deed & Conveyances, for the Sale and disposal thereof, or any part thereof — with such Clauses, covenants & agreements to be therein contained as our said Attorney shall think fit and expedient — Hereby ratifying & confirming all such deeds Conveyances, bargains & Sales which shall at any time hereafter be made by our said Attorney, touching or concerning the premises —

In Witness whereof we hereunto set our hands & Seals this day of October 1831

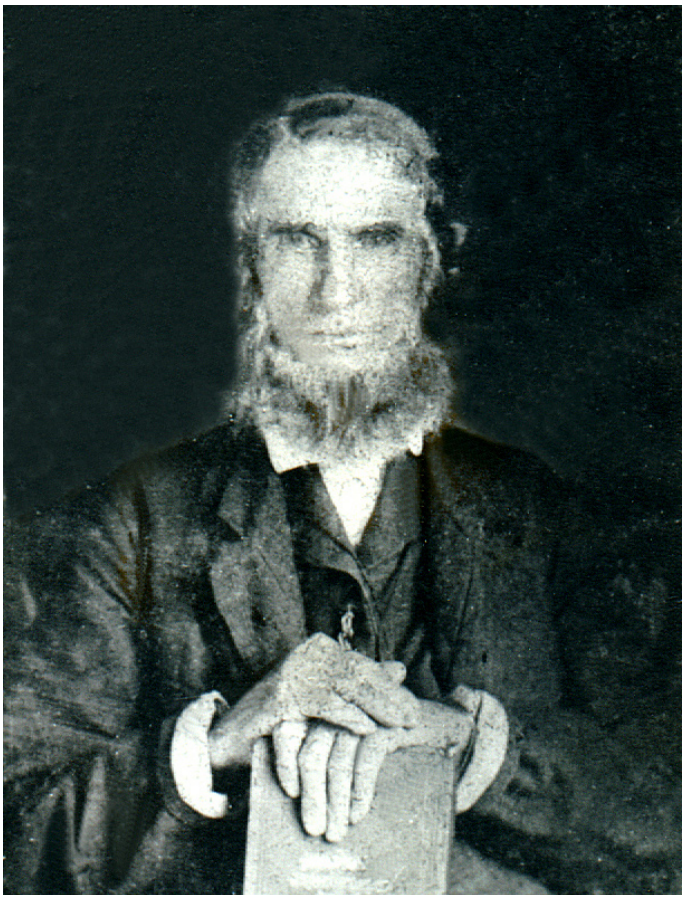
Witness
Test: J. J. Bacon
A. K. Manton JP

Charles Wood (seal)
William Wood (seal)
Daniel G. Wood (seal)

Document appointing Jesse Wood of Fentress County, Tennessee, attorney for Charles, William, and Daniel Green Wood of Hardin County, Tennessee, in Orange County, North Carolina, land sale From familysearch.org.

In Hardin County, the three Wood brothers did well both in income and family. An article by a descendant of both Charles and William, Patrician Hopkins Lattin, published in Hardin County Historian in 2006 provides information about their lives on the east side of the Tennessee River near the town of Savannah. My direct Hardin County ancestor was William Wood so I will focus here on him and his descendants. William was my third great grandfather on my mother's side.

The Wood brothers of Hardin County were able to acquire land in the Pyburn community along the Tennessee River. Their inheritance from their father's estate allowed them to acquire land through purchases. One of those land parcels was bought in 1852 from Fountain Tankersley, future father-in-law of William's son John Crittendon Wood.



William Wood, born 1807 in Orange County, North Carolina, also known as Uncle Billy. From Annie Sue Weems.

In about 1828, William married Syntha Brooks, daughter of Bailey Brooks and Charity David. The Brooks family came to Hardin County in the early 1820s and by 1825 Bailey had acquired a 160 acre land grant. They appear to have lived in South Carolina or Georgia before moving to Tennessee. The parents of Bailey Brooks are not known and there are some who believe he was an orphan in Amherst County, Virginia Colony, where he was born. His marriage to Charity David took place in Georgia in about 1795. She is said to have been born in Virginia Colony and moved with her parents to Georgia where she married Bailey. From there the couple with their

405

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in 6th Civil District in the County of Hardin State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 25th day of Sept 1850. Geo D Monroe Ass't Marshal. 203

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Description: Age.	Sex.	Color, (white, black, or mulatto.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
31	31	William Wood	43	M		Farmer	1600	N C					11
		Rebecca S	37	F				N C			1		12
		Silas	18	M		Laborer		Tenn					13
		Charles	17	M		Laborer		" "					14
		William	15	M		Laborer		" "					15
		Elbert S	13	M				" "					16
		John C	11	M				" "					17
		Jesse M	9	M				" "					18
		Alfred J	6	M				" "					19
		Cynthia C	4	F				" "					20
		Elizabeth S	3	F				" "					21

Excerpted from the 1850 United States census for the Sixth Civil District of Hardin County, Tennessee. William Wood is shown living there with his second wife Rebecca and nine children, including 11 year old John Crittendon. The value of his real estate was reported as $1600.

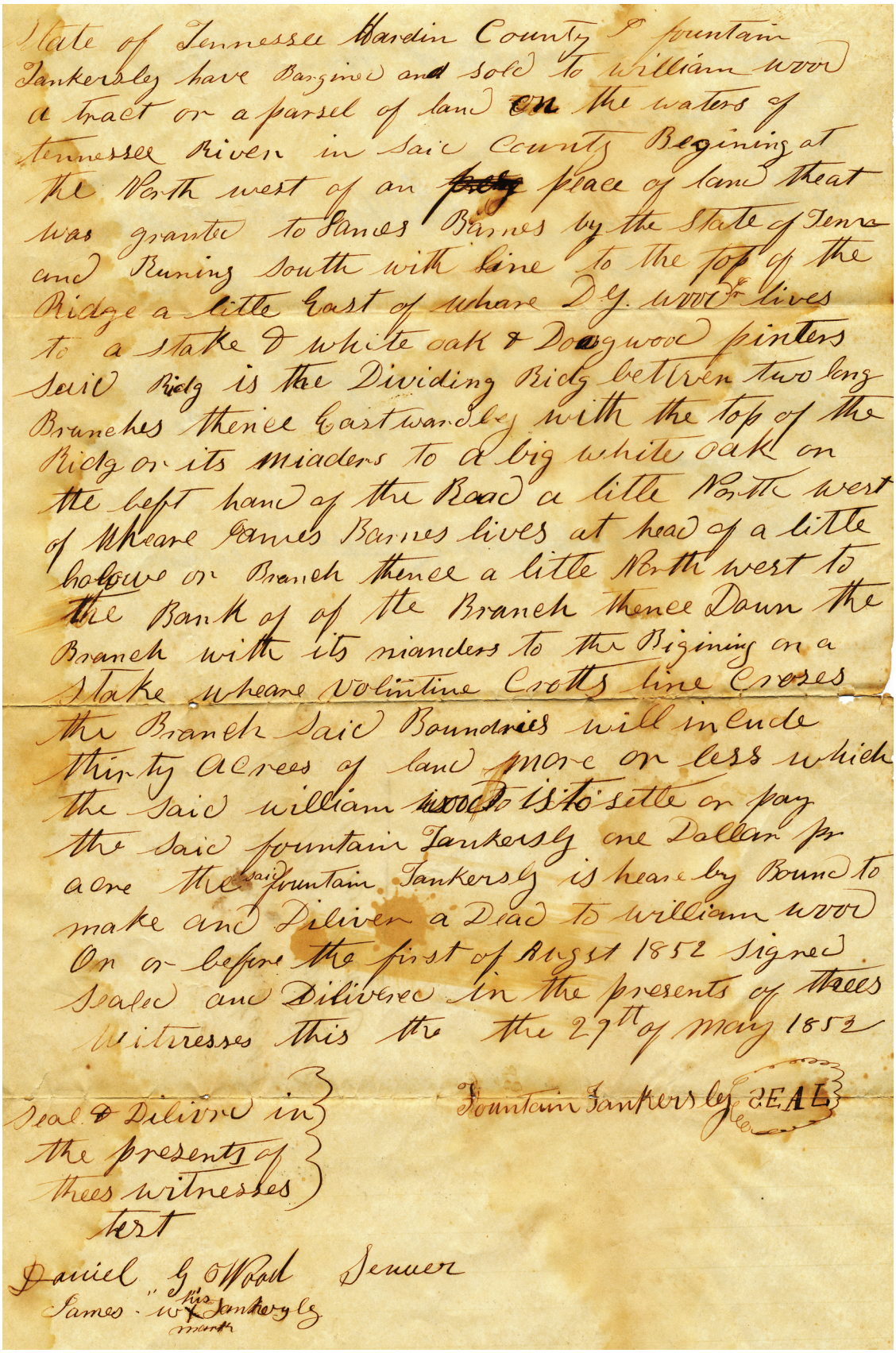
Page No. 93

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in 6 Civil District in the County of Hardin State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 2 day of August 1860. R J Wilkinson Ass't Marshal.

Post Office Savannah 3

Dwelling-houses—numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description: Age.	Sex.	Color, (white, black, or mulatto.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned: Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
146	677	Wm Wood	52	M		Farmer	2000	2900	N C					26
		Rebecca	49	F					" "			1		27
		Alfred C	17	M					Tenn		1			28
		Jesse M	12	M					" "		1			29
		Nancy J	8	F					" "		1			30

Excerpted from the 1860 United States census for the Sixth Civil District of Hardin County, Tennessee. William Wood is shown living there with his second wife Rebecca and three children. The value of his real estate was reported as $2000 and his personal estate as $2900.



State of Tennessee Hardin County I fountain Tankersley have Bargined and sold to William wood a tract or a parsel of land on the waters of tennessee River in Said County Begining at the North west of an ~~holly~~ peace of land that was granted to James Barnes by the State of Tenn and Runing South with line to the top of the Ridge a little East of where D.G. wood lives to a Stake & white oak & Dogwood pinters Said Ridg is the Dividing Ridg between two long Branches thence East wardly with the top of the Ridg or its miaders to a big white oak on the left hand of the Road a little North west of Wheare James Barnes lives at head of a little hollowe or Branch thence a little North west to the Bank of of the Branch thence Down the Branch with its miaders to the Bigining on a Stake wheare Volintine Crotts line Crosses the Branch Said Boundries will incude thirty acrees of land more or less which the Said william wood is to settle or pay the Said fountain Tankersly one Dollar pr acre the Said fountain Tankersly is heare by Bound to make and Diliver a Deed to William wood On or before the first of Augst 1852 Signed Sealed and Dilivered in the presents of thees witnesses this the the 29th of May 1852

Fountain Tankersley SEAL

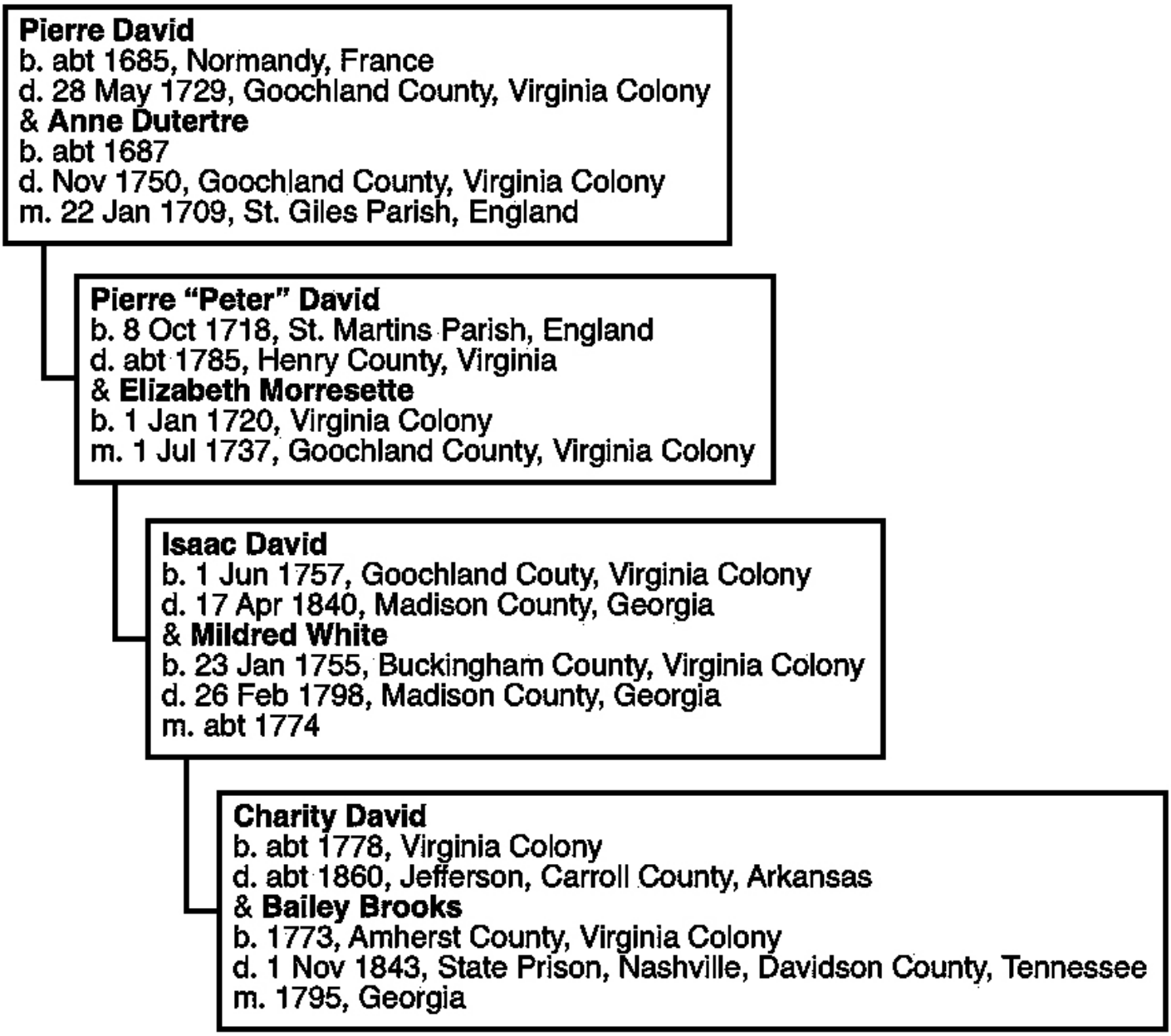
Seal & Dilivered in the presents of thees witnesses

test

Daniel G Wood Senr

James W his X mark Tankersly

Deed for sale of about thirty acres of land along the Tennessee River to William Wood by Fountain Tankersley on May 29, 1852. The land was near that of his brother Daniel Green Wood and purchased for one dollar per acre. From Patrick Clemes.



Genealogy chart showing ancestors of Charity David beginning with Pierre who is reported to have been a Huguenot and moved from France to England in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. From England he moved to Virginia Colony where his children and several grandchildren were born.

children eventually became residents of Hardin County, Tennessee.

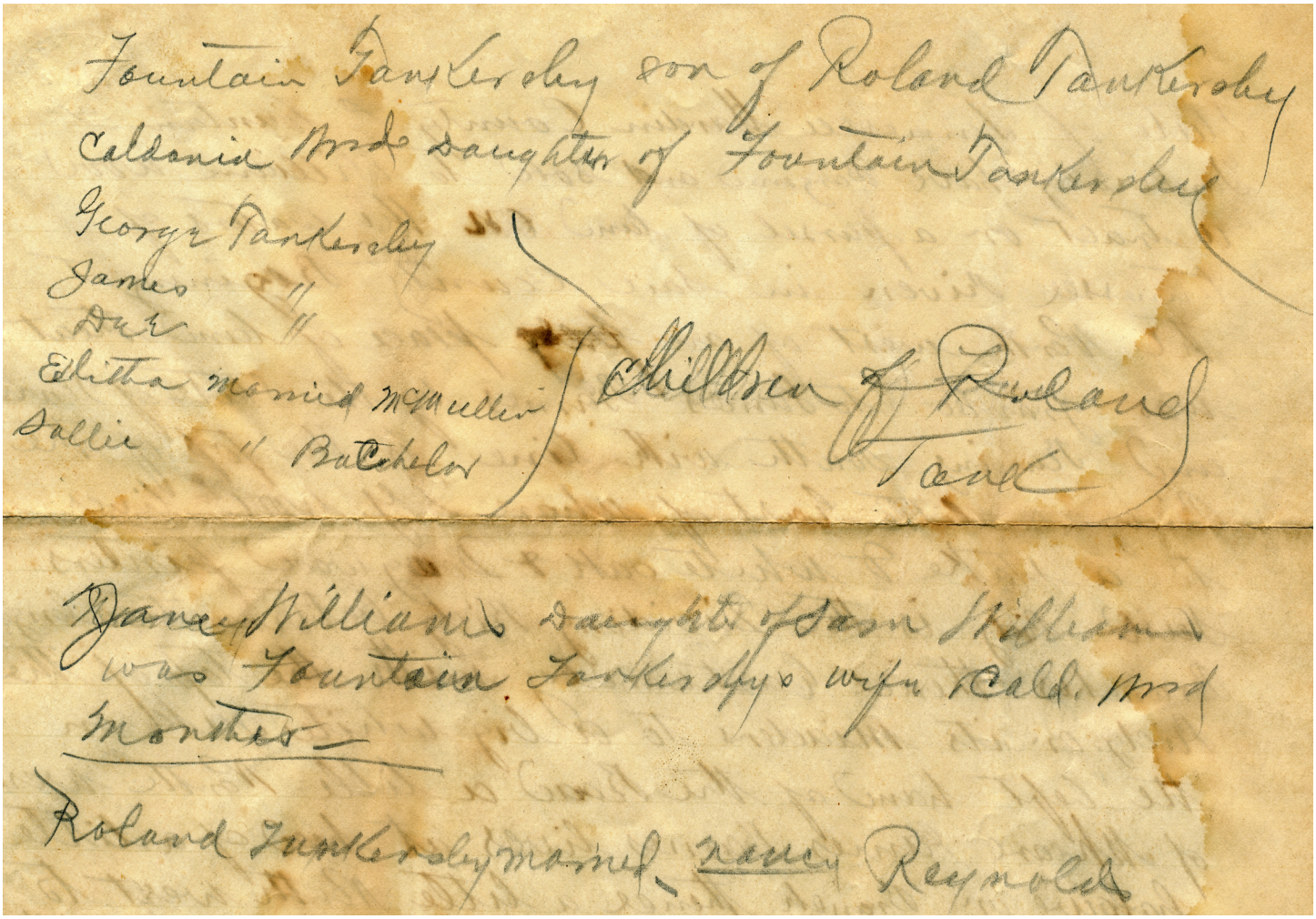
Syntha Brooks Wood died on November 28, 1841, not long after giving birth to her only daughter also named Syntha. The baby Syntha died less than six months after her birth. All six of her other children with William Wood were sons who survived to adulthood.

In the year following the death of Syntha Brooks Wood, her father Bailey Brooks was sentenced to two years in the Tennessee State Prison at Nashville for manslaughter. He died in that prison in 1843. Bailey had earlier been labeled as a troublemaker and a ruffian in the family. His widow, Charity David Brooks eventually moved to Jefferson, Carroll County, Arkansas, to live with a daughter. Charity died there in 1860.

Very soon after the death of Syntha, William Wood married Rebecca Hatley. William had five more children with Rebecca, who died in 1870. William married again after Rebecca died to Barbara Amrahala (Mahala) Clinton (or Clanton) and had two additional children.

John Crittendon Wood, a son of William and Syntha Brooks Wood, was born in Hardin County on June 5, 1838. He was almost three and a half years old when his mother died and his step-mother Rebecca raised him as if he were her own. On March 14, 1860, he married Caldona "Dona" Tankersley, a daughter of Fountain Tankersley and Jane Williams. Jane Williams was a daughter of Sam Williams.

The ancestry of Caldona Tankersley Wood is difficult to put together completely and accurately. There is substantial lack of evidence and a considerable amount of false information planted by people trying to squeeze themselves into the family tree. A small amount of information was written on the back of the property deed for land sold by her father Fountain Tankersley to William Wood shown on an earlier page. The notes mention that Fountain Tankersley's parents were Roland and Nancy Reynolds Tankersley.



Tankersley family notes made on the back of the land deed from Fountain Tankersley to William Wood in 1852. The deed can be found on a previous page. From Patrick Clemes.





Artist drawing from a tintype shown on the right of William Wood (right) and his son John Crittendon Wood. From Annie Sue Weems.





Left: *Caldona Tankersley Wood* ***Right:*** *John Crittendon Wood. From Annie Sue Weems and Patrick Clemes, respectively.*

Roland or Rowland appears to have been a popular name in the Tankersley line and was used to commemorate Margaret Rowland, who married Richard Tankersley in 1712 in Caroline County, Virginia Colony. Fountain is also a popular name in the Tankersley line and was used in remembrance of Elizabeth Fontaine, daughter of James Fontaine and Lucretia Desjarrie, who married the next Richard Tankersley in 1737 in the same colonial Virginia county. Although I don't have detailed links, the ancestral connections have been verified by Annie Sue Cooper Weems who provided information obtained from her mother, a descendant of William and John Crittendon Wood.

William Wood
b. abt 1807, Orange County, North Carolina
d. 1881, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Syntha Brooks**
b. abt 1803, South Carolina
d. 28 Nov 1841, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. abt 1828, Hardin County, Tennessee

Daniel Green Wood
b. 1829, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1865, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Delilah Hatley**
b. 1826, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1881, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 1850, Hardin County, Tennessee

Toliver Wood
b. 7 Jun 1831, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 17 Feb 1895, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Flora Jane Parrish**
b. 1 Jun 1831, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1 Oct 1909, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 1866, Hardin County, Tennessee

Charles Wood
b. 1833, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. bef 1870, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Nancy Ann Franks**
b. 1833, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. aft 1880
m. 1855, Hardin County, Tennessee

William Wood
b. 6 May 1835, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 13 Dec 1851, Hardin County, Tennessee

Elisha Pack Wood
b. 29 Sep 1836, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 21 Jun 1865, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Martha Ann Covey**
b. 7 Feb 1835, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. abt 1890, Hardin County, Tennessee

John Crittendon Wood
b. 5 Jun 1838, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 2 Jul 1895, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Caldona "Dona" Tankersley**
b. 10 Jun 1843, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 5 Oct 1909, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 14 Mar 1860, Hardin County, Tennessee

Syntha Wood
b. 8 Oct 1841, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 8 Feb 1842, Hardin County, Tennessee

John Crittendon Wood
b. 5 Jun 1838, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 2 Jul 1895, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Caldona "Dona" Tankersley**
b. 10 Jun 1843, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 5 Oct 1909, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 14 Mar 1860, Hardin County, Tennessee

William Charles Wood, Jr.
b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
& **Kezia "Kizzie" Sevier Jones**
b. 10 Aug 1870, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 7 Jul 1954, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
m. 14 Sep 1891, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee

William Charles Wood, Jr.
b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
& **Elizabeth "Lizzie" D. Jones**
b. 26 Jun 1855, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
d. 6 Dec 1889, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 20 Aug 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee

Alfred Thomas Wood
b. 13 Aug 1863, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 9 Aug 1927, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Mattie King**
b. 1867, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. bef 1898
m. 7 Jan 1884, Hardin County, Tennessee

Cyntha Rebecca Jane Wood
b. 31 Jul 1865, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 22 Mar 1869, Hardin County, Tennessee

George Washington Wood
b. 25 Aug 1867, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 27 Sep 1942, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Ella Johnston**
b. 1871, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 22 Feb 1902, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 8 Aug 1886, Hardin County, Tennessee

Nancy Ann Wood
b. 22 May 1869, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 14 Feb 1902, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Samuel E. "Sam" Franks**
b. 22 Jun 1866, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 4 Jul 1924, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 25 Sep 1898, Hardin County, Tennessee

Tudy Bell Wood
b. 11 Jul 1871, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 31 Jul 1893, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Samuel E. "Sam" Franks**
b. 22 Jun 1866, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 4 Jul 1924, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 31 Dec 1888, Hardin County, Tennessee

Toliver Wood
b. 22 May 1873, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 28 May 1873, Hardin County, Tennessee

Martha Chrisodine Wood
b. 11 May 1874, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 2 Jan 1951, Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi
& **John Critten Moore**
b. 22 Apr 1868, Indiana
d. 16 Nov 1923, Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi

Floria Caldonia Wood
b. 27 Jul 1878, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 23 Nov 1896, Hardin County, Tennessee

John Raborn Wood
b. 17 Mar 1881, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 16 Sep 1899, Hardin County, Tennessee

Harry Edgar Wood
b. 15 Nov 1882, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 9 Aug 1918, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Cora Pearl Worley**
b. 25 Oct 1892, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 13 Nov 1982, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 28 Dec 1911, Hardin County, Tennessee

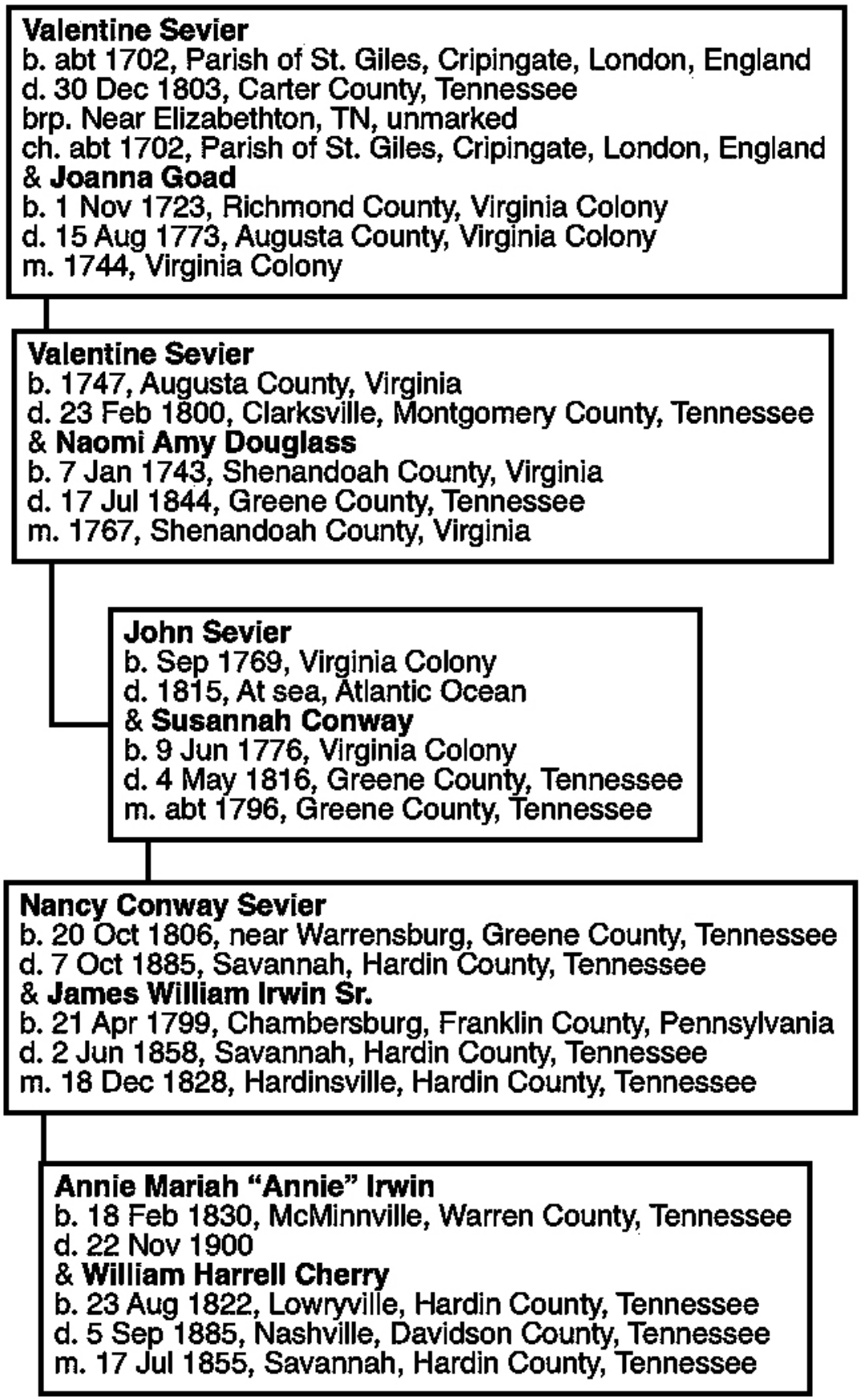
Harry Edgar Wood
b. 15 Nov 1882, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 9 Aug 1918, Hardin County, Tennessee
& **Florence Bachuss**
b. 25 Dec 1887
d. 17 Dec 1910, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 6 Sep 1908, Hardin County, Tennessee

Left: *Genealogy Chart for William and Syntha Brooks Wood.* ***Right:*** *Genealogy Chart for John Crittendon and Caldona Tankersley Wood.*

Hardin County, somewhat like Greene County, was in the Unionist camp during the Civil War. Even though the county overall had voted against a convention in the election of February, 1861, there was substantial Confederate sentiment. This support for the Confederacy came primarily from the west side of the river where larger farms or plantations existed. The Wood family and others on the east side of the river held smaller tracts of land and were considered operators of small farms where fewer slaves were needed. In 1860, William owned no slaves while his brother Charles, having more land, had eight.

William's son Elisha Pack Wood joined the Confederate Army in 1862, perhaps because of the conscription. His half brother Jesse Wood (William's son with Rebecca Hatley) later joined the Union Army but the extent to which the family was divided in a way similar to that of the Jones family in East Tennessee, is not known. In any case, Elisha Pack Wood died soon after the end of the war while Jesse survived until 1913. It is not clear how John Crittendon Wood or other eligible brothers escaped the Confederate conscription but there were several potential ways it could be done. It is possible that they paid for a substitute conscript.

Jesse Wood enlisted in the Union Army more than a year after the Union victory at the Battle of Shiloh, located at Pittsburg Landing just across the river from his father's farm. Nevertheless, sentiment for the Union probably still lingered in the minds of Unionists and it appears that Jesse was similarly influenced. It is family lore that the noise from cannon and gun fire could be prominently heard by all. Of interest is the fact that the Battle of Shiloh was fought, in part, on land owned by James Jordan Fraley, father of Millard Fillmore Fraley, who was later a partner with William Charles Wood in a general merchandise store located at Hominy Post, Osage County, Oklahoma Territory. Another factor influencing opinion in Hardin County was the occupation of the home of William Harrell Cherry by Union General U. S. Grant. Cherry was a prominent merchant in Savannah and an influential Unionist. His two-story home, built about 1830, was commandeered by



Genealogy chart showing the relationship of Annie Mariah Irwin Cherry to Valentine and Joanna Goad Sevier.

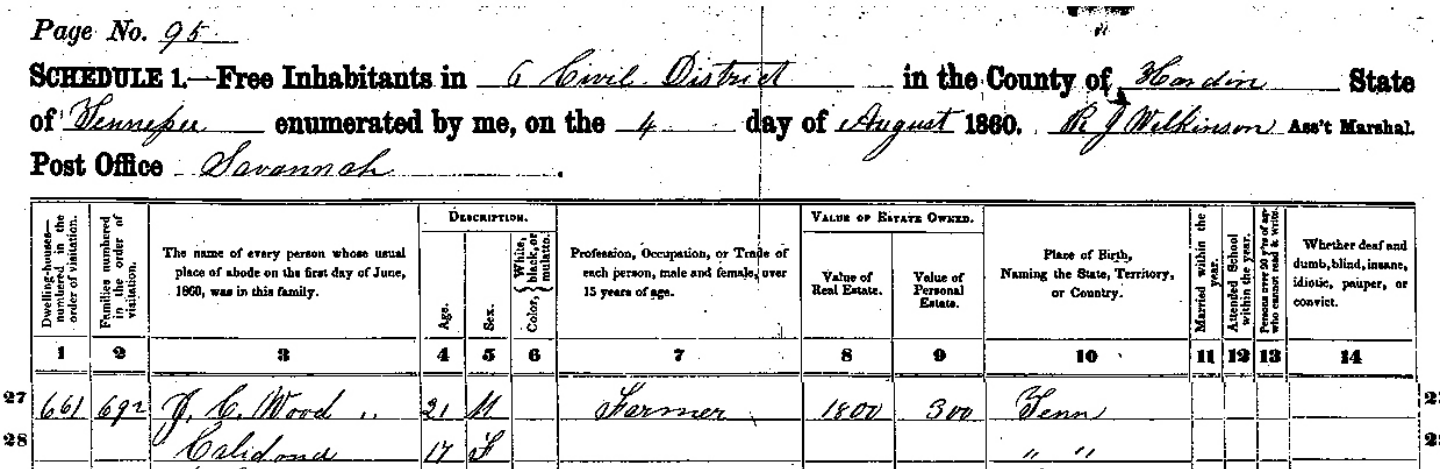
Grant for his headquarters just before the Battle of Shiloh.

William's son John Crittendon Wood, with his wife Caldona, were just beginning their family when the American Civil War broke out. Their first child was William Charles Wood, Jr., born August 19, 1861. He was given the suffix Jr. in light of the fact that other males in the Wood family had the same names.

John and Caldona had ten other children after William Charles but four of them died at young ages before marrying. Those who lived to older ages married and had children. Only William Charles would move more than about 30 miles from home.

Most of the Wood family members who lived and died locally are buried in the William Wood Cemetery located on the wooded grounds of the family farm at Pyburn. Many of the gravestones have been broken or lost and replaced with more recent stones.

Included among the graves in the William Wood Cemetery at Pyburn are John Crittendon and Caldona Tankersley Wood. Their gravestones are similar in shape and spaced several feet apart in the wooded cemetery.



Page No. 95

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in 6 Civil District in the County of Hardin State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 4 day of August 1860. R J Wilkinson Ass't Marshal.
Post Office Savannah.

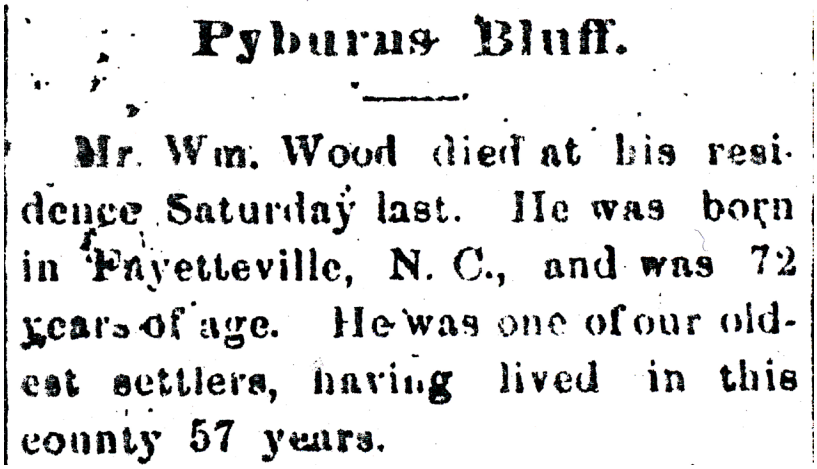
Dwelling-houses—numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description. Age.	Sex.	Color, white, black, or mulatto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned. Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27 661	692	J. C. Wood	21	M		Farmer	1800	300	Tenn				
28		Caldona	17	F					" "				

Excerpted from the 1860 United States census showing John Crittendon Wood and his wife Caldona living in District 6 of Hardin County, Tennessee.

Their son, William Charles Wood, Jr., referred to commonly in the local newspapers as Charles, Charley, or W. C. Wood, visited at his father's bedside during his sickness prior to his death in 1895. At that time, he had been re-elected in the previous year as the County Clerk for Hardin County. By the time of his mother's death in 1909, he had moved away from Hardin County and was just on the cusp of being tried in Oklahoma for killing Wesley Fraley, a son of Millard Fillmore Fraley, in Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Referred to as "Old Dad" in later years by his children and descendants, William Charles Wood grew up on his father's farm in Pyburn, Hardin County, Tennessee. He probably never knew his uncle Elisha Pack Wood but most certainly would have heard his uncle Jesse and others speak of Abraham





Pyburns Bluff.

Mr. Wm. Wood died at his residence Saturday last. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., and was 72 years of age. He was one of our oldest settlers, having lived in this county 57 years.



Left: *Original gravestone for Syntha Brooks Wood.* ***Upper Right:*** *Newspaper death notice for William Wood, unknown source, 1881.* ***Lower Right:*** *Newly replaced gravestone for William Wood and his second wife Rebecca Hatley Wood. Photos taken by the author in August, 2010.*

Lincoln and the Union victory just across the Tennessee River at Shiloh. In any case, he became a long-standing active member of the Republican Party at some point in his early years.

At the age of 18, Old Dad married 24 year old Elizabeth "Lizzie" D. Jones in a ceremony in Hardin County on August 20, 1879. The exact circumstances of their meeting are not known. Lizzie's brother, George Thomas Jones, and her father, James Jones, were recently deceased and buried in the local Savannah Cemetery in April of that year.

Old Dad and Lizzie had three children. Their first child, named James Jones Wood after Lizzie's father, died before reaching his first birthday and is bur-







Left: *Gravestone for Caldona Tankersley Wood.* ***Middle:*** *Gravestone for John Crittendon Wood.* ***Right:*** *Gravestones for John Crittendon (foreground) and Caldona Tankersley Wood. Photos taken at the William Wood Cemetery by the author in August, 2010.*

Charley Wood spent Saturday and Sunday at his father's. We are sorry to learn that his father shows no signs of improvement.

Mrs. Donie Wood, wife of the late J. C. Wood, was buried last Wednesday.

Mr. John C. Wood, father of County Clerk W. C. Wood, died at his home in the 6th Civil District, of Laryngetis on Tuesday morning. He was well known in Hardin County and leaves a host of relatives and friends who mourn his lose.

Savannah Courier (Tennessee) notes regarding John Crittendon and Caldona Wood. ***Top Left:*** *June 27, 1895.* ***Bottom Left:*** *July 4, 1895.* ***Above:*** *October 15, 1909.*

ied near his namesake in the Savannah Cemetery. Their two other children survived to adulthood but Lizzie died when the youngest, Duddgah Faye, was barely 4 years old.

At some point after the marriage of Old Dad and Lizzie, the couple moved to Hamburg, located in Hardin County across the Tennessee River from Pyburn. It was during this period of time that Old Dad completed a correspondence course and received a diploma from Commercial College of Kentucky University at Lexington. Additionally, he also became associated with Millard Fillmore Fraley in the mercantile business at Hamburg.

Old Dad continued to develop and expand his business interests, eventually spending at least part of his time in the mid 1880s in a newly formed town named Advance in southeast Missouri, about 200 miles from Savannah. He would eventually move further west.

In the late 1880s, Lizzie became sick and Old Dad began staying in Hardin County closer to home. By 1889, he appears to have permanently re-located in Hardin County and was an owner of a cotton gin in Nixon, a small com-

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ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HARDIN COUNTY.

We Sarah L. Jones R. A. Hardin and John D. McDougal are bound to the State of Tennessee, in the penalty of Twelve Hundred Dollars.

Witness our hands and seals, this 2nd day of January A. D. 1883

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the above bound Sarah L. Jones has been appointed ~~Administrater~~ Administratrix of the Estate of James Jones deceased.

Now, if the said Sarah L. Jones shall well and truly, as such ~~Administrater~~ Administratrix, perform all the duties which are or may be required by law, this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sarah L. Jones SEAL
R. A. Hardin SEAL
J. D. McDougal SEAL
SEAL

Acknowledged and approved in open Court, this 2nd day of January 1883

A. Pitt Chairman.

State of Tennessee, Hardin County.

To Sarah L. Jones A Citizen of Hardin County.

WHEREAS, It appears to the Court now in session, that James Jones has died, leaving no will, and the Court being satisfied as to your claim to the Administration, and you having given bond, and qualified as directed by law, and the Court having ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to you:

These are Therefore, To authorize and empower you the said Sarah L. Jones to take into your possession and control, all the goods, chattels, claims and papers of the said intestate, and return a true and perfect inventory thereof to our next County Court, or within ninety days from the date hereof, to collect and pay all debts, and to do and transact all the duties in relation to said estate, which lawfully devolve on you as Administrator; and after having settled up said estate to deliver the residue thereof to those who have a right thereto by law. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

WITNESS, J. C. Mitchell Clerk of said Court, at office, this 2nd day of January 1883, and the 107th year of American Independence.

J. C. Mitchell Clk.

Bond posted by Sarah Lewis Jones in 1883 as administrator of the estate of her deceased husband, James Jones. From familysearch.org.

State of Tennessee,

HARDIN COUNTY.

To any Regular Minister of the Gospel having the care of Souls,
or to any Justice of the Peace for said County—Greeting:

These are to Authorize you to solemnize the *RITE OF MATRIMONY* between W C Woods and L D Jones of your County, agreeably to an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided; *provided always*, that the said L D Jones be an actual resident of this County; otherwise these shall be null and void, and shall not be accounted any license or authority to you, or either of you, for the purpose aforesaid, more than though the same had never been prayed or granted.

Given under my hand at the Clerk's office, this 9 *day of* Augt 187 9

W R Hinkle
Clerk of Hardin County.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, W C Wood & J H McDonald

all of the County of HARDIN, and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee in the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and each and every one of us and them, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, this 9 *day of* Augt 187 9

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas, the above-named W C Wood has this day prayed and obtained license to marry L D Jones

Now, if the said L D Jones be an actual resident of the aforesaid County, and there shall not appear any lawful cause why the said W C Wood and L D Jones should not be joined in holy matrimony as husband and wife, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

W. C. Wood SEAL.

John H. McDonald SEAL.

I married the above named couple on the 10th day of Augt 1879

John H McDonald Elder

Record of the marriage of W. C. Wood and L. D. Jones. From familysearch.org.

William Charles Wood, Jr.
b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
& **Elizabeth "Lizzie" D. Jones**
b. 26 Jun 1855, Warm Springs, Madison County, North Carolina
d. 6 Dec 1889, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
m. 20 Aug 1879, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee

- **Frederick John Wood**
  b. 5 Dec 1882, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 25 Oct 1953, Sand Springs, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  & **Francis Hughes**
  b. abt 1867, Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri
  d. Jun 1920, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 13 Jan 1903, Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri
- **Duddgah Faye Wood**
  b. 30 Sep 1885, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 13 Oct 1978, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  & **Harry Allen McGill**
  b. 13 Feb 1879, Pennsylvania
  d. 1955, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 27 May 1917, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Genealogy chart showing the children of William Charles and Lizzie D. Jones Wood who survived to adulthood.



Photo of the gravesites of Lizzie D. Jones Wood (far left) and her son James Jones Wood taken by the author at the Savannah Cemetery in June, 2010.





Left: *Gravestone front for Lizzie D. Jones Wood.* ***Above:*** *Inscription on the opposite side of the gravestone showing birthdate and place of birth for Lizzie. Photos by the author in June, 2010.*

munity near Pyburn. Unfortunately, Lizzie died later that year.

Despite the straightened circumstances of James Jones, his children were well educated in Hardin County. The eldest, Lizzie, was remembered as one of the former students of the local institution known as Hardin College. Her younger sister Kizzie was also a student there receiving high grades and graduating in 1888. Kizzie taught school at Hamburg during at least part of the time of her sister's illness.

After Lizzie's death, Old Dad found support for their children from other members of the Jones family. On September 14, 1891, he married 21 year old Kizzie Jones, one of Lizzie's younger sisters. In later years Kizzie would come to be known as Mammy to her children and descendants. Kizzie was well suited to be a mother to her sister's two children having lived closeby

ATTEND THE

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.

Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Total Cost, including Tuition, Books, Stationery, Board, &c., about $85. Telegraphy taught. Literary Course for one year if desired, free. Nearly 400 students from 21 States last year. 6,000 successful graduates.

Students can begin at any time; no vacation. Fall session begins September 10th. For full particulars, address

WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.



Kentucky University.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This is to certify that

has completed the full course of study in the Commercial College of the Kentucky University and has passed a satisfactory examination in the same, and he is considered well qualified to open, conduct and close upon correct principles, Books both by Single and Double Entry, as employed in Wholesale and Retail, Merchandising, Selling, Forwarding, Commission, Farming, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, Rail Roading, Banking, &c.

In testimony whereof, we have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the University, in the City of Lexington, this 12 day of May Anno Domini 1884

Chas Louis Loos President

W. Smith Principal

Top: *Advertisement from Savannah Courier (Tennessee), October 1, 1885.* ***Bottom:*** *Diploma issued to William Charles Wood, Jr. in 1884 by the Kentucky University Commercial College in the presumed original frame. In possession of the author.*

Mrs. W. C. Wood and two children, of Hamburg, returned home last Friday after a short visit to Mrs. Wood's mother, Mrs. Jones.

W. C. Wood, recently of Hamburg, who is now doing business at Advance, Mo., came in last Thursday and spent a few days with his family who are temporarily sojourning with Mrs. Wood's mother, Mrs. Mary Jones, of this place.

Miss Bessie Moore performed her first official act, as school superintendent, last Saturday by examining and issuing a certificate to Miss Kizzie Jones to teach in the public schools of Hardin County.

Miss Kizzis Jones went up on the Clyde Monday to teach school at Hamburg. She is a most estimable young lady and deserving of success.

Miss Mary Jones arrived home Wednesday morning from a three weeks' visit to Hamburg, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. C. Wood and two children.

Mrs. Mary Jones went to Hamburg last Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Wood.

Bob Jones, of Knoxville, was called home last week, on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Wood, of Hamburg.

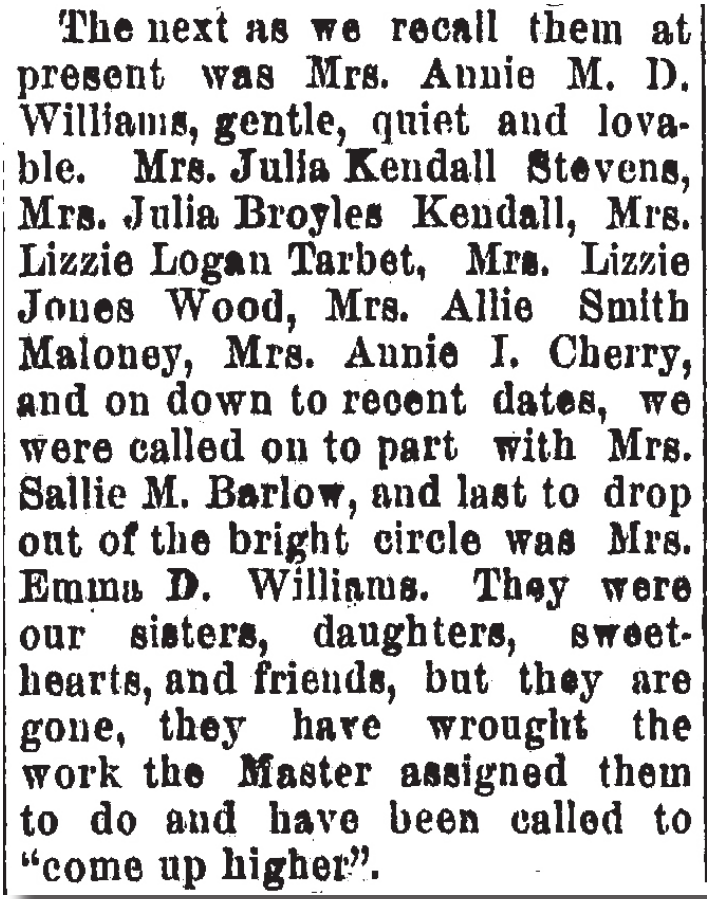
Mrs. Lizzie Jones Wood, wife of W. C. Wood, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Sallie Garrett Jones, died Dec. 6, 1889, at her home in Hamburg and was buried in the Cemetery at this place on the 7th. A husband and two children are left to mourn her death.

Savannah Courier (Tennessee) notes regarding the Wood and Jones families. ***Left Top to Bottom:*** *August 23, 1888; November 22, 1888; January 17, 1889; January 17, 1889.* ***Right Top to Bottom:*** *August 8, 1889; December 5, 1889 (Erroneously uses the name Mary Jones instead of Sarah Jones); December 12, 1889; December 12, 1889.*

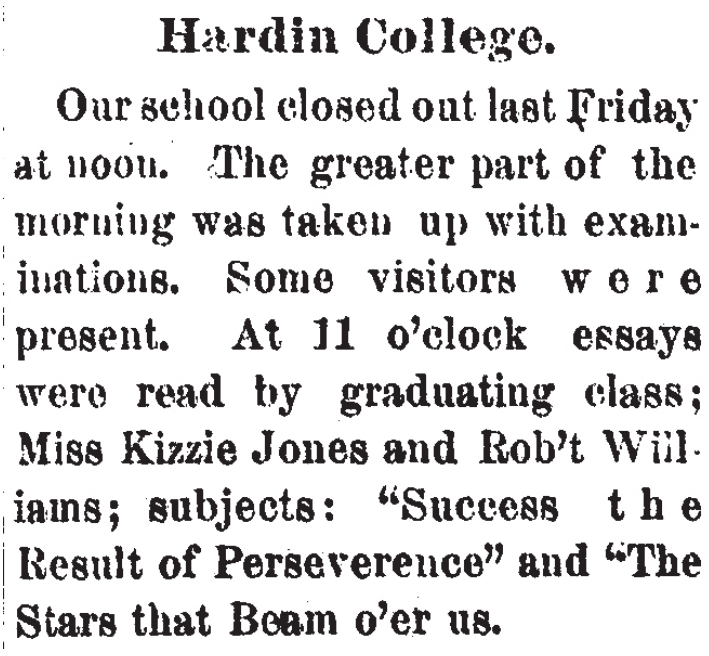
and visited on numerous occasions. She was also well-educated and had become a school teacher in Hardin County only a couple of years earlier. No doubt the entire Jones family became very supportive and helped Kizzie with Lizzie's children as well as with her own after they were born.

Early in 1890, the Republican Party of Hardin County selected Old Dad to be their candidate for County Court Clerk in the upcoming election. His schedule became much more complicated with the campaign and caring for his young children was aided by extended family support.

Not only did Old Dad win his race for County Clerk, he received more



The next as we recall them at present was Mrs. Annie M. D. Williams, gentle, quiet and lovable. Mrs. Julia Kendall Stevens, Mrs. Julia Broyles Kendall, Mrs. Lizzie Logan Tarbet, Mrs. Lizzie Jones Wood, Mrs. Allie Smith Maloney, Mrs. Annie I. Cherry, and on down to recent dates, we were called on to part with Mrs. Sallie M. Barlow, and last to drop out of the bright circle was Mrs. Emma D. Williams. They were our sisters, daughters, sweethearts, and friends, but they are gone, they have wrought the work the Master assigned them to do and have been called to "come up higher".



Hardin College.

Our school closed out last Friday at noon. The greater part of the morning was taken up with examinations. Some visitors were present. At 11 o'clock essays were read by graduating class; Miss Kizzie Jones and Rob't Williams; subjects: "Success the Result of Perseverence" and "The Stars that Beam o'er us.

Left: *Lizzie Jones Wood remembered as one of the former students of Hardin College at a memorial ceremony. Savannah Courier, March 28, 1895.* ***Right:*** *Kizzie Jones listed as a member of the graduating class along with the title of her essay. Savannah Courier, May 17, 1888.*

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HARDIN COUNTY.

Know all Men, That we, W C Ward
Riley Patterson

of said County and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee, in the sum of TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind our heirs, executors and administrators, and each and every one of us and them, both jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas, W. C. Wood hath prayed and obtained a License to marry Miss Kizzie Jones

Now, if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said W C Ward and Kizzie Jones should not be joined together in Holy Matrimony as Husband and Wife, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness our hands and seals, the 1st day of Sept 18 9

W C Ward (L. S.)

Riley Patterson (L. S.)

STATE OF TENNESSEE, HARDIN COUNTY.

To any Regular Minister of the Gospel having the care of Souls, or any Justice of the Peace of said County—GREETING:

These are to Authorize You, or either of you, to solemnize the RITES OF MATRIMONY between W C Ward and Miss Kizzie Jones of your County, agreeably to the direction of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the Ceremony be performed in this County; otherwise these shall be null and void, and shall not be accounted any license or authority to you, or either of you, for the purpose aforesaid, more than though the same had never been prayed or granted, etc.

Given at the Clerk's Office of said County, this 1st day of Sept 18 9

Clerk County Court.

A A Watson D. C.

I solemnized the Rites of Matrimony between the within named parties on the 1st day of Sept 18 9

D. S. Thompson M.G.

Record of the marriage of W. C. Wood and Kizzie Jones. From familysearch.org.



William Charles Wood, Jr. as a young man. Courtesy of John Roy Drummond.

votes than any other candidate on the August 7, 1890, Hardin County ballot. Another candidate in the field was William Green Petty, future father-in-law of Blanche Drummond of Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma. Petty's race was tied and his opponent, the Republican candidate, was elected on the basis of a vote cast by the returning officer.

Reliance on help from family was commonplace in the nineteenth century, much as it is today. The Wood family had been in Hardin County since the early days and many of Old Dad's relatives remained within easy traveling distance. Steamboat travel on the Tennessee River was utilized frequently.

Even though James Jones and his family arrived in Hardin County at a later date, there were many of his relatives already living there. Their presence

MARRIED.

W. C. Wood, County Court Clerk, and Miss Kizzie Jones were married, Monday night, Sept. 14, 1891, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sallie Jones, in the presence of a few friends and relatives. Rev. D. S. Thompson tied the nuptial knot, and John M. Williams and Miss Irwin Broyles were attendants. The COURIER joins their many friends in happy congratulations.

One evening during the past week Mr. W. C. Woods, the popular County Court Clerk, of Savannah, and Miss Kizzie Jones were united im marriage at the home of the bride's mother in that place. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

Newspaper reports of the marriage of W. C. Wood and Kizzie Jones. ***Left:*** *Savannah Courier, September 17, 1891.* ***Right:*** *Nashville Banner, September 21, 1891.*

William Charles Wood, Jr.
b. 19 Aug 1861, Nixon, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 1 Jan 1944, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
& **Kezia "Kizzie" Sevier Jones**
b. 10 Aug 1870, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
d. 7 Jul 1954, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
m. 14 Sep 1891, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee

- **Katherine (Kate) Wood**
  b. 6 Oct 1893, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 6 Mar 1980, Bartlesville, Washington County, Oklahoma
  & **Roy Cecil Drummond**
  b. 3 Sep 1892, Pawhuska, Osage Nation
  d. 22 Apr 1981, Pawhuska, Osage County, Oklahoma
  m. 19 Sep 1911, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
- **Sarah Louise Wood**
  b. 10 Dec 1896, Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee
  d. 17 Sep 1985, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  & **Neil Estes Cook**
  b. 19 Mar 1896, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  d. 17 Apr 1988, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  m. 14 Jul 1925, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
- **Frank Wood**
  b. 1 Feb 1900, Hominy, Osage Nation, Oklahoma Territory
  d. 19 Sep 1953, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  & **Frances Keene Haskell**
  b. 15 Dec 1899, Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut
  d. 7 Mar 1961, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 19 Oct 1941, Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut
- **Pauline Nelson Wood**
  b. 24 Feb 1902, Hominy, Osage Nation, Oklahoma Territory
  d. 22 Mar 1975, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  & **Walter Chadwick (Al) Davison**
  b. 16 Sep 1890, Elida, Allen County, Ohio
  d. 5 May 1973, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
  m. 9 Jul 1929, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
- **Inez Wood**
  b. 8 Sep 1905, Hominy, Osage Nation, Oklahoma Territory
  d. 13 Mar 1984, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  & **John Vernon Tuckey**
  b. 26 May 1911, Glendale, Maricopa County, Arizona
  d. 7 Sep 2001, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
  m. 10 Jun 1938, Socorro, Socorro County, New Mexico
- **Nell Wood**
  b. 27 Nov 1907, Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma
  d. 8 Nov 1996, Houston, Harris County, Texas
  & **Sequoyah Hunt Brown**
  b. 28 Sep 1908, Muskogee County, Oklahoma
  d. 4 Mar 2000, Houston, Harris County, Texas
  m. 20 Jul 1935, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Genealogy chart showing the children of William Charles and Kezia "Kizzie" Sevier Jones Wood who survived to adulthood.





Top: *Jones family home in Savannah, Tennessee, taken about 1895 showing family members gathered in front. From the left are Fred Wood, Duddgah Wood, Old Dad, Kezia with Kate (seated), and James Robert Jones (Uncle Bob). Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones is seated behind Kezia. Standing on the right are Adriene Hinkle, Jane Harriet (Hattie) Jones, and Mary (Mamie) Nelson Jones.* ***Bottom:*** *Closer view of individuals on the left of the upper photo. Courtesy of Chuck Drummond.*







Top Left: *Mammy with Kate, ca 1893;* ***Top Right:*** *Kate and Louise Wood, ca. 1899.* ***Bottom:*** *Mammy with Mary Jones and Kate, Louise, and Duddgah Wood. Savannah photos courtesy of Chuck Drummond and Patrick Clemes.*

W. C. Wood has come to the front as a candidate for County Court Clerk. Mr. Wood is a young man of integrity and ability and should be given a showing in this race.

The Election

Passed off quietly last Thursday. Rain prevented a full vote. Following is the vote in the county:

J. A. Counce, I., Sheriff	1314
Calvin Hanna, R., "	1305
Riley Patterson, R., Trustee,	1319
W. G. Petty, I., "	1319
W. C. Wood, R., County Cl'k,	1400
N. R. Porter, I., " "	1197
Rob't Hinkle, R., Circuit "	1357
Riley Davy, I., " "	1280
John Parnell, I., Register,	1327
R. E. Bennett, R., "	1237

Election—August 7, 1890.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. A. COUNCE.

We are authorized to announce John A. Counce as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Hardin County.

TRUTSEE.

W. G. PETTY.

We are authorized to announce W. G. Petty as a candidate for Trustee of Hardin Co.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

W. C. WOOD.

We are authorized to announce W. C. Wood of Hamburg as a candidate for County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican party.

Savannah Courier (Tennessee) notes regarding the candidacy and election of Old Dad for Hardin County Court Clerk. ***Above Left:*** *January 30, 1890.* ***Below Left:*** *August 14, 1890.* ***Right:*** *July 17, 1890. Note also the candidacy for Trustee of W. G. Petty, father of Oscar K. Petty, who moved to Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma, and married Blanche Drummond, my grandfather's sister.*

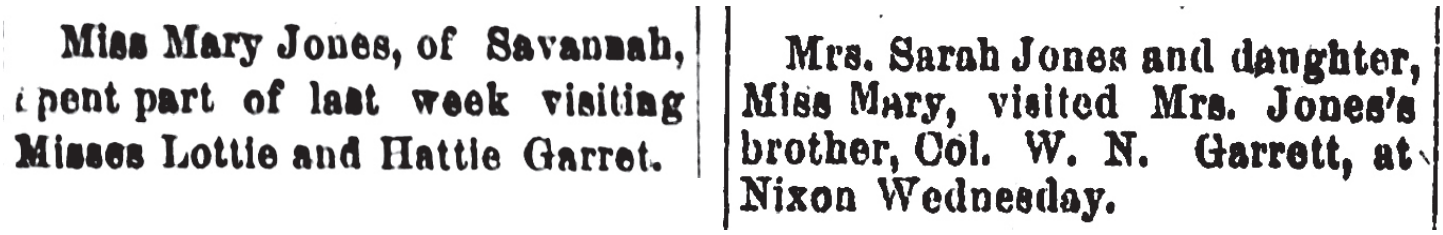
was perhaps one of the reasons that James selected Hardin County as a residence. The close relationships of the children of James Jones were accentuated by the presence in Hardin County of numerous extended family members.

The closest relatives of the Jones children in Hardin County were their mother's brother and his children. They had lived next to one another when they first moved to Hardin County and may have traveled together during the move. Even after the Jones and Garrett families later located to different

places in Hardin County, the family members continued to interact.

Another important support for the Jones family was through their Sevier cousins in Hardin County.. In particular, the youngest son of Valentine and Nancy Agnes Dinwiddie Sevier, Joseph, and his family were living in Hardin County before the American Civil War. He was a brother of Kezia Sevier Jones and, therefore, his children were first cousins of James Jones. Additionally, they were related through their connection with the Broyles family, James being a third cousin of the wife of Joseph Sevier.

In addition to these family connections, the Jones sister's appear to have been very popular and to have had many friends in Hardin County. Several



Miss Mary Jones, of Savannah, spent part of last week visiting Misses Lottie and Hattie Garret.

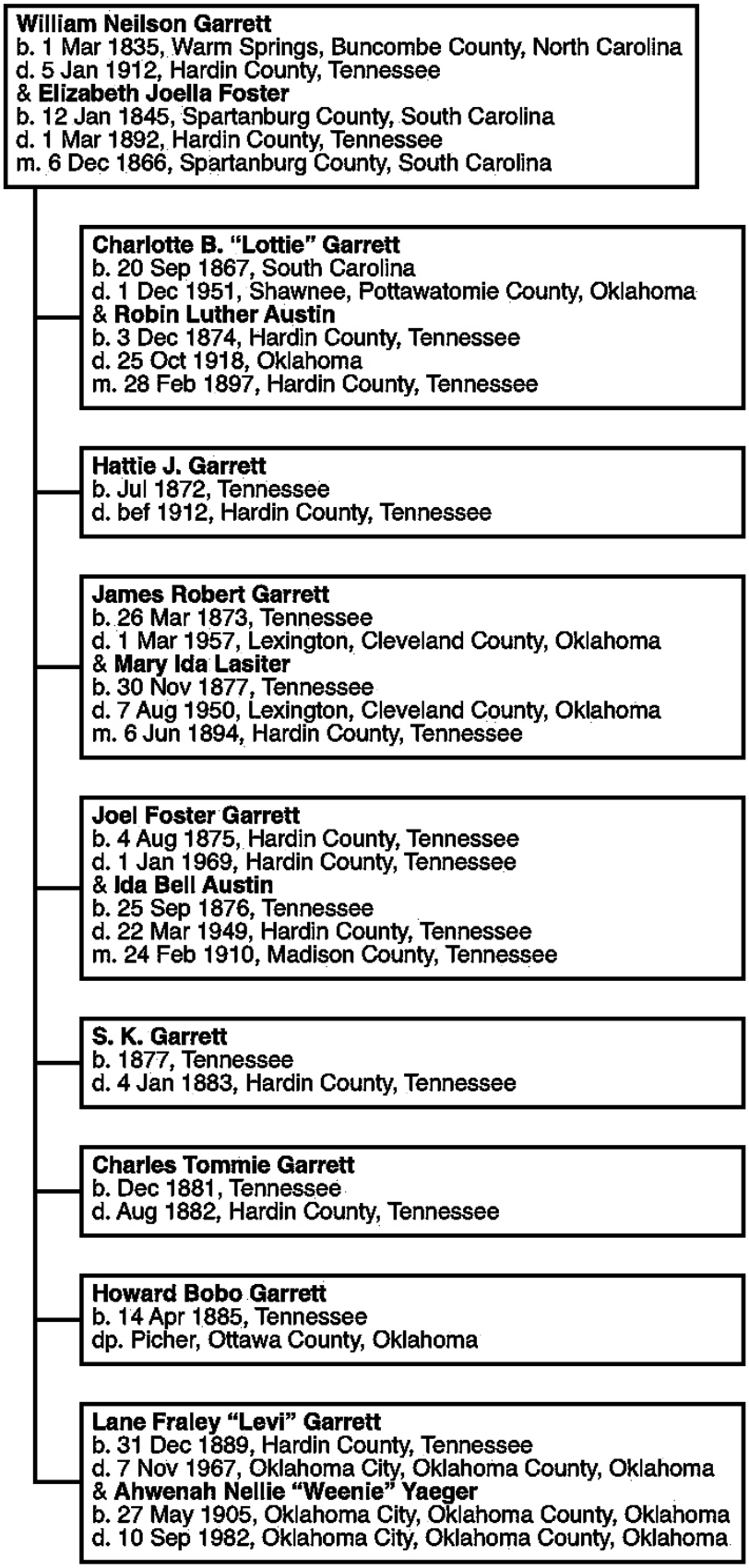
Mrs. Sarah Jones and daughter, Miss Mary, visited Mrs. Jones's brother, Col. W. N. Garrett, at Nixon Wednesday.

Savannah Courier (Tennessee) notes regarding visits between Jones and Garrett family members. ***Left:*** *March 21, 1895.* ***Right:*** *October 18, 1901.*

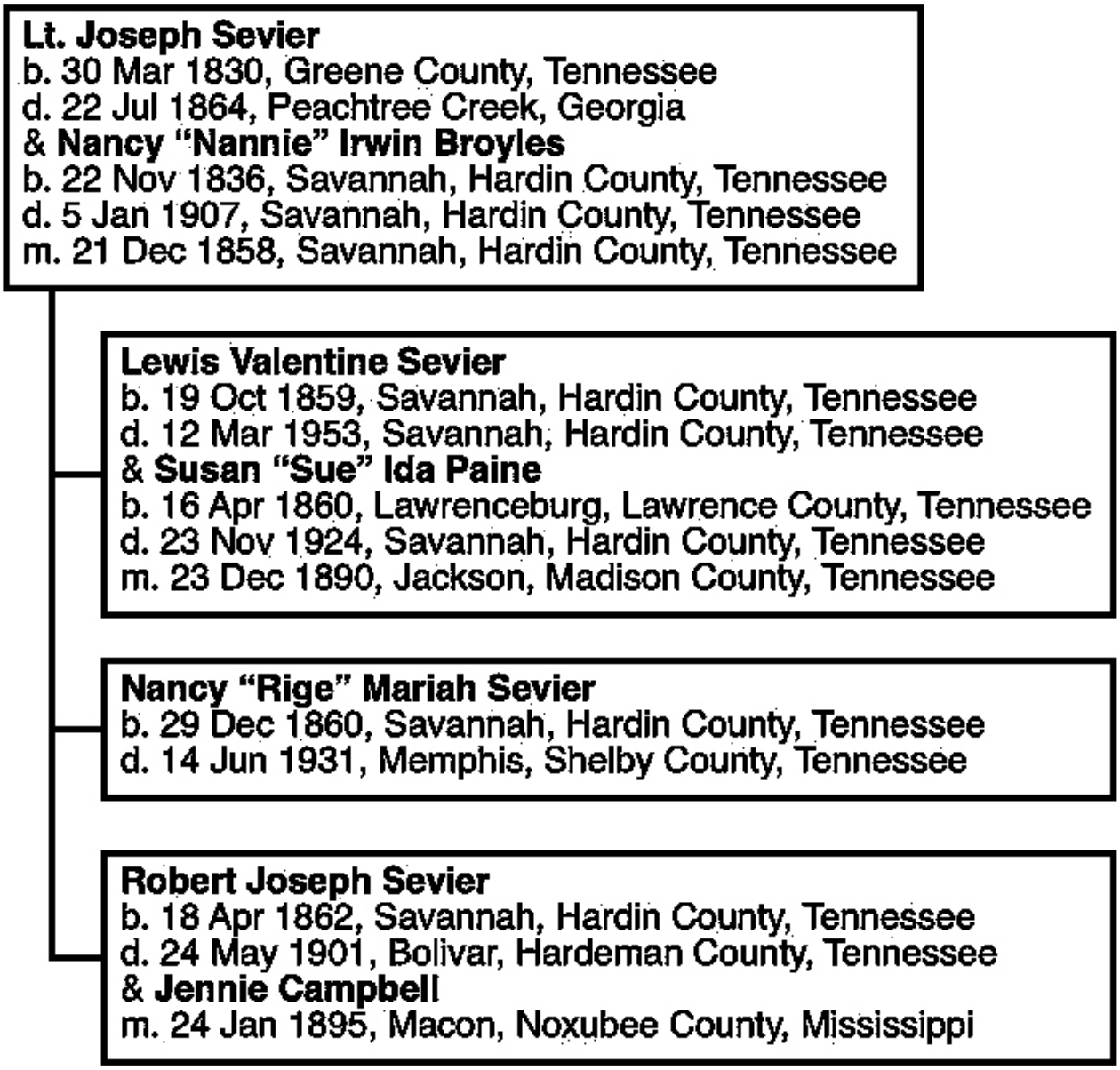
friends of the Jones and Wood families were schoolmates at Hardin College where many, including Lizzie and Kizzie, received their secondary education. A number of their fellow students at Hardin College were Sevier relatives.

They were also very much connected with social and religious events in and around Savannah. Several Sevier relatives participated in the same activities as did the Jones sisters. Hattie, Kizzie, and Mary Jones were regular attendees at local social affairs and religious gatherings.

Of the three Jones sisters, Hattie appears to have more frequently served as an officer in local organizations.



Genealogy chart showing the children of William Neilson and Elizabeth Joella Foster Garrett.



Genealogy chart showing the children of Joseph and Nancy Irwin Broyles Sevier.

Mary and Kizzie Jones were honored by one of their good friends, Annie Johnston, with poems published in the Savannah Courier. Annie eventually moved with her family to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, where she was a victim of suicide at age 33. She was a first cousin, once removed, of Patience Ann McDougal who married Daniel William Broyles, a third cousin, once removed, of James Jones. This relationship typifies the complex interwoven family connections of the Jones family in Hardin County.

Hardin College's Charter.

The Secretary of State, yesterday, registered the charter of the "Hardin College," at Savannah. The incorporators are: H. R Hunkle, John A. Pitts, R. A. Hardin, E. D. Patterson, J. A. Cunningham, J. W. Ross and A. F. Franks.

HARDIN COLLEGE.

Our total enrollment for this year thus far has been 152 and still climbing. Our average daily attendance during the past month has been 94, in spite of the cold weather and mud. During the past month all have done fair work; better we think than in any previous month. The students who have made an average grade of 99 are the following: James Martin and R J Wood. Those having made 98 are: J P Barnett, C B Counce, Joe Hamilton, J C Hoover, Mack Johnston, Willie May, Lon Perkins, M J Laden, J W Simmons, Maude Broyls, Lovie Burtwell, Kizzie Jones, Ada May, Belle Patterson, Mattie Powers,

Thursday night a number of young men engaged in a contest for $5.00 prize offered by Prof. H. P. Wood for the best declamation. The prize was won by W. D. Pickens. A prize was also offered by Prof. H. J. Cox for the best recitation which was won by Miss Kizzie Jones the same night.

HARDIN COLLEGE,

—FOR—

MALES & FEMALES,

SAVANNAH, TENN.

PREPARATORY, Scientific, Classic and Commercial courses sustained. Vocal and Instrumental Music by superior teachers. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Maps, Charts, Globes, etc, for use of which no extra charge is made.

No drinking saloon in Savannah, nor in Hardin county. Teachers are thorough graduates of Normal Colleges and teach on the latest and most practical methods.

Good board in private families, including washing, etc., at $7 to $8 per month.

Pupils admitted at any time. Send for catalogues. Address,

HERSCHEL P. WALKER,
President of Faculty.

de15-6t

HARDIN COLLEGE.

For the month ending March 26th the following students have made grades of 97 and over: Mack Johnston, M. J. Laden, James Martin, Arch Patterson, Ed. Patterson, Jno. Simmons, and Belle Patterson 99: C. B. Counce, Horace Hurst, Willie May, Joe. Wood, Irwin Broyles, Maude Broyles, Lovie Burtwell, Russie Eccles, Kizzie Jones, Ada May, Mattie Powers, Lettie Smith, Bessie Williams, Mamie Williams, Gracie Shaw, Lula Shaw, Sarah Cavender, W. D. Pickens, Thomas Parkhill and Fannie Shaw, 98.

J. P. Barnett, Sam Cunningham, Harris Leeth, Clarence Mangum, Irene Barlow, Stella Barlow, Nannie Broyles, Lena Donohoo, Hattie Duncan, Mollie McAfee and Mary Patterson, 97.

H. J. Cox.

Top Left: *The Tennessean (Nashville), November 13, 1879.* ***Middle Left:*** *Savannah Courier, February 3, 1886,* ***Lower Left:*** *Savannah Courier, June 24, 1886,* ***Top Right:*** *The Pulaski Citizen, December 15, 1881,* ***Lower Right:*** *Savannah Courier, April 1, 1886. Kizzie Jones mentioned.*

In 1893, Hattie Jones entered into a business arrangement with Nancy "Rige" Mariah Sevier, a first cousin of James Jones. In what appears to have been their first business venture, the cousins opened a store in Savannah to sell

"Busy Bees."

The Busy Bees had a meeting Thursday afternoon of last week and after transacting important business decided to have regular monthly meetings, to be held at the Methodist church the fourth Thursday night in each month. This club as the name indicates is not an idle one; it is now working in the interest of a public library and should have all the assistance and encouragement possible. Anyone who so desires can become a member. Below is a list of the present membership:

Mrs. Mary Mhoon, President.
" James Williams, 1st Vice President.
" R. A. Hardin, 2nd Vice President.
" E. D. Patterson, Corresponding Sec.
" D. A. Welch, Treasurer.
Miss Belle Patterson, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. H. E. Akin	Miss Flora Cherry
Miss Nannette Akin	" Mary Cherry
Mrs. D. W. Broyles	Edgar Hardin Cherry
" N. E. Broyles	Miss Ada Hughes
Miss Ella Broyles	" Annie Hughes
" Jennie Broyles	" Mary Patterson
" Fannie Broyles	" Ida Crook
" Stella Broyles	" Jennie Welch
" Maude Broyles	" Hattie Jones
Mrs D. J. Hughes	" Kizzie Jones
" J. K. Barlow	" Mary Jones
" Mollie McGee	" Annie Street
Miss Bettie Hamilton	" Julia Street
" Sue Irwin	Mrs. Daisy Baker
" Tennie Johnston	" Lewis Mhoon
Mrs. N. J. Sevier	Miss Lettie Smith
Miss Mariah Sevier	" Loula Hardin
" Bessie Williams	" Nannie East
Owen Williams	Mrs. Annie Pitts
Mrs. T. J. Welch	" Mattie Kimbel
Eldred Welch	" K[illegible]. Chandler
Conway Welch	" Myra Thompson
John Williams	" C. L. Hefner

HONORARY MEMBERS.

A. G. McDougal	C. L. Hefner.

The Epworth League met last Friday evening and elected the following officers for this year: C. L. Van Meter, President; W. E. McDougal, 1st Vice President; Miss Jennie Welch, 2d Vice President; Miss Ella Broyles, 3d Vice President; Miss Hattie Jones, Secretary and Miss Bessie Williams, Treasurer. A very interesting devotional meeting was held Sunday afternoon conducted by Mrs. D. W. Broyles.

The Woman's Missionary Society met last Thursday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows; For President, Mrs. R. A. Hardin; First Vice Pres., Mrs. H. E. Akin; Second Vice Pres., Mrs. E. D. Patterson; Recording Secretary, Miss Hattie Jones; Corresponding Sec., Mrs. D. A. Welch, re-elected; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Williams, re-elected.

Savannah Courier articles mentioning activities of Hattie, Kizzie, and Mary Jones ***Left:*** *September 3, 1891,* ***Top Right:*** *February 22, 1894.* ***Lower Right:*** *March 10, 1892.*

The Chronothanitolitron.

On account of rain Thursday night of last week the entertainment was deferred until Friday night when it took place in the College to a good sized audience. The entertainment was novel and quite interesting. The Chronothanitolitron proved to be an old reel upon which some matron, wound off the day's spinning of herself and the girls, and was used by its inventor to call up distinguished persons of past ages, who would speak of themselves. Following is a list of the characters:

Inventor of the Cronothanitolitron ..... Miss Stella Broyles.
Daughter of Jeptha .... Miss Maude Broyles.
Izabella, Queen of Spain Miss Russie Eccles.
Mother Goose ... Miss Bessie Williams.
Mother Goose's Children,
Kathleen Williams, Sallie Williams,
Mildred Patterson, Mamie Wilkerson,
Lila Morris, Irene and Stella Barlow.
Cleopatra ..... Miss Belle Patterson.
Mrs. Partington ..... Miss Mamie Williams.
Pocahontas ..... Miss Loula Hardin.
Naoma .... Miss Annie Johnston.
Naoma's two daughters-in-law.
Ruth .... Miss Nanette Akin.
Orpah .... Miss Maude Broyles.
Mary Queen of Scotts .... Miss Ella Broyles
Empress Josephine ..... Miss Mary Jones.
Jenny Lind ..... Miss Ida Carrington
Marie Antoinette ..... Miss Fannie Broyles.
A Persian Maid ..... Miss Jennie Broyles.
Queen of Sheba ..... Miss Jennie Eccles.

The above was followed by a recitation by Miss Stella Broyles, Jimmie Hoy, and one by Miss Belle Patterson, Jenks' Infernal Machine.

The orchestra was composed of Mack Johnston, violin; Miss Fannie Doran, bass violin; Charlie Williams, Misses Maude and Jennie Broyles, guitars.

The amount realized was $16.00, which goes to swell the library fund.

Sunday-school Convention
Of Hardin Co. at Ross' Church, Oct. 15, 1889, 9:45 a. m.

Having recently learned that I am the duly appointed President of the Hardin Co. S. S. Convention; I desire to hold a convention of all the Sunday-schools in the county; it to be held Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1889, at Ross Church, 17th Civil District.

PROGRAMME.

9:45. a. m. Devotional Exercise.

10. a. m. Organizing and Statistical Reports.

10:15 a. m. Topic. The great need of more united effort in S. S. work. J. A. Hanna; Alternate; A. M. Gillespie. Discussion.

10:45 a. m. Topic. How can we best interest the child? Miss Kizzie Jones. Discussion.

11:15 a. m. Topic. The effect of the Adults' interest or indifference. J. V. Worley. Discussion.

11:45 a. m. Topic. The advantages of regular collections in Sunday-schools. J. R. Powell. Discussion.

12:15. Dinner on the grounds. Every one bring a basket that lives near enough.

__Left:__ Savannah Courier, September 17, 1891. __Right:__ Savannah Courier, September 26, 1889.

Missionary Entertainment.

W. H. Weedin, Presiding.

The missionary entertainment at the Methodist church Sunday night brought out a large crowd and was well received. Eddie Patterson deliverad, "Plea for the Children," and Mary Cherry the "Response."

Recitation by Miss Ella Broyles.

Responsive Missionary Exercises on China by D J Hughes, Henry Smith, Miss Anna Broyles, S D Eccles, Miss Deena Kenida, Thomas Walker, James Irwin, Eugene Williams, Miss Nsnnie Broyles, W G Armstrong, Misses Mattie Broyles, Annie Johnston, Mollie Barlow, Bessie Williams, Kizzie Jones and John Hudson.

A Fishing Party.

The following lads and lasses went fishing in Horse creek Tuesday: Rob't Carrington, John Street, Joe Hamilton, Will Donohoo, Louis Guinn, and Jack williams. Misses Stella Broyles, Ella Broyles, Kizzie Jones, Maud Broyles, Irwin Broyles, Lela Jarman.

The following persons went to Jackson Monday to attend the Sam Jones meeting, which begins this week: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Barnhill, Mrs. C. L. Smith, Miss Lettie Smith, Mrs. W. H. Seaman, Dr. W. E. McDougal, Misses Hattie and Mary Jones, W. P. Story and John Black Jr.

Parsonage Aid Picnic.

On Friday August 4, at an early hour, various hacks and conveyances might have been seen leaving town for the Sulphur Spring, the beaming faces of those within showed well that all were on pleasure bent.

Mrs. Edgar Cherry, President of the Parsonage Aid Society had invited all the members to a picnic, conveyances and lunch for the entire party. Unfortunately some of the members were detained at home by sickness or other causes, but the following ladies enjoyed an extremely pleasant day:

Mesdames. Edgar Cherry, Wade Hughes, R. A. Hardin, W. H. Carrington, D. A. Welch, Emma Doran, J. W. Irwin, S. D. Eccles, E. D. Patterson, Misses Hattie Jones and Sue E. Irwin.

Top Left: *Savannah Courier, December 15, 1887.* ***Lower Left:*** *May 17, 1888,* ***Top Right:*** *Savannah Courier, June 22, 1893 (The evangelist Sam Jones held his meeting in Jackson in a newly constructed tabernacle.),* ***Lower Right:*** *Savannah Courier, August 11, 1899.*

clothing and accessories for women and children. The enterprise, known as the Ladies Bazaar, seems to have been successful and eventually resulted in the establishment of a branch store in nearby Saltillo. Hattie's sister Mary Jones also helped at the store and it was probably there that she gained mercantile experience that she would later use after the family moved to Oklahoma.

Written for the Courier.

To Miss Mary Jones.—Jan. 25, 1890.

Your heart is free and light Mary,
No mist surrounds your life;
Your sun of hope is bright Mary,
No thought comes now of strife.
Ah! would 'twere in my power to make
Your life a day of pleasure,
No storms of evil e'er should break
Its rich and joyous measure.

But precious one, life is a cloud
Though oft its shadows rifted,
We turn our eyes beyond the crowd
Above which we are lifted.
My eyes look up as the shadows part,
And in my fondest dreaming
I see for you, sweet, happy heart,
A lovely future beaming.

Life may bring many a woe, Mary,
That will steep your heart in sadness,
Perchance you'll meet a foe, Mary,
Who fain would mar your gladness.
But look upon the rosy side
Which lends a sweet emotion;
And let your life in beauty glide
Upon life's peaceful ocean.

Scorn not the lowly you may meet,
For oft from humble places,
God raises those who soon compete
In life's most daring races.
And often as 'tis otherwise,
Which is as it should be,
The humble toiler wins the prize—
A rich and lasting victory.

Let not your joyous day, Mary,
Keep your fond heart from loving
The God that is your stay, Mary,
When oft you would be roving.
Should sorrow ever fall, Mary,
Upon life's stormy sea,
That God will be your all, Mary,
E'en through eternity.

ANNIE JOHNSTON.

DAWN.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood.

In the east the crimson awning
Spreads in splendor o'er the skies,
For the light of day is dawning—
Watch the wondrous curtain rise!
See it rolls like crimson billows
From an azure ocean's breast,
As King Sol on fleecy pillows,
Smiles upon the world so blest.

And from out the vales of beauty,
Where the radiance lifts the gloom—
Quickening life to joy and duty,
Opening buds to gorgeous bloom—
Rings an anthem grand and thrilling,
With a creed too glad for words,
Joy to joy an echo trilling
From the throats of singing birds.

Each bright leaf in rapture quivers
To the sunbeam's welcome kiss;
Each small dewdrop swings and shivers
Till it dies in honeyed bliss.
Flowers lift their faces smiling
As the petals rich and sweet,
Yields to sunlight's strong beguiling
And unfold the bloom complete.

Far and wide the wondrous splendor
Spreads its wealth of light along,
With a wooing strong yet tender
Turns the whole world into song.
Hearts forget the crushing sadness
Of the buried yesterday,
And the pulses throbbing gladness
While the soul drinks bliss to-day.

Thus may human lives give brightness
To all other lives around,
Shed a ray of hope's fresh brightness
Everewhere a soul is found.
Oft a smile can re-awaken
Hearts the sunbeam left as dead;
Oft a frown wrecks lives unshaken
By the storms from overhead.

May each dawn in dewy glory
Prelude brighter noon of day,
And repeat the same sweet story
Of the happy yesterday.
May the sun's soft light surround you—
May the beams of rapture pour
O'er your hearts and those around you
Till it dawns to set no more.

ANNIE JOHNSTON.

*Tributes by Annie Johnston to Mary Jones (**Left,** Savannah Courier, January 30, 1890) and Old Dad and Mammy (**Right,** September 24, 1891)*

In 1894, a fire destroyed the Ladies Bazaar building but it appears that the merchandise was removed in time. In 1896, the partnership dissolved and Rige Sevier took over the business as sole owner. The reason for this break-up is not known but the cousins continued to be friends and corresponded with each other after Hattie moved to Oklahoma. Appendix G contains a letter written in 1922 by Rige to Hattie providing family information.

Hattie Jones appears to have also been interested in a teaching career. In 1894, she accepted a teaching job in a government school in Anadarko, Indian Territory. The exact school where Hattie went to teach is not known but it was quite possibly the Riverside Indian School which had been established there in the 1870s. In any case, she didn't stay long and was back in Savannah within a month.

Ladies' Bazar.

Misses Hattie Joues and Mariah Sevier have opened up a nice and well assorted stock of Millinery, Readymade Clothing for ladies and children, a great variety of Notions and many other articles of the very latest styles, at the Mrs. Akin stand. Call and see them.

Hattie's move to Anadarko coin-

LADIES BAZAAR.

Misses Jones & Sevier

Millinery, Ladies and Childrens Goods.

Advertisements for the Ladies Bazaar in the Savannah Courier, April 4, 1895.

Misses Hattie Jones and Mariah Sevier returned from Nashville Saturday on the Nisbet.

Miss Hattie Jones is on the sick list, and Miss Mary Jones is in her place at the Bazaar.

Miss Hattie Jones is back from Saltillo, after a months stay with a branch of the Bazaar business.

A fire broke out in the residence of John DeBerry at 4 o'clock last Thursday morning, and was not checked till it burned the residence, the Bazaar store and Bruce's shoe shop. The contents of all the buildings were saved. Loss about $500, with no insurance.

Misses Jones and Sevier moved their Bazaar into the McDaniel house and were ready to serve their customers the same day of the fire.

MILLINERY AT THE BAZAAR

Ladies Hats,

Misses Hats,

Childrens Hats.

Of Every Variety and Price

Having recently purchased the interest of my partner—we unite in expressing our gratitude for the encouragement given us.

I am now receiving my Spring Stock, which has been purchased with great care, with a view of pleasing everyone—and all I ask to secure your patronage, is to give me an opportunity of showing you my goods, before buying, which will afford me great pleasure. If you will examine my beautiful and tastily trimmed Hats, we will enjoy the pleasure of supplying your wants.

Please give me a call.

Respectfully,

RIGIE SEVIER.

Savannah, Tenn., 4-22, '96

Savannah Courier articles about the Ladies Bazaar. ***Top Left to Bottom Left:*** *March 16, 1893, January 9, 1896, December 5, 1895, December 27, 1894, ibid.* ***Right:*** *April 30, 1896. The opening was announced by Hattie Jones and Mariah Sevier after they returned from Nashville.*

cided approximately with the move of her cousin James Robert Garrett and his wife to Oklahoma Territory. Jim's move would be a permanent one and he died in Lexington, Cleveland County, Oklahoma, on March 1, 1957. Accompanying Jim and his wife on the trip was Old Dad.

Old Dad was in the Cherokee Outlet (in present day Oklahoma) in March of 1894 with his brother Tom Wood just 6 months after the September 16, 1893, opening and land run. He had purchased a claim from the original claimant and took possession on March 15, 1894. He then returned to Tennessee, leaving his brother Tom to live on and improve the land. In September of 1894, he relinquished his claim and Tom became the new claimant. Applications filed by the claimants and photographs of the land are shown in Appendix H.



Hattie Jones (seated right) and Mariah Sevier (standing right) in a Savannah play. From Chuck Drummond.

Tom Wood settled on the Noble County claim while Old Dad returned to Hardin County to resume his duties as County Clerk Furthermore, 1894 was an election

Miss Hattie Jones left Wednesday for Anadarco, O. T., where she will teach a government school.

Miss Hattie Jones would not remain in Oklahomo, so she returned home, arriving Tuesday.

Savannah Courier notes regarding Hattie Jones. ***Upper:*** *August 30, 1894.* ***Lower:*** *September 13, 1894.*

year and Old Dad was running for re-election.

Tom improved the claim despite weather-related setbacks and made application for final settlement in 1898. During his stay at White Rock, Tom became an active member of the Republican Party, following his brother's lead, and participated in local social and political events. However, it appears that he returned rather quickly to Hardin County in 1899, perhaps as a result of potential litigation. Tom's wife Mattie died before Tom took possession of the claim in Oklahoma Territory and their children remained in Hardin County with his mother, visiting at White Rock intermittently. In

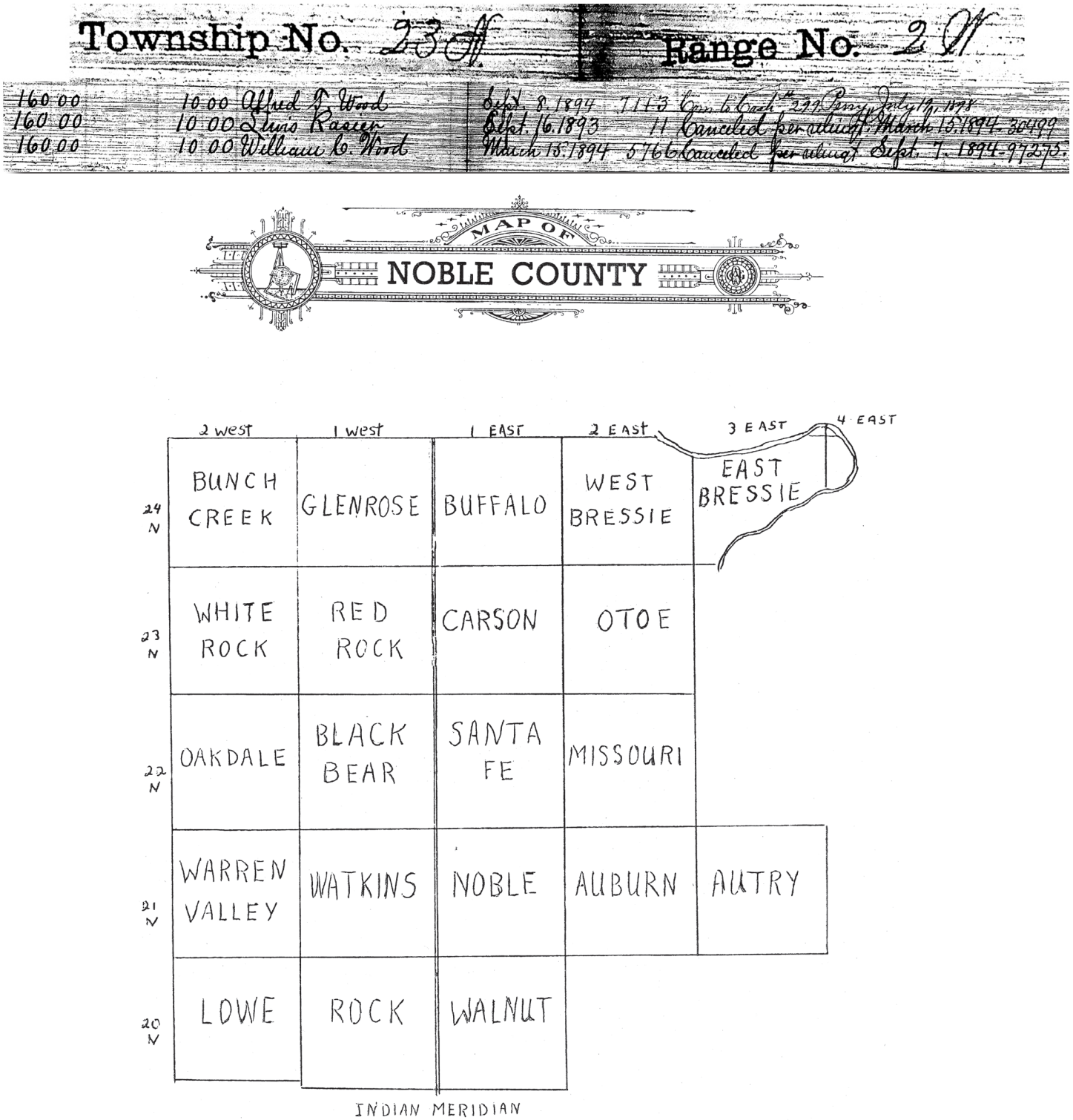
Charley Wood, county clerk of Hardin county, Tennessee, and brother of Thomas Wood, of Whiterock, was in Perry last Saturday, and left for his Tennessee home after a very pleasant visit of a couple of weeks here. Charley Wood was in Perry in March after the opening and has many friends who were glad to see him, among whom was the genial Dick Plunkett.

W. C. Wood, J. C. Ross and Jim Garrett and wife, all left for Oklahoma Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett will make their home there for the future, but the other gentlemen will return in a few weeks.

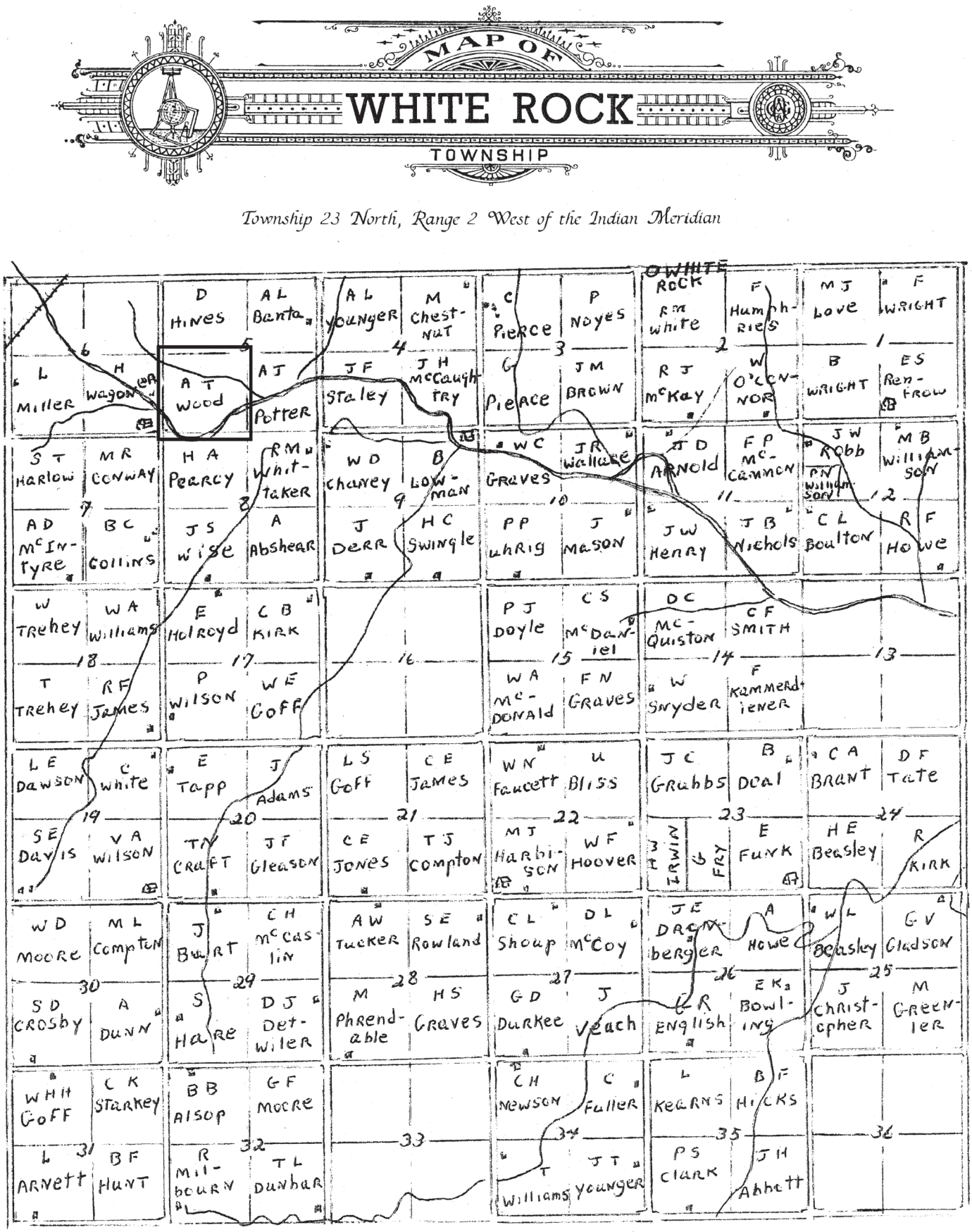
W. C. and Tom Wood left here Wednesday morning for Oklahoma. W. C. has a claim there he is looking after and they expect to be gone a couple of weeks.

W. C. Wood returned from Oaklahoma Saturday. His brother Tom remained in the Territory, with a fine tract secured by the brothers.

Newspaper notes regarding early forays into Oklahoma Territory by Old Dad, his brother Tom, and members of the Garrett family. ***Upper Left:*** *Noble County Sentinel (Perry, Oklahoma Territory),* ***Lower Left:*** *Savannah Courier September 6, 1894,* ***Upper Right:*** *Savannah Courier, March 4, 1894,* ***Lower Right:*** *Savannah Courier, March 22, 1894.*



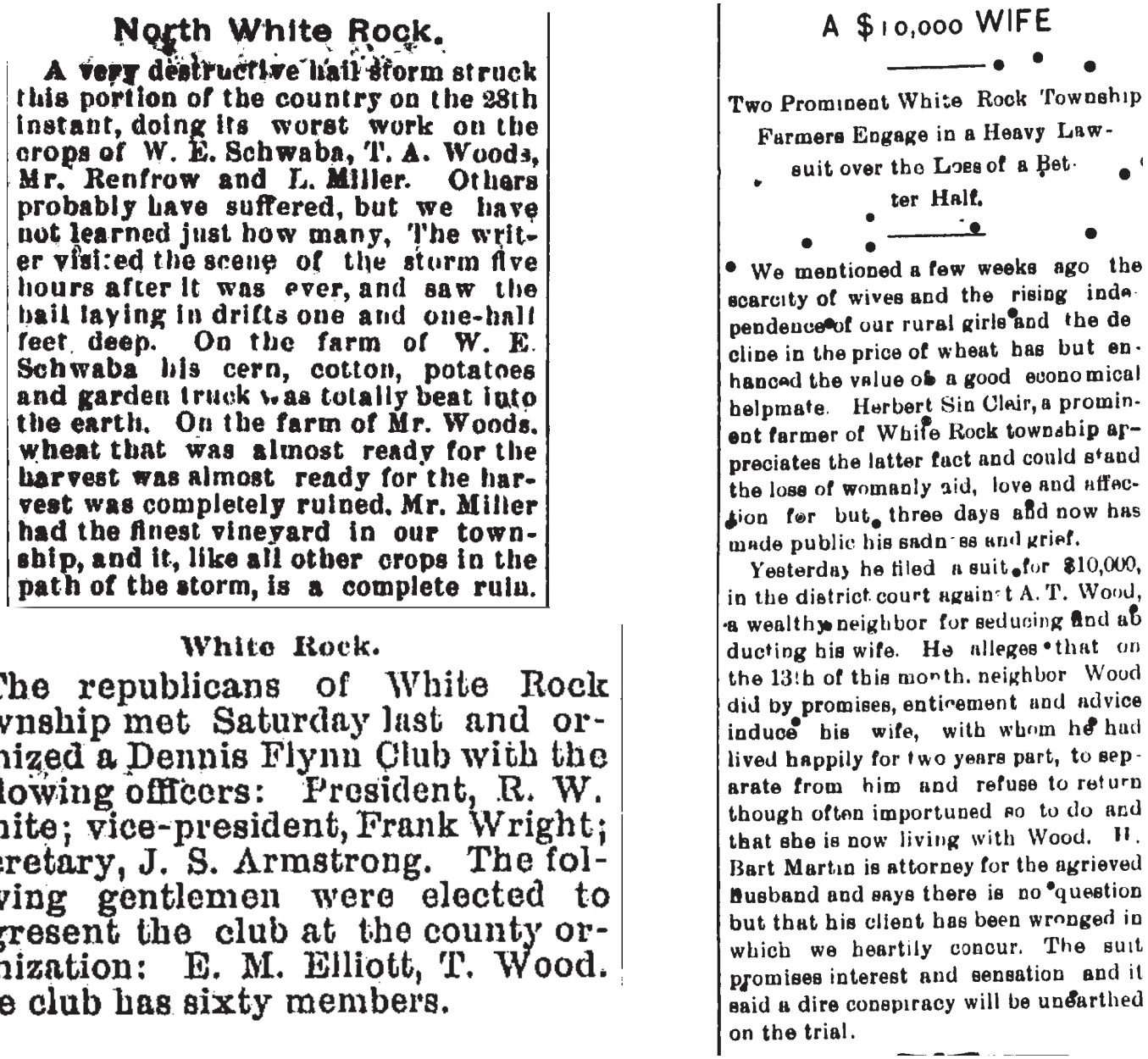
Top: *Excerpted from the Federal Land Tract Book for Noble County showing land ownership in Township 23A, Range 2W. The claim for this 160 acres was purchased by Old Dad in March of 1894 and relinquished by him in September of that year when it was purchased by his brother Alfred Thomas Wood. The land is located in White Rock Township, Noble County, Oklahoma, shown in the map at the bottom copied from History of Noble County, Oklahoma.*



Map of White Rock Township, Noble County, Oklahoma, showing the location of the 160 acre claim by Old Dad and Tom Wood (outlined with a dark square in the northwest part). From History of Noble County, Oklahoma.

1898 Tom was accused of enticing the wife of a neighbor to separate and live with him. The outcome of this conflict is not known to me. On his way back to Tennessee in late 1899, he stopped for a few months in Osage County to visit his brother.

Just about the time that Tom was making final proof on the claim in Noble County in 1898, Old Dad made a permanent move with his family to Osage County and established a general merchandise store at Hominy Post with



North White Rock.

A very destructive hail storm struck this portion of the country on the 28th instant, doing its worst work on the crops of W. E. Schwaba, T. A. Woods, Mr. Renfrow and L. Miller. Others probably have suffered, but we have not learned just how many. The writer visited the scene of the storm five hours after it was over, and saw the hail laying in drifts one and one-half feet deep. On the farm of W. E. Schwaba his corn, cotton, potatoes and garden truck was totally beat into the earth. On the farm of Mr. Woods, wheat that was almost ready for the harvest was almost ready for the harvest was completely ruined. Mr. Miller had the finest vineyard in our township, and it, like all other crops in the path of the storm, is a complete ruin.

White Rock.

The republicans of White Rock township met Saturday last and organized a Dennis Flynn Club with the following officers: President, R. W. White; vice-president, Frank Wright; secretary, J. S. Armstrong. The following gentlemen were elected to regresent the club at the county organization: E. M. Elliott, T. Wood. The club has sixty members.

A $10,000 WIFE

Two Prominent White Rock Township Farmers Engage in a Heavy Lawsuit over the Loss of a Better Half.

We mentioned a few weeks ago the scarcity of wives and the rising independence of our rural girls and the decline in the price of wheat has but enhanced the value of a good economical helpmate. Herbert Sin Clair, a prominent farmer of White Rock township appreciates the latter fact and could stand the loss of womanly aid, love and affection for but three days and now has made public his sadness and grief.

Yesterday he filed a suit for $10,000, in the district court against A. T. Wood, a wealthy neighbor for seducing and abducting his wife. He alleges that on the 13th of this month, neighbor Wood did by promises, enticement and advice induce his wife, with whom he had lived happily for two years part, to separate from him and refuse to return though often importuned so to do and that she is now living with Wood. H. Bart Martin is attorney for the agrieved husband and says there is no question but that his client has been wronged in which we heartily concur. The suit promises interest and sensation and it said a dire conspiracy will be unearthed on the trial.

Newspaper notes regarding Tom Wood. ***Upper Left:*** *Noble County Patriot (Perry), June 4, 1896,* ***Lower Left:*** *Perry Daily Times, August 28, 1894,* ***Right:*** *Daily Enterprise Times (Perry), June 17, 1898.*

Millard Fillmore Fraley. After Old Dad returned to Hardin County in 1894 leaving Tom to attend to the Noble County claim, he had successfully run for another term as County Clerk and had become a partner with Fraley in the general merchandise business at Hamburg and later at Hominy.

Within a short period of time after his return to Hardin County in the spring of 1894, Old Dad became a charter member of the newly formed Knights of Pythias as well as the Republican Party nominee for County Court Clerk.

Old Dad was re-elected in August of 1894 and resumed his usual duties as County Court Clerk. His father, John Crittendon Wood, died the following year and Old Dad became the administrator of his will (see Appendix I for the will and administrators final summary).



Photograph of Wood family members. Caldona is seated on the right and her daughter Nancy Ann seated on the left. Those standing behind include Lon (far right) and Stella Wood (next to Lon), children of Tom and Mattie Wood. Others not confirmed. Courtesy of Annie Sue Cooper Weems.

A. T. Wood, of Hominy, was in town shaking hands with his friends yesterday. He is a brother of W. C. Wood, the Hominy merchant.

A. T. Wood, brother of W. C. Wood, of Hominy, who has been farming a lease across the river in the Osage country, left the first of the week for his old home in Tennessee.

Newspaper notes regarding Tom Wood published in The Triangle of Cleveland, Pawnee County, Oklahoma. ***Left:*** *August 17, 1899,* ***Right:*** *December 28, 1899.*

Also, in 1895, Old Dad returned to Oklahoma Territory and took his son Fred with him. Fred was twelve years old at the time and this appears to have been his first time to visit the territory. The newspaper account of their return mentioned a farm that Old Dad was opening. This may have referred to the claim being attended to by Tom Wood.

Knights of Pythias.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized here Friday night. Thirty members of the Henderson lodge and four members of the Lexington came over and assisted in the organization. It required the entire night to do the work.

Following are the members initiated: M. F. Fraley, W. E. Morris, W. C. Wood, E. B. Cade, A. J. Williams, T. Wyche, S. D. Eccles, A. U. Walker, Will J. Watson, E. P. Churchwell, D. J. Hughes, Will Primm and J. K. Barlow.

Knights of Pythias Charter Members included Old Dad. Savannah Courier, May 3, 1894.

The year 1896 was a meaningful year for Old Dad, especially for his future in Oklahoma. While living in Hamburg, just across the Tennessee River from his father's home at Pyburn, he entered into a partnership with Millard Fillmore Fraley in a local general merchandise store. Whether or not Old Dad was considering a permanent move to Oklahoma Territory at this time is not known. He was at mid-term as County Court Clerk and 1896 was a presidential election year. Also, Old Dad had an interest in becoming a United States Marshall for the Western Division of Tennessee.

The 1896 presidential election was a success for Old Dad and the Re-

The Result.

The Republican primary held Saturday resulted in the nomination of A. L. Story for Sheriff, Riley Patterson for Trustee, W. C. Wood for County Court Clerk, Robert Hinkle for Circuit Court Clerk and G. W. Bingham for Register.

R. E. Bennett, W. P. Story and a Mr. Abernathy were nominated as candidates for Justices of the Peace for this district.

Republican primary results. Savannah Courier, May 5, 1894.

publican Party as William McKinley overwhelmingly defeated William Jennings Bryan. A primary issue during the campaign was the McKinley-favored gold standard versus Bryan's bimetallic standard. Old Dad's stance was widely known and he savored the victory by jibing the opposition which included Millard Fillmore Fraley. In turn, Old Dad was teased by James W. Irwin by the gift of a cane with a silver McKinley head. The whereabouts of this cane is not known to me.

Official Vote of Hardin County, Aug. 2, 1894.

Districts.	Supreme Judges, Democrat.	Supreme Judges, Republican.	A. J. Abernathy, (D), Chancellor.	E. D. Patterson, (D), Circuit Judge.	Frank Boyd, (D), Attorney General.	J. H. Fussell, (I), Attorney General.	W. C. Wood, (R), County Clerk.	Robt. Hinkle, (R), Circuit Clerk.	A. L. Story, (R), Sheriff.	W. T. Wilkinson, (D), Sheriff.	Riley Patterson, (R), Trustee.	I. C. Hardin, (D), Trustee.	G. W. Bingham, (R), Register.	D. M. Guinn, (D), Register.
First	67	83	68	49	106	40	107	110	81	67	68	79	81	65
Second	76	143	76	76	94	108	162	160	142	74	135	81	114	104
Third	118	114	112	122	114	110	115	119	110	119	112	120	100	133
Fourth*														
Fifth	33	66	37	38	34	57	69	70	70	33	74	21	51	49
Sixth	67	110	67	66	71	74	118	118	102	69	110	64	113	66
Seventh	37	96	36	37	40	27	105	101	80	54	99	34	100	33
Eighth	65	104	68	67	77	65	127	134	79	68	109	57	102	67
Ninth	133	26	134	136	108	50	39	61	27	131	33	121	31	120
Tenth	64	80	70	86	24	112	110	104	64	67	87	56	84	57
Eleventh	54	38	54	54	52	40	38	39	37	55	37	54	38	53
Twelfth	81	261	88	121	82	253	274	272	233	98	256	71	263	69
Thirteenth	62	267	65	83	73	235	277	283	185	129	258	55	277	42
Fourteenth	80	38	80	81	71	32	55	60	41	72	37	79	36	80
Fifteenth	81	38	86	88	76	40	52	49	28	89	45	70	39	77
Sixteenth	54	89	54	57	53	82	89	96	85	57	87	53	85	46
Seventeenth	32	56	34	62	37	17	63	69	51	30	58	27	55	29
Totals	1104	1607	1129	1214	1112	1342	1800	1845	1415	1212	1605	1042	1569	1090

*No election was held in this district.

Election results showing Old Dad to have been the winner of the contest for Hardin County Court Clerk. Savannah Courier, August 9, 1894.

We think Charley Woods is satisfied now, that the school has started. The first idea with him is the welfare of the Republican party, then schools come next.

Charley Wood in accordance to ability propose 100 per ct. more than any other man in re-establishing our school. Enough men like Charley Wood and the victory is won.

W. C. Wood and son, Master Fred, left Tuesday morning for Oklahoma, via. St. Louis, where they will spend a few days in admiring things about.

W. C. Wood and son Fred, returned from the west Monday, where he has been looking after a farm he is opening. Charlie brings life and cheerfulness when he comes.

Savannah Courier notes regarding Old Dad's support for education and a trip to Oklahoma Territory with his son Fred. ***Upper Left:*** *September 26, 1895,* ***Upper Right:*** *October 3, 1895,* ***Lower Left:*** *July 18, 1895,* ***Lower Right:*** *October 17, 1895*

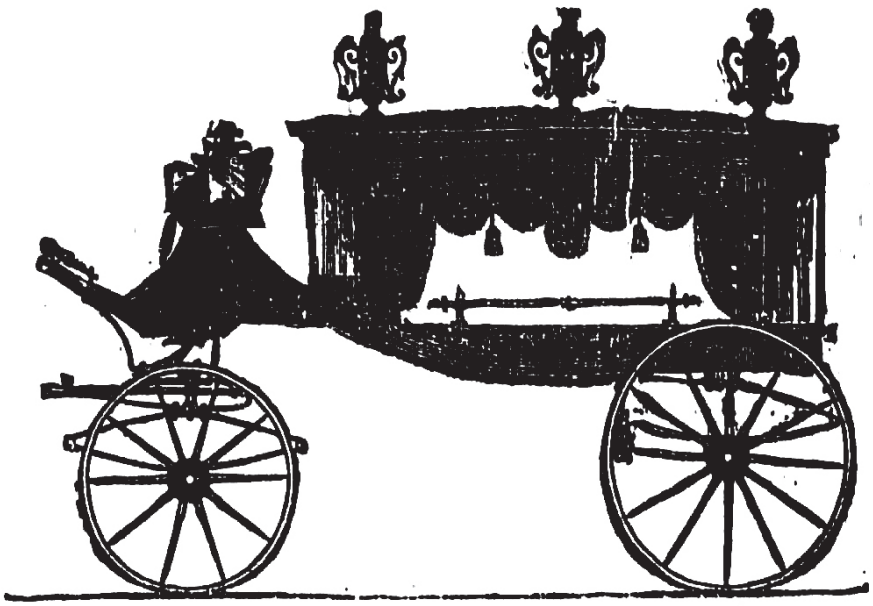
In November of 1891, Old Dad's cotton gin was burned and suspicion fell on William Yager of Nixon. In March of 1892, Yager was captured in Arkansas by Old Dad and M. F. Fraley and returned to Hardin County to stand trial for the crime. In July, the jury could not reach a unanimous decision and Yager was acquitted. This experience might have enhanced Old Dad's interest in law enforcement.

Appendix J contains several of the pages from interviews Old Dad had with individuals involved with the Works Progress Administration (WPA, renamed later as Work Projects Administration) established during the Franklin Roosevelt administration. The interviews are part of the so-called Indian-Pioneer Papers available at the University of Oklahoma Western History Collections. In the interviews, Old Dad provided information about life in early day Hominy Post, located in the Osage Nation of Oklahoma Territory. Also he stated that before his move to Hominy he was attempting to obtain appointment as United States Marshall for West Tennessee. That appointment did not transpire but instead he received a trading license which was

A. L. Story, R. D. DeFord, Riley Patterson, Clarence Mangum, B. Gerry, W. P. Story, D. B. Hurst, N. G. Baker, Robt. Hinkle and N. Pitts went to the Republican Gubernatorial Convention at Nashville which meets on Wednesday the 12th and Charly Woods says to prepare a lamb for that wolf, Bob Taylor, to devour.

Capt. J. W. Irwin presents W. C. Wood with a silver-headed Mc Kinley cane, the significance of which we don't clearly understand. We think it should be a gold-headed fellow or a bi-metalist. We don't think Charley is a silver Mc Kinley man, but would like an explanation from him on this line.

THE LAST DRIVE.



Under the special care of Esq. Shannon, Boon Cypret and Esq. Cherry, with W. C. Wood as driver, the above wagon, called at the residences of the late Amos Hardin, Bill Wilkerson, Bud Savells, M. F. Fraley and Rev. J. V. Worley, on last Thursday night for their remains. Only this special committee could be intrusted with those who died so suddenly from political defeat.

Savannah Courier notes regarding Old Dad and the 1896 presidential election. ***Upper Left:*** *August 13, 1896,* ***Upper Right:*** *October 15, 1896,* ***Lower:*** *November 12, 1896.*

W. C. Wood's steam gin and machinery, near Nixon, this county, was burned about 3:30 o'clock last Thursday morning—cause unknown—insured in the Southern Insurance Co. of New Orleans for $1,525. Twenty-seven bales of of cotton and about 25,000 pounds of seed cotton and about 2,000 bushels of cotton seed were also burned, partly covered by insurance. The loss to the community is in a scattered form, and not so great as first reported.

About three o'clock Thursday morning, Charlie Wood's gin, which was run by W. H. Yager, took fire; burning the machinery, building, and perhaps 50 bales of cotton. It was a touching scene to see the farmers of the surrounding neighborhood coming in to see a goodly portion of their year's work in flames. Cause of the fire unknown.

W. C. Wood and M. F. Fraley went to Forest City, Ark., last week and captured William Yager who is under indictment for burning W. C. Wood's gin near Nixon last fall. The accused returned without a requisition.

The case of Wm. Yager, who is charged with the burning of Charlie Wood's gin, resulted in a mistrial. All the jury except two were for acquittal.

Savannah Courier notes related to Old Dad's cotton gin fire and arrest and trial of William Yager for arson. ***Above Left and Right:*** *November 12, 1891,* ***Below Left:*** *March 17, 1892,* ***Below Right:*** *July 14, 1892.*

the trigger for his move.

After becoming a partner with M. F. Fraley in 1896, Old Dad began making plans to manage their general merchandise store in Hamburg. Subsequently, they decided to open the trading store in Hominy and Old Dad went there in 1897 with M. F. Fraley to oversee the operation.

For about a year, Old Dad traveled back and forth between the Osage Nation and Hardin County in order to spend some time with his family. In early 1898, his son Fred went to Hominy with him for a temporary visit and in August of that year he took Mammy and their two daughters with him to

W. C. WOOD

Properly Endorsed by the Republicans of Hardin Count for

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

We, the Republicans of Hardin county, in mass-meeting assembled at Savannah, Tennessee, on this 4th day [redacted] January, 1897, reso[redacted]e do in a spirit of tru[redacted]n pride, congratulate the National Republican party on its late gallant rescue of the Government and people of the United States from the sinister and seditious policies sought to be foisted upon them, by that remarkable combination of curious political personalities, phantasies and fallacies, notorious throughout the last campaign as the Democratic party and its graetest fiasco, the Chicargo Platform.

We commend with supreme satisfacaton the masterly and patriotic manner in which the best and wisest statesmen of this great country, discerned and exposed to an overwhelming popular condemnation at the ballot box, the mischievous and dangerous vagaries of the Free Silver doctrine and its logical consquences, the dishonest dollar. We do also earnestly admire and praise their signal vindication of the holy cause of honest money and national integrity.

We are proud and grateful that fate reserved to the Republican party, the honorable duty placing individual and national honor on the same high plain of absolute good faith and the purest morality. We point to its splendid performance of that hallowed duty with peafect confidence in the earnest approval of the whole people.

We view with gladness the rapid and steady progress of Republican supremacy southward and especially the great advance towards Republican reform made by our own beloved, naturally great, but long misruled State. And in this connection we take earnest pride and pleasure in remembering the valuable services and effective support so generously contributed to the promotion of Republican principles in Tennessee by our genial and able fellow citizen the honorable W. C. Wood.

We recognize in Mr. Wood a staunch Republican, honest and of unremitting industry, and worthy in every respect of the splendid political organization to which we belong and pledge again our devoted allegiance, and to the fortunes of which in success or defeat he has proved a tried ,and true friend and able exponent.

As Republicans proud of our party and grateful for valuable benifits bestowed upon it and as an humble earner of our appreciation of his true worth as a politician we sincerely unite in the request to his Excellency, William McKinley, President elect, of the United States, to confer upon Mr. Wood, the well earned honor of and emolument of appointment as United States Marshal for the Western Disvison of Tennessee. Being sure that his enjoyment of such a high favor at the hands of the appointive power of the party would greatly gratify 2500 loyal Republicans of Hardin County and members of the party unanimously throughout the State.

WARREN SMITH,
RILEY PATTERSON,
WILL J. WATSON,
Com on Reso'ns.

H. H. HINKLE, Ch'm. Mass-M'ng
W. C. DOHERTY, Secretary.

Article regarding the candidacy of Old Dad for a position as United States Marshall published in the Savannah Courier, March 5, 1897.

live permanently in Hominy. His older surviving children, Fred and Duddgah, whose mother was Lizzie, did not move to Hominy until later. In 1898, Fred remained behind as a student at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and Duddgah as a student at Hardin College and at Ward Seminary in Nashville.

The oldest daughter of Old Dad and Mammy was Katherine, my maternal grandmother, who we called Dokey. At the time of the move she was not

We hear it talked that W. C. Wood will go into business at Hamburg after the holidays, he and M. F. Fraley as partners will make a lively team and a good firm.

W. C. Wood takes charge of the Fraley business house at Hamburg, on the 1st of January and will stock up with a heavy stock of goods. We understand that he has full control of the business.

W. C. Wood manager of the Fraley and Wood merchantile enterprise at Hamburg, which is one of the biggist concerns in this par of the country, paid the COURIER, a patronizing call this week.

Among the Col's. of West Tennessee who would like to be U. S. Marshal we see the the names of L. H. Baker, Robt. H. McKinney, P. H. Thrasher and we associate that of W. C. Wood, thinking him the best man in the field for the place.

Savannah Courier notes regarding the partnership of Old Dad. ***Above Top to Bottom:*** *December 10, 1896, December 31, 1896, March 5, 1897, November 26, 1896.*

M. F. Fraley was on our streets Tuesday just from the Indian Territory, where he and W. C. Wood has charge of trading post. Mr. Fraley reports the business outlook fine, and says there are forty dollars in circulation there to one here.

Charlie Woods and son Fred left Tuesday for Hominy, I. T.

Charlie Wood, of Hominy, I. T., arrived Monday to spend a few days with his family. They will return to Hominy with him.

W. C. Wood, wife and children, left Monday for Oklahoma, I. T., their future home. They were accompanied as far as Johnsonville by Misses Mary Jones and Lella Hardin.

Savannah Courier notes regarding the move of Old Dad to Hominy. ***Above Top to Bottom:*** *September 24, 1897, February 4, 1898, June 17, 1898, August 26, 1898.*

yet five years old. Their other daughter making the trip with them, Sarah Louise, was not yet two years old. Both would grow up in Hominy. Four more children, a boy and three girls, were born in Hominy. Fred and Duddgah moved to Hominy in the early 1900s.

On August 25, 1892, a son named Harry had been born to Old Dad and Mammy. Harry was entered into a baby contest along with others in the area, some being relatives. Unfortunately he died in early November before reaching the age of three months. The first born child of Old Dad and Lizzie, namely James Jones Wood, had survived less than twelve months after he was born on October 24, 1880, so both sisters lost their first born babies before their first birthdays. All subsequent children of Lizzie and Mammy survived to adulthood.

Mammy's mother and two sisters remained in Savannah after her move to Hominy. Her brother Bob, who lived in Knoxville earlier in the nineteenth century, was working in Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the time.

Substantial time was devoted to travel between the Osage Nation and Savannah in the first few years after Old Dad and Mammy settled in Hominy. The Jones family remained in Savannah serving as a buffer to lessen the impact of the move on Duddgah who was still attending school nearby. Also, William Neilson Garrett had remained in Hardin County after three of his children moved to Oklahoma although he lived for a time with his daughter Lottie Garrett Austin in Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma.

Old Dad had an outgoing personality and it was not difficult for him to integrate into the Hominy Post area of the Osage Nation. In early 1898 he was appointed Hominy Postmaster and selected as vice president of the Republican Party in the Osage Nation.

The partnership in Hominy between Old Dad and M. F. Fraley began to unravel in the early 1900s. The precise circumstances and reasons are not

A new Primitive Baptist church house, built this spring near Old Town, on Mrs. Sevier's place was dedicated the 4th Sunday in May. There will be a service of preaching and footwashing held there next Sunday.

Miss Hattie Jones was baptized by immersion in Horse creek at the Iron Bridge last Sunday afternoon, by Rev. L. R. Amis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Carter and daughter, Miss Minnie, Charlie Baker and Miss Josie Churchwell, Will Anderson and Miss Maria Seaman. W. C. Wood and Miss Kizzie Jones attended footwashing at the Baptist church near Old Town last Sunday.

*Savannah Courier notes regarding Jones and Wood religious events. **Upper Left:** June 7, 1888, **Upper Right:** May 28, 1891, **Left:** August 25, 1892.*

known to me. Old Dad and Warren Smith became partners in the store W. C. Wood & Company of Hominy in 1901. The extent of the involvement of M. F. Fraley in the new partnership is not stated in the Certificate of Partnership and it is assumed that he was no longer involved in the business.

Old Dad and Warren Smith had been friends for several years prior to forming the partnership. Both had been active members of the Republican Party in Hardin County and Smith was elected as a representa-

Robt. Jones left Thursday morning for Fort Smith, Ark., where he will take a position with the Williams Bros. as traveling salesman. We wish Robert a prosperous time in his new field.

J. R. Jones, of Ft. Smith, Ark., is visiting his mother and sisters and other relatives and friends in Savannah this week. Mr. Jones holds a position as traveling salesman for the Williams, Echols & Co. wholesale dry goods house, a position he has held for several years. He is a young man of pleasing address, a good business man, and has conducted himself in such a commendable way as to make his relatives and friends in Savannah feel justly proud of him

*Notes regarding Bob Jones in the Savannah Courier. **Left:** November 15, 1894. **Right:** May 26, 1899.*

Baby Contest.

We the undersigned ladies on committee for the Poor of M. E. Church, are duly authorized by Messrs. Sloan & Corbet, Artists, to make arrangements for Baby Contest; also keep boxes sealed, and every baby entered shall have an equal showing. There will be no partiality shown by committee. Following is a list of the babies sent in to the committee, and any others who want to enter contest can report to committee before 2 p. m. Saturday. Votes, 5cts. each.

Rollie Hughes, Helen Van Meter, Ben Frank May, Maxwell Morris, Grace Winburn, Harry Woods, Mabel Russell, George Harbert, Vera Watson, Lillie and Myrtle Broyles, Louis Broyles, Nelson Kendall, Jennie Hefner East, Flora East, Robert Webb East, Joseph Harden Sevier, Annie Irwin Cherry, Charles Benton, baby Tice Covey and Baby Williams, Arthur Shaw, and Vivian Morris.

Mrs. H. E. Akin,
Mrs. Emma Doran,
Miss Sue Irwin.

A boy baby was born to the wife of W. C. Wood on the morning of Aug. 25, 1892. Both the mother and child are doing well.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood died last Friday night and was buried Saturday in the Savannah Cemetery.

Savannah Courier notes regarding Harry Wood, infant son of Old Dad and Mammy. ***Above:*** *September 1, 1892.* ***Below:*** *November 17, 1892,* ***Left:*** *November 13, 1892.*

tive and senator as a Republican in Hardin County. No doubt Old Dad had been a loyal supporter during Smith's campaign.

As noted earlier, in 1897, the partnership between Old Dad and M. F. Fraley had established W. C. Wood & Company in Hominy having a license to trade with members of the Osage Nation. According to the interview Old Dad had with the WPA in 1937, the business was at first conducted in a large tent that

A girl at W. C. Wood's, born Friday night.

Charlie Woods and his etimable wife, and children, of Hominy, Oklahoma, are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Left: *Savannah Courier note regarding the birth of Katherine Wood (Dokey). October 12, 1893,* ***Right:*** *Savannah Courier note of the visit in Savannah by Old Dad, Mammy, and children. June 9, 1899.*

Fred Wood, who has been in school at Fayettville, Ark., arrived in the city Sunday to spend several weeks with relatives and friends.

Fred Wood, who has been spending the summer with home folks in Savannah, returned to Fayetteville, Ark., this week, where he will enter school.

W. C. Wood, of Hominy, Okla., arrived in the city Tuesday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Sarah Jones and daughter, Miss Hattie, and grand daughter, Miss Dudgah Wood, will leave in a few days for Hominy, I. T., to spend several months with the family of W. C. Wood.

Mrs. Sarah Jones and family left Wednesday for Hominy, I. T.

Mrs. Sallie Jones and daughter Miss Mary, who have been in Oklahoma for five months visiting W. C. Wood and family, arrived home Friday. They are both well pleased with that country.

Mrs. W. C. Wood and children and Miss Hattie Jones arrived here Sunday from Hominy, O. T. They will spend the summer here.

Mrs. W. C. Wood and three children and Miss Hattie Jones left Tuesday for Hominy, O. T.

Mrs. Sallie Jones, Miss Mary Jones and Miss Duddgah Wood left here Tuesday for Hominy, O. T., to join the family of W. C. Wood.

Mrs. Sarah Jones and daughter, Miss Hattie, came in from Oklahoma Tuesday night to spend the summer. Their many friends here are glad to have them home again.

Mrs. W. C. Wood and four children and Miss Mary Jones arrived Sunday from Hominy, I. T., to spend two months or more in Savannah.

W. C. Wood came in from the Indian Territory Thursday of last week. He returned home this week, taking his family with him.

Savannah Courier notes regarding travel of Old Dad and family between Hominy, Oklahoma Territory, and Hardin County, Tennessee. ***Left Top to Bottom:*** *June 23, 1899; September 15, 1899; August 11, 1899; June 8, 1900; June 15, 1900; October 19, 1900; July 5, 1901; September 27, 1901.* ***Right Top to Bottom:*** *June 13, 1902; March 20, 1903; August 7, 1903; October 2, 1903.*

he had purchased in St. Louis on his way to Hominy in 1897. Additionally, he noted that he and Fraley soon bought out Reed & Company along with about $85,000 worth of unpaid accounts (Appendix J). The store they purchased had belonged to Dunlap, Read and Bopst, early Osage traders from Kansas. The frame store labeled II in the 1898 map of Hominy (page 244) is said to have been that of Price and Morphis, later becoming the Hominy Trading Company owned in part by Fred Drummond (discussed in an earlier article located at https://archive.org/details/drummond-f-afamily).

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

From The State Capital Bureau, 610 14th St. Washington, April 21.—The following postmasters have been appointed in Oklahoma :

Evan T. Jackson, Bedford, Pawnee Co., vice C. Diehud, resigned; Clarence E. Wood, Erwin, Woods county, vice John Wood, resigned; William C. Wood, Hominy, Osage Nation, vice D. L. Bopst, removed; Benj. R. Tankersley, Paradise, Payne county, vice J. Rowland, resigned; David G. Hadden, Raymond, D county, vice H. Frazee, resigned; Daniel E. Mahaffey, Vliott, Kay county, vice E. F. Vliott, removed; C. E. Mason, Rivia, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, vice William N. Elliott, resigned.

A republican club has been organized at Pawhuska, Osage Nation, with W. E. McGuire as president, G. W. Hart and W. C. Wood, vice-presidents, and G. S. Glove of Gray oHrse, secretary. The club will make an effort to be recognized in the territorial conventions.

Osage Republicans.

Pawhuska, O. T., May 24, '98.

Whereas, it is the duty of the republicans of this reservations to organize themselves as members of the republican party and thus give their support to their national and territorial administration, we therefore call on all persons who live in the reservation and believe in the doctrine policies and systems of our great party as declared and set forth in our National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 and we urgently request them to meet us in convention at Pawhuska on the 30 day of May, 1898 at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of our party and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

Mason Davenport, Bartlesville, I. T.; A. S. Sheppard, Bartlesville; T. J. Davenport, Bartlesville; G. W. Hart, Pawhuska; O. M. Atkinson, Pawhuska; Hugh Dyre, Pawhuska; W. C. Wood, Hominy Post; Chas. Byers, Hominy Post; George S. Glove, Gray Horse; John H. McGuire, Pawhuska; Thomas H. Kemp, Pawkuska; W. M. Dial, Pawhuska; Geo. McGuire, Pawhuska; S. R. Dial, Pawhuska; John Copenhaver, Pawhuska; Geo. B. Smith, Pawhuska.

Early newspaper notes regarding Old Dad's activities after he moved in 1897 to Hominy Post. ***Upper Left:*** *Oklahoma State Capital (Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory), April 21, 1898.* ***Lower Left:*** *Ibid, May 18, 1898,* ***Right:*** *Ponca City Daily Courier (Oklahoma Territory), May 25, 1898.*

(First pub. April 19, 1901.)

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.

In the District Court within and for Pawnee county, and of the Osage Indian Reservation, attached thereto for judicial purpose.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that Wm. C. Wood and Warren Smith, are partners transacting business in the Territory of Oklahoma, with their principal place of business at Hominy, Osage Indian Reservation, said Territory. That the place of residence of said Wm. C. Wood is Hominy, Oklahoma, and of said Warren Smith is the town of Smiths Fork, Hardin county, in the state of Tennessee, That the said Wm. C. Wood and Warren Smith, as said partners, are carrying on and transacting their said partnership business at the place aforesaid, under the fictitious name and designation of W. C. Wood & Company.

That this certificate is filed in pursuance to Sections 35 39 and 3541, Oklahoma Statutes of 1893.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands on this 13 day of April, 1901.

W. C. Wood,
Warren Smith.

Territory of Oklahoma, Pawnee County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared Wm. C. Wood to me known to be the identical person who signed the above instrument, and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his own free act and deed, for the purpose therein set forth.

G. T. Graves,
(seal) Notary Public.

My commission expires May 14, 1901.

State of Tennessee, County of Hardin, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared Warren Smith, to me known to be the identical person who signed the above instrument, and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his own free act and deed, for the purpose therein set forth.

A. A. Watson,
Clerk County Court.

My commission expires Sept. 1, 1902.

The business district of Hominy was later moved to its current location west and south of the initial site.

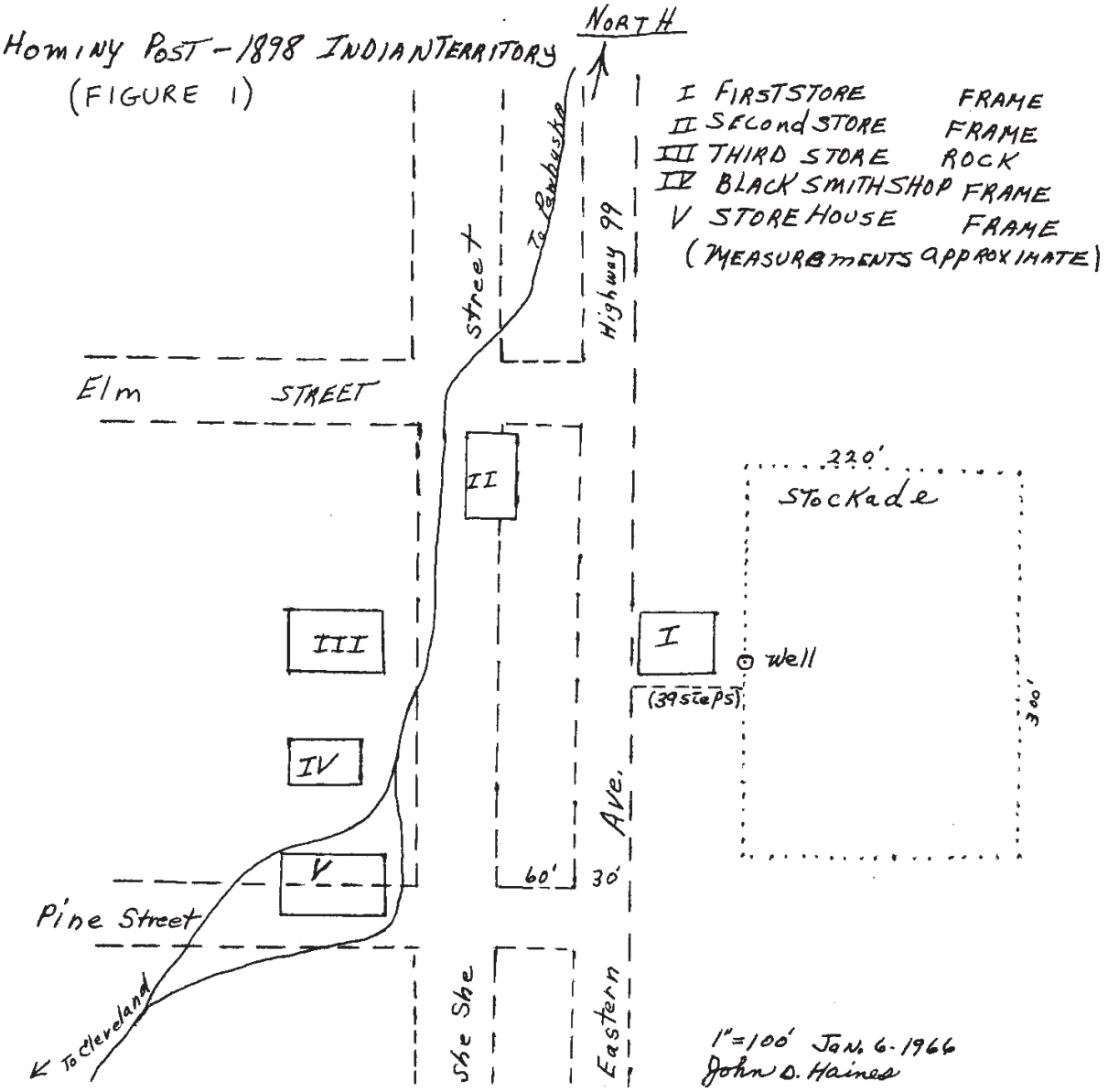
Hominy, along with the rest of the Osage Nation, was initially assigned for judicial purposes to Pawnee County of Oklahoma Territory. As more white settlers expanded the town bringing with them increased capital, commerce flourished and the need for a bank became obvious. The Indian Appropriation Bill of 1901 also added to the need for a bank. In 1902, the Bank of Hominy was established with Old Dad as one of its directors.

For several years the Osage traders operated on credit terms. In order to remain

The bill which was a feature of the Indian appropriation bill, authorizing the payment of the accounts of the Osage traders was an interesting act of the closing days of the last Congress to Hon. Warren Smith and Charlie Wood, who have a tradership in that nation.

Left: *Partnership notice between Old Dad and Warren Smith. Pawnee Dispatch, April 19, 1901.* ***Right:*** *Notice regarding payments to Osage traders. Savannah Courier, March 15, 1901.*

competitive, the traders traditionally allowed tribal members to make purchases on credit. Old Dad followed that tradition in order to get a share of the Osage trade. As these debts accumulated without payment, the traders drew closer and closer to bankruptcy so they began to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for relief. Old Dad was a part of that effort and traveled to Washington, D. C. with another trader, L. A. Wismeyer, in early 1901 as a means of supporting their cause. Perhaps this was one of the reasons Old



Map of Hominy, Oklahoma Territory, in 1898 published by Joe D. Haines, Jr. According to Haines, the third store (labeled III) was a stone structure built in the winter of 1895-96 and housed the W. C. Wood & Company store as well as the post office. The construction date is questionable.

Dad had established a partnership with Warren Smith in 1901. An additonal political advantage to this partnership could have been that Smith's son, Frank, was an Assistant United States District Attorney located in Memphis, Tennessee.

The Appropriations Bill of 1901 specifically adddressed the need for payment of debts to the Osage traders. Whether or not Old Dad's partnership with Warren Smith helped the bill get through congress, the bill passed and the traders submitted their books for inspection in accord with its stipulations. Payment was to be made from tribal income which was thought by many as unfair to those who had little or no debt to the traders.

Report of the Condition of

The Bank of Hominy at Hominy, in the Territory of Oklahoma, at the close of business March 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and Discounts	$4,018.70
Banking House	250.00
Furniture and Fixtures	467.15
Due from Banks	3,893.73
Checks and other cash items	174.04
Cash and Sight Exchange	869.15
Total	9,672.77

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital Stock paid in	$5,000.00
Undivided profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	276.95
Individual deposits subject to check	4,395.82
Total	9,672.77

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, County of Pawnee, } ss.

I, Howard M. Maher, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and that said bank has no other liabilities and is not endorser on any note or obligation other than that shown in the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

HOWARD M. MAHER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1903.

GEORGE W. SIMCOCK, Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug. 18th, 1904.

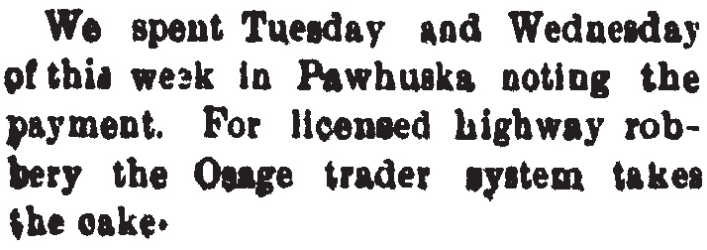
E. F. SPARROW, W. C. WOOD, } Directors.

Statement of the condition of the Bank of Hominy in early 1903. The Osage Journal (Pawhuska), March 19, 1903.

After the books of the traders were examined in Washington, D. C., the amount to be paid to each company was determined by June of 1902 and the results published. Some traders lost about 50 percent of the amount claimed but Old Dad retained about 80 percent of his. He stated in his 1937 interview that his loss of a few thousand dollars was because he did not have the receipts from some of the accounts he had purchased from the previous owner (Appendix J). Therefore, he was not able to prove the legitimacy of the amount he requested. The payment approved for each Osage trader in 1902 was made over about a four year span of time, with the final payment made in 1906.

It was widely believed then, as it had been for several years previously, that the trad-

ers were substantially overcharging for routine goods and services. Corruption within government agencies regarding Indian Traderships had been known and investigated many times before. Congressional hearings in the mid 1880s brought to light several instances of favoritism and fraud in the Indian trading system. A license to trade in the Osage Nation was very desirable at that time since it was the most lucrative of all Indian Traderships. Price gouging was typical among the four traderships in the nation. That practice appears to have continued unabated and was steadfast at the time that Old Dad and Millard Fraley obtained their license to trade in Hominy (see also the file regarding Frederick and Adeline (Gentner) Drummond at https://archive.org/details/drummond-f-afamily).


We spent Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Pawhuska noting the payment. For licensed highway robbery the Osage trader system takes the cake.

Note placed in The Cleveland Bee (Cleveland, Oklahoma Territory), June 25, 1897, regarding publishers observations at the recent Osage payment.

By the first of 1903, the partnership between Old Dad and Warren Smith was dissolved. Smith died in March of that year and the amount he received from the company is not known. However, the involvement of Millard Fraley in Wood & Company appears to have continued in some manner after the formation of the partnership with Warren Smith. At least that appears to have been Fraley's opinion since his departure from Tennessee in April of 1904 was reported by the local Savannah newspaper to have been in order to help run the "Fraley & Wood" business in Hominy. Furthermore, upon his arrival in Oklahoma Territory, he was heralded as a "W. C. Wood & Co." partner, ostensibly in Hominy to visit his son, J. J. Fraley, a new physician there. His role in the tradership appears to have been at least part of the dispute between Old Dad and Millard Fillmore Fraley.

In any case, it appears that Fraley accomplished his mission in Hominy in a short period of time and returned to Tennessee in May of 1904, while his son Marcus became an employee of W. C. Wood & Co.

OSAGE INDIANS MULCTED.

Interior Department Investigating Illegal Charges by Traders.

A delegation of twelve Indian traders, licensed by the Government to do business with the Osage nation, accompanied by their attorneys, Ex-Senator Blair and Ex-Governor Crawford of Kansas, called upon Secretary Hitchcock yesterday for a conference on matters relative to the settlement of their accounts against the Indians.

The Osage Indians are said to possess more per capita wealth than any people on earth. They have in the United States Treasury $8,000,000 drawing interest at 6 per cent. It has been the custom to disburse this interest money to the individuals of the tribe in quarterly payments.

The Indians have been in the habit of going into debt to the traders and settling their accounts quarterly.

The business acumen of the red man is not so well developed as that of the average trader, and it has been found necessary by the Government officials to keep a sharp lookout lest their wards be taken advantage of. The Government has allowed the traders a certain fixed scale of profits above the original cost of the goods sold the Indians, and the cost of transportation.

The fact that the indebtedness of the Indians to the traders had reached the amount of $600,000 in excess of the annuities from their money in the Treasury leads the officials of the Interior Department to think that perhaps the dealings had not been conducted on a fair basis.

Secretary Hitchcock therefore despatched, some months ago, a special agent of the department to the Osage Reservation, located in Oklahoma, just south of the Kansas line, to investigate matters and assume full charge of the affairs of the tribe. This investigation developed the fact that the traders had been overcharging the Indians, exceeding the schedule of profits allowed them in some instances to the extent of 300 and 400 per cent.

Secretary Hitchcock, while reposing absolute faith in the ability and discretion of his special agent, desired to personally look over the books of the traders. They are in town now for the purpose of having their accounts audited.

It was found that in some cases, not only had the traders exceeded the schedule price, but that they had actually entered on the books a larger amount for certain articles than they had charged the Indians with. In a case of this kind an Indian who could not read would be unable to dispute the total of the bill against him.

There is a law, passed by Congress last winter, making the debts of the Indians payable from the rentals of their property and from their "grass money." This "grass money" is the revenue derived from their grazing lands.

Secretary Hitchcock will recommend that the rules governing the dealings between the Indians and the traders be so modified that the protection of "Poor Lo" will be made an easier matter.

There are altogether but 1,972 individuals in the Osage tribe. Besides the $8,000,000 in the United States Treasury, the interest from the same, the amount of their rentals and their "grass money," they own in common interest 1,500,000 acres of land.

SUING THE INDIANS.

Osage Traders Seek to Force Them to Pay Their Honest Debts.

Independence, June 30.—Twenty suits have been filed in the United States district court of the Osage Nation by traders of that country against the Osages, who refused to pay their debts at the last annuity payment. During the last payment no prorating was done and each trader had to take his chances on getting what was due him.

Messrs. J. A. Wisemeyer and W. C. Wood, two leaders among the traders in the Osage Indian reservation, reached Washington today and will urge a liberal appropriation for the payment of the claims which they have against the Osage country and they have claims aggregating $500,000. The interior department has had a special agent at work in the reservation for two or three months post—Eugene McComas, who has just returned to Washington, and will make a report on these claims. It is considered highly probable that they will be scaled from 25 to 50 per cent and the traders will be lucky, indeed, if they get $300,000. L. N. Miles, their attorney, and former agent of the Osage Indians, is also here and will assist the traders in their representations to the interior department. If successful before the interior department, they will carry the fight before the committees of congress which consider such matters, and they say that they have sufficient backing among the members of the southwest to continue the fight on the floor of the house if it becomes necessary. The agent for the Osages is here to assist the department in the preparations of the case, which must be referred to congress.

Newspaper articles regarding the Indian Appropriations Bill of 1901 and Osage traders. ***Left:*** *The Washington Times (DC), December 3, 1901.* ***Upper:*** *The Topeka State Journal (KS), June 30, 1900.* ***Lower:*** *The Wichita Beacon (KS), January 5, 1901.*

OSAGE TRADERS CLAIMS.

Special Board Cut them All Down to a Basis of 40 per cent Profit.

Washington, June 5.— (Special) Following is the statement of claims presented by the traders with the Osage Indians for adjustment, with the name of claimant, number of claims, amounts claimed, deductions and amounts excluded and amounts allowed:

Claimants	Amounts Claimed	Deductions and exclusions.	Amounts Allowed
L. A. Wismeyer	$115,270.49	58,365.75	56,904.74
Florer & Co.	114,666.95	48,362.79	66,304,16
A, H, Gibson	105,707.66	41,553.70	64,158.96
Wood & Co.	80,922.27	15,608,93	65,313.34
Johnson & McLaughlin	71,462.19	21 001.16	50,450.03
Bird & Co	46,397.42	6,618,06	39,784.36
Morphis, Price & Price	37,591.82	7,043.52	30,549,30
English-Sparrow	22,185.85	257.86	21,927.99
G. W. Simcock	13,521.33	6,400.54	7,120.79
F. G. A. Morris	6,572.11	291.08	6,279.03
G. W Parsons	5,607.19	1,836.42	3,770.64
Leahy & Co	4,032.97	119,32	3,913.65
F. A. Neilson	1,013.38	685,32	328.03
Bank of Pawh'ka	4,123.20	4.128.20	.....
Jos. M. Peters	3,166.95	2,390,65	776.30
M. B. Donovan	3,435.50	385.17	3,050.23
Phillips & Slaughter	2,187.33	859,97	1,277.36
Maher & Cook	1,806,33	.....	1,806,33
E. B. Gravett	1,702.30	23.50	1,678.80
John Pappin	1,547.66	440,42	1,107.24
Rucker & Bigheart	1.003.42	24.00	980.02
J Soderstrom	940.23	12.99	927.24
R. M. Hunt	605.55	212.95	392.60
P. J. Monk	497.43	.....	497.43
McGuire & Co	225.30	.....	225,30
F. L. Grovreau	71.30	75	70.55
Totals.....	$646,214.40	216,1.8.08	129 596.32

It seems possible that one reason Marcus Fraley worked at Wood & Co. was to gain insight into the financial and other dealings of the company and report the results to his father. The data collected by Marcus Fraley in this time

Traders Checks.

The Traders have been paid. Below we give the exact amount received by each trader as shown by the books of Agent Mitscher:

R. E. Bird & Co $19,830.18
Johnson & McLaughlin.... 24,765.28
English & Sparrow..... 10,876.04
F. G. A. Morris..... 3,190.62
G. W. & Hattie Parsons.... 2,308.57
A. H. Gibson..... 27,870.61
Geo, W. Simcock..... 3,581.36
W. C. Wood & Co 25,206.04
Morphis, Price & Price... 14,690 22
J. N. Florer & Co..... 34,564.88
L. A. Wismeyer..... 30,393.88
M. B. Donovan..... 1,795.22
Maher & Cook..... 1,000.79
W. T. Leahy..... 2,950.49
Rucker & Bigheart 439.12
Percy J. Monk..... 274.54
John Pappan..... 605.90
J. M. Peters..... 406.52
John Soderstrom..... 398.48
Phillips & Slaughter..... 575.29
R. M. Hunt..... 162.45
McGuire & Co..... 204.25
F. T. Grovereau 44.11
F. A. Neilson..... 244.70

Left: *Amounts claimed vs. amounts allowed to Osage traders. The Osage Journal (Pawhuska), June 12, 1902.*
Above: *First payments made to Osage traders. Ibid, August 21, 1902.*

period may have been the original source of friction between the partners. It was at this point that Old Dad stepped away from the business and took a position as salesman in Kansas City. In July of 1904, Old Dad was collecting money for "the old firm of Wood and Co." and by December of that year, the only two general merchandise stores listed in Hominy were Fraley & Sons and The Hominy Trading Company.

In February of the following year, Old Dad was reported to have taken a job with a large department store in Kansas City. Subsequently, it was noted that he was with the Fletcher Confectionary Company of Kansas City, working out of Oklahoma City. Traveling for the company as a traveling salesman or drummer appears to have been the main part of his job.

By July of 1905, Fred Wood, son of Old Dad and Lizzie Jones Wood, had opened and was operating a grocery store in Hominy, no doubt with the help of his father. This enterprise appears to have been a replacement for what was previously Wood & Co. but without Millard Fillmore Fraley. In any case, the new Fred Wood Grocery was in direct competition with Fraley & Sons. Perhaps this was intended to irritate the Fraley's in addition to retribution since Old Dad initiated a lawsuit against M. F. Fraley in the

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Hominy, O. T. Jan. 1, 1903.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned W. C. Wood and Warren Smith, carrying on business as General Merchants, and United States Licensed Indian Traders, at Hominy, in the Osage Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, under the style and firm name of W. C. Wood & Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in future will be carried on by the said W. C. Wood alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities, and receive all monies payable to the said late firm.

W. C. WOOD,
WARREN SMITH.

M. F. Fraley has sold his farm near Nixon to E. W. Ross. Mr. Fraley is going to Hominy, I. T., to assist in running the business of Fraley & Wood at that place.

Millard Fraley, of Tennessee, a partner in the firm of W. C. Wood & Co. arrived here Wednesday and will visit his son Dr. J. J. Fraley.

Left: *Pawnee Dispatch (Oklahoma Territory, January 9, 1903.* ***Upper Right:*** *Sevannah Courier (Tennessee), April 15, 1904.* ***Lower Right:*** *The Cleveland Enterprise (Oklahoma Territory), April 7, 1904.*

Marcus Fraley of Pickwick, Tenn., arrived Thursday and has accepted a position with W. C. Wood & Co.

Millard Fraley left yesterday afternoon for a two weeks visit with his family in Tennessee.

Upper: *The Cleveland Enterprise (Oklahoma Territory), May 20, 1904.* ***Lower:*** *Ibid.*

Pawnee County court in this time frame. The specifics and outcome of that case can possibly be found at the Pawnee County Courthouse.

In 1905, Fred Wood was living in Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri, with his wife and son John Frederick Wood. He had married Frances Hughes there on March 11, 1903. Frances was a daughter of John Burch and Sarah Sitlington Hughes. Her sister, Sallie Burch Hughes, was married to George Manning Tredway and living in Hominy at the time. It was through them that Fred met his future wife. George Tredway was a bookkeeper with Wood & Co. in Hominy until late 1903 when he became a partner with Fred Drummond in the Hominy Trading Company.

Fred Wood and his family moved back to Hominy in April of 1905 and his grocery store was opened in July of that year. Unfortunately, Frances became ill and Fred moved his family to Tulsa in 1907.

Within a few months after Fred Wood's move to Tulsa, Old Dad opened a

General merchandise, Fraley & Sons and the Hominy Trading Co.

W. C. Wood, of Hominy, was here Monday signing up for the money due the old firm of Wood and Co., on old Indian accounts.

W. C. Wood, who has been conducting a mercantile business at Hominy some years, has disposed of his interests there and will move to Kansas City, where he will have charge of the extensive department store Mitscher & Mitchell are now getting in readiness to open.

Upper Left: *Excerpted from a story regarding Hominy from Osage Journal (Pawhuska), December 24, 1904,* ***Lower Left****: Pawhuska Capital, July 14, 1904.* ***Right:*** *Pawhuska Capital, February 9, 1905.*

Our fellow townsman W. C. Wood has accepted a position with the Fletcher Confectionary Co. of Kansas City making Oklahoma City headquarters.

W. C. Wood, known on the road as "Jovial Charley" will go on the road next week for the Fletcher Candy Co., of K. C.

Left: *Hominy News, July 28, 1905.* ***Right:*** *Hominy News, June 29, 1906.*

grocery store in his own name in Hominy. The store was opened in early February of 1908, possibly in the same location vacated by his son Fred less than a year before.

Between those two events, the last child of Old Dad and Mammy, namely Nell, was born on November 27, 1907, in Hominy. Operating the store in Hominy kept Old Dad close to home and his family.

While the rift between Old Dad and Millard Fraley over finances of their former partnership was fully developed by 1908, it was about to intensify. Millard Fillmore Fraley was an unpredictably violent and aggressive individual who had been confined to a mental institution and sentenced to a prison term for rabid assaults when he still lived in Tennessee.

In November of 1903, Oscar C. Hagy was shot by Millard Fraley in a dispute over financial arrangements in Hamburg, Hardin County, Tennessee. Hagy was a son of a sister of Fraley's wife. Fraley had shot Hagy three times, necessitating amputation of one of Hagy's arms. In early 1904, just before Fraley went to Hominy to settle with Old Dad, he was indicted by a grand jury for the crime. In February of 1905, a jury in Savannah found Fraley guilty and sentenced

FRED WOOD

DEALER in STAPLE AND FANCY

Groceries

Prices and quality guaranteed.

Advertisement by Fred Wood in The Hominy News, July 28, 1905.

Will Be Wed Tomorrow.

Fred Wood, a merchant of Hominy, Okla., and Miss Frances Hughes will be united in marriage at noon tomorrow.

The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard Wood, No. 725 East Fifth street, the Rev. E. W. Clippenger. pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, officiating. The DEMOCRAT extends congratulations to the bride and bridegroom in advance of the happy event.

Miss Hughes Married.

Miss Frances Hughes, of this city, and Fred Wood, a Hominy, Okla., merchant, were married at noon today at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard Wood, No. 725 East Fifth street, the Rev. E. W. Clippinger officiating.

The young couple left this afternoon for Oklahoma, where they will reside, carrying with them the best wishes of their many friends in this city.

The groom's father presented the couple with a beautiful house, handsomely furnished; silverware and table linens, chinaware, etc., and also a carriage and fine team of horses.

him to ninety days in prison with a fine of $500.

After an appeal by Fraley, the Tennessee Supreme Court confirmed the sentence. Fraley's request to the Democrat Governor of Tennessee resulted in a pardon for the prison sentence but continued the monetary fine.

Millard Fraley's violent temper was

Fred Wood, son of W. C. Wood, was married at Sedalia, Mo., on the 12th. His many young friends here will congratulate the young gentleman on his adoption of the life of a benedict so early in life.

It is reported that Fred Wood formerly of this place, but now of St. Joseph Mo. will return here in a short time and go into business.

Fred Wood is back in Hominy. We are glad to have him back. Fred is a good fellow.

Newspaper notes regarding the wedding of Fred Wood and Frances Hughes and their move back to Hominy in 1905. ***Upper Left:*** *Sedalia Democrat (Missouri), March 10, 1903;* ***Lower Left:*** *Ibid; March 11, 1903.* ***Upper Right:*** *Savannah Courier (Tennessee), March 20, 1903;* ***Middle Right:*** *Report from Hominy in The Osage Journal (Pawhuska), April 1, 1905;* ***Lower Right:*** *Ibid, April 15, 1905.*

Huston and Son's have purchased the Fred Wood stock of staple and fancy groceries and are now conducting the business in the old stand.

Houston & Sons have bought the Fred Wood stock of groceries at Hominy and will put in a first class stock of meats and groceries.

Miss Dudgah Wood is in Tulsa this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood.

Mrs. Geo. Tredway is in Tulsa this week waiting upon her sister Mrs Fred Wood. Miss Dudgah Wood is also there.

Miss Dudgar Wood went to Tulsa on Monday and brought back her little nephew, the child of Fred Wood and wife. Mrs Fred Wood being too sick to give it the proper attention.

Newspaper notes regarding the sale of Fred Wood Grocery and help for Frances Wood by family members. ***Top to Bottom:*** *Hominy News, March 1, 1907; Osage Journal (Pawhuska), March 7, 1907; Pawhuska Capital, May 9, 1907; Hominy News, October 4, 1907; Hominy News-Republican, April 17, 1908.*

inherited by most of his sons. The exception may have been James Jordan Fraley, who graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1902 and established a lifelong medical practice in Hominy.

The first of Fraley's sons to become a victim of a local conflict was 27 year old Elmer. In July of 1908, he was listed as the proprietor of a new livery and feed stable in Hominy. On election day, November 3, 1908, Elmer began arguing with Dan Parker and two of his brothers. The nature of the quarrel is not known but they were said to have been drinking heavily. In the ensuing fight, Elmer was killed while Dan Parker received only non-fatal wounds. Dan Parker and his brothers were arrested and later released on bond to await trial for murder.

In December of 1909, a jury in Pawhuska found Dan Parker to be not guilty of killing Elmer Fraley. It was decided that he acted in self-defense.

On November 15, 1909, just as the Parker murder case was set to go to trial in Pawhuska, Elmer Fraley's brother Wesley started a fight in Old

Dad's store in Hominy. Fraley initiated the dispute, presumably over previous financial disagreements, and it resulted in his demise. Newspaper accounts of the incident varied and several used the wrong names of those involved. However, credible witnesses told of the drunken status of Fraley and his threats to kill Old Dad. Old Dad's advertisement in the Hominy News-Republican just three days earlier was somewhat

Col. Chas. Wood will start in the grocery business at Hominy about February 1st.

W. C. WOOD

Will give you with **$15.00 trade** and **$3.50 cash** a handsome **42 Piece Dinner Set.**

He has **500 Bushels** Early Rose, Burbank and Triumph **Seed Potatoes** at **$1.25 per bushel.**

50 5 Gallon Barrels Kraut per barrel **$2.50**

40 Thous. Lbs Sweetheart Flour per 100 **2.65**

Chewing Gum Five Cents per Package.

W. C. WOOD,
Hominy, Okla.

Top: *Cleveland Enterprise (Oklahoma), January 31, 1908;* ***Bottom:*** *Hominy News-Republican, February 21, 1908.*

Shot Three Times.

Friday morning of last week a difficulty arose between M. F. Fraley and O. C. Hagy in the latter's store at Hamburg.

Fraley fired three shots at Hagy; one took effect in the shoulder and two in the right arm. The arm was broken in one place and the wounds were quite painful but not serious. Mr. Fraley will appear before 'Squire Childers today for trial.

The grand jury in session at Savannah, returned an indictment Monday charging M. F. Fraley and M. Marler with assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree on the person of O. C. Hagy.

THE HAGY-FRALEY CASE

The Supreme Court Confirms the Decision of the Lower Court.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., June 26.—The supreme court has confirmed the decision of the Hardin county circuit court in the well-known Hagy-Fraley case, in which Millard Fraley was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. The case is of several months' standing, and grew out of the conflict between Oscar Hagy, of Hamburg, and Millard Fraley, of Pickwick, in which Fraley resorted to the use of a pistol, so disabling Hagy that his arm was amputated to save his life.

Mr. Fraley's friends here are very active in trying to secure his pardon at the hands of the governor, and have circulated a petition in his behalf. A number have also gone to Nashville to make personal solicitations in his behalf.

Hagy has a civil suit against Fraley in this court for $25,000 damages, and the result of the first is supposed to have a vital hearing on the second.

Top: *Savannah Courier (Tennessee), November 20, 1903;* ***Middle:*** *Chattanooga News (Tennessee, February, 2, 1904;* ***Bottom:*** *Chattanooga Daily Times, June 27, 1906.*

Granted Pardon.

Gov. Cox has granted a pardon to M. F. Fraley, of Hardin County, sentenced to serve three months in jail for assault with intent to commit voluntary manslaughter. The fine of $500 imposed by the court was allowed to stand.

The Tennessean (Nashville), June 28, 1906.

HOMINY KILLING

Shooting Between Two Citizens Results in Death of One and Wounding of Other.

On Tuesday evening in the town of Hominy a fatal shooting took place between Dan Parker and Elmer Fraley, resulting in the death of Fraley and the wounding of Parker. The men were old enemies according to report and on election day they met in deadly combat.

Parker was not able to be moved today from Hominy to Pawhuska.

Two brothers, Jim and Will Parker were arrested and placed in jail by Sheriff Bird in order to prevent further trouble between the brothers of each side. It was the opinion of some that a battle would follow upon their meeting and as a safeguard they were locked up. The details are not more fully stated by reason it being time for going to press.

Osage Journal (Pawhuska), November 5, 1908.

prophetical in containing a bullseye and an offer to "take a shot at us."

After the shooting, Old Dad turned himself in to the authorities and was taken to jail in Pawhuska. In early December of 1909 he was granted bail and returned to Hominy.

The feud, however, was not over in

THE NEW

Livery & Feed Stable.

Now Open for Business. Rates Reasonable, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ELMER FRALEY.

North of Telephone Exchange.

Dr. Fraley, M. Westbrook, W. C. Groves and a number of others from Hominy are here today attending the preliminary hearing of Dan Parker, charged with killing Elmer Fraley at Hominy on election day las November. The other Parker boys James and William had their preliminary some time ago and have just been admitted to bail by Judge Poe. Bond for the former was fixed at $10,000 and the latter at $5,000.

Top: *Hominy News-Republican, July 17, 1908;* ***Bottom:*** *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), February 4, 1909.*

the minds of the Fraleys. In February of 1910, just two months after being released on bail, Old Dad was shot by Marcus Fraley, one of two sons of Millard Fillmore Fraley still alive.

After closing his store on Tuesday night, February 15, 1910, Old Dad, Mary Jones, and Bert Pattison were walking home when shots were fired and Old Dad was hit in his right shoulder and forearm. The bullet that entered his right shoulder exited from his left shoulder. Newspaper accounts indicate that Old Dad fired his revolver at the shooter and Pattison chased him for

DAN PARKER FREED.

Self Defense, Says Jury.

The Parker murder case was concluded last Thurs lay at noon, when the jury, after a deliberation of about fourteen hours, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of all three of the defendants. The real contest in the case was the conviction of Dan Parker, the first of the defendents and the alleged chief of the alleged murderous conspiracy, the conviction of his two brothers, indicted and tried with him, not being expected at any time. When the finding of the jury was reported in the court room, friends gathered around Dan Parker and congratulated him. While clearly pleased at the result, Mr. Parker made no show of emotion.—Pawhuska Capital.

Bigheart Chronicle (Oklahoma), December 11, 1909.

The case of Dan Parker et al. charged with the killing of Elmer Fraley at Hominy last November is now on trial.

Hominy Merchant Kills a Man In His Store.

Pawhuska, Okla., Nov. 16.—Wesley Frayley, a prominent citizen of Hominy, this county, was shot and killed by W. C. Wood, a merchant of that place, last night in the latter's store. Trouble between the Frayleys and Woods is believed to have existed for several years over some business matters.

Elmer Frayley, a brother of Wesley, was killed one year ago this month at the same place by Dan Parker, who is now on trial for the killing.

Above: *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), November 18, 1909;* ***Below:*** *Osage Chief (Fairfax), November 19, 1909*

a short distance but couldn't catch him. Nevertheless, the shooter was recognized and identified as Marcus Fraley, who was arrested in his store and taken to jail. He was out on bond soon afterward.

SHOOTING AT HOMINY

W. C. Wood Ends the Life of Wesley Fraley in tha Formars Store--Self Defense Claimed.

The town of Hominy is more than usually disturbed by a fatal shooting affair that occurred there Monday evening, in which Wesley Fraley lost his life at the hands of W. C. Wood, a well known and popular business man. The affair occurred about 8:30 p. m. in the general store of Mr. Wood and there were no witnesses to the actual homicide but Mr. Fraley who is dead and Mr. Wood who admits that he fired the killing shot. For several years there has been a bitterness between Wood and Fraley as the result of partnership differences between the former and the latter's father. On this particular evening Fraley was in an ugly mood for some reason or other and as he passed north on Main street with Charles Reeves and others he was moved to turn into the Wood store. His companions followed. Wood greeted them with his accustomed geniality and offered to shake hands but Fraley declined with some bitter remarks. A nasty controversy followed. Reeves and the rest saw there was going to be trouble and prefering not to get mixed up in it, retired, leaving the two men alone. They had not gotten across the street until they heard shots, the significance of which they knew only too well. In the meantime Mr. Wood came out of the store, locked the door, put the key in his pocket and announced what he had done. He called Sheriff John L. Bird by telephone, told him of the affair and said he was willing to give himself up at any time. The sheriff went to Hominy at once, took Wood in custody and drove with him to Osage out of the way of trouble. Thence he brought him to this city where he has since been in nominal custody. Under the advice of his attorneys, he isn't talking for the public just now but his claim is that he shot Fraley to save his own life which was not only threatened on this but on other occasions. There were three shots. One entered the throat at the top of the collar. Another entered the left breast and passed within half an inch of the heart. The third struck the back of the right hand near wrist. Death occurred at once and without a word from the stricken man. Fraley was not armed except to the extent of an automatic magazine loaded with cartridges.

The funeral occurred at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Wood is a prominent and prosperous business man who has been identified with the business life of Hominy for ten years. He has a large family.

Fraley was 26 years old and unmarried. He was a young man of good parts but inclined to personal recklessness. Only a year ago a brother of his was shot down and his slayer, Parker, is now on trial for murder in the Osage county district court.

It is stated by Hominy people that Fraley drove Wood out of the Fraley store some time ago and that they had a wordy encounter several weeks ago. The last visit of Fraley to the Wood store on the evening of the shooting was one of several accompanied by dire threats. Fraley was the worse for liquor.

The Fraleys and Woods had been old neighbors back in Tennessee and were in business together after coming to this country. Their homes in Hominy adjoin each other.

WOOD WAS HELD

Testimony Showed That Frsley Was Quarrelsome and Abusive

ACCUSED MAN COMMITTED

No Showing That the Man Slain Was Prepared to Shoot

The case of the state against W. C. Wood, on the charge of the murder of Elmer Fraley, came up Monday morning for preliminary hearing in Justice McCain's court in this city. Attorney J. T. Leahy appeared for the accused man and County Attorney Roberts conducted the prosecution. About half a dozen witnesses were examined, including the men who were with Fraley the night of the shooting and those who were in the store when he entered. The testimony showed that Fraley was intoxicated and quarrelsome and apparently went into the Wood store for a fuss. He called Wood vile names and invited him out "to settle it." There was no testimony, however, to show that he was armed though he had a loaded magazine. Wood did not take the stand in his own behalf. By agreement of counsel, court adjourned during the afternoon to wait until evening for a witness. In the evening testimony was taken until 9 o'clock and the case was submitted without argument. Justice McCain decided the accused should be bound over and at the suggestion of County Attorney Roberts, ordered that he be committed to jail. As soon as the transcript of the case is completed Mr. Leahy will go before the district court and ask that Wood be admitted to bail.

Left: *Pawhuska Capital, November 18, 1909;* ***Right:*** *Pawhuska Capital, December 2, 1909.*

HOMINY TRAGEDY

Wesley Fraley the Victim of Murderous Gun in the Hands of W. C. Wood.

BAD FEELING EXISTING FOR YEARS

Parties Meet in Latter's Store Where Quarrel was Renewed.

Hominy was the scene of another killing Monday evening. Wesley Fraley was the victim and W. C. Wood the man who did the shooting.

Very little if anything is known of the circumstances, other than that bad blood has existed between the families for several years, and that Fraley went into the store owned and operated by Wood in the evening when the quarrel was resumed with the above results.

Both parties were prominent citizens and were prominently identified with the prosperity of the town.

After the tradegy Wood locked up his store and sent a phone message to sheriff Bird to come after him relating the event,

Sheriff Bird went down on the night train and brought Wood to this city where he is held awaiting a preliminary hearing.

Several stories have been set afloat but probably nothing definite will be known until the hearing.

A number of Hominy citizens, including M. F. Fraley father of the deceased, were in the city as witnesses in the case against Dan Parker for killing Elmer Fraley, a brother of Wesley's on the night of the 3rd of last November—just a little over one year ago.

The Fraley's and Wood are among the most prominent families in the county. They had formerly been associated in business together at Hominy Post, before the country was developed or the real town of Hominy had been started. Differences arose over a settlement and bad feeling has existed ever since. These differences have for sometime been hanging in the courts.

The prominence of the families makes the tradegy one of extraordinary regret, besides adding one more fatality to the already long list in Osage county since the beginning pf statehood.

HOMINY MERCHANTS KILL EACH OTHER

Hominy, Okla., Nov. 17.—William Fraley, a merchant, was shot and killed at 8 o'clock last night by Charles T. Woods, proprietor of a rival store at this place. No one witnessed the shooting and it is not known how the trouble began.

Four shots were fired by Woods into Fraley's body and the victim died before anyone could reach the scene. The men were alone in the store and the first intimation of the tragedy was the sound of the revolver shots.

Woods surrendered to local officers and the office of Sheriff Bird at Pawhuska was notified, a deputy coming from that place later to make the arrest. It is said that the shooting is the culmination of an old feud which began a year ago with the shooting of Fraley's brother by Dan Parker. Parker's trial for the offense comes up at Pawhuska at the present term of court.

Both Woods and Fraley are said to have been drinking. Fraley is a single man and has a mother and sister living here. Woods has long been a prominent citizen and has a family of six children.

OLD GRUDGE ENDS IN FATAL PISTOL DUEL

Hominy, Okla., Nov. 17. — Wesley Fraley, aged 25 years, one of the best known young men in the Osage country, was shot dead on the streets of Hominy late last night in a pistol duel with W. C. Woods, another prominent Hominy merchant. Woods surrendered to the city marshal and will be taken to Pawhuska. He claims he shot in self defense.

The trouble which led up to last night's affair dates back several years when Fraley and Woods were in business together when as a result of their differences they agreed to sever business relations and when the time for settlement came there was another clash. No blood was shed at that time but ugly threats were passed Several times since that time the men have passed words and people here were on the lookout for trouble.

There were no witnesses to last night's tragedy. A man by the name of Hilderbrant was on the streets at the time and heard the shots. He ran back and found Fraley dead.

Fraley was unmarried. Woods is married and has several children.

__Left__: Osage Journal (Pawhuska), November 18, 1909; __Middle:__ Shawnee News Herald (Oklahoma), November 17, 1909; __Right:__ Vinita Daily Chieftain, November 17, 1909.

WOOD GRANTED BAIL.

Application was made to Judge Shea by Attorneys Boone, Leahy & McDonald yesterday morning for bail for W. C. Wood who was held by Justice McCain on a charge of shooting Wesley Fraley a few days ago.

Judge Shea admitted him bail in the sum of $10,000 which he gave.

SHOOTING AT HOMINY.

Tuesday evening shortly after dark another shooting occured at Hominy. This time Chas. Woods was the victim and received two shots in the arm and shoulder. Six shots were fired in all. The wounds are only flesh wounds and are not considered serious.

Marcus Fraley was arrested and brought here on a charge of doing the shooting. He was taken before Justice of the Peace McCain, and a preliminary arranged for March 2nd. He was held under $1,500 bond which he gave.

Fraley denies any knowledge of the affair and claims entire innocense of the matter.

Top: *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), December 9, 1909;* ***Bottom:*** *Ibid, February 17, 1910.*

On Monday, April 11, 1910, just about two short months after Old Dad was shot, Millard Fillmore Fraley exacted revenge on Dan Parker for the killing of his son Elmer Fraley in 1908.

Parker had been acquitted in December of 1909 for killing Elmer Fraley and vengeance had been inflicted on Old Dad in February of 1910 by Marcus Fraley for killing his brother Wesley. While in Pawhuska, Millard Fraley saw Dan Parker standing in front of McDonald's Drug Store at the corner of Main and Kihekah. Newspaper accounts indicate that Fraley unloaded his revolver in Parker's abdominal cavity. Parker died shortly thereafter and Fraley, who was reported to have been behaving like a lunatic, was taken to jail in town. This was the last act of violence in the so-called Fraley-Parker-Wood feud.

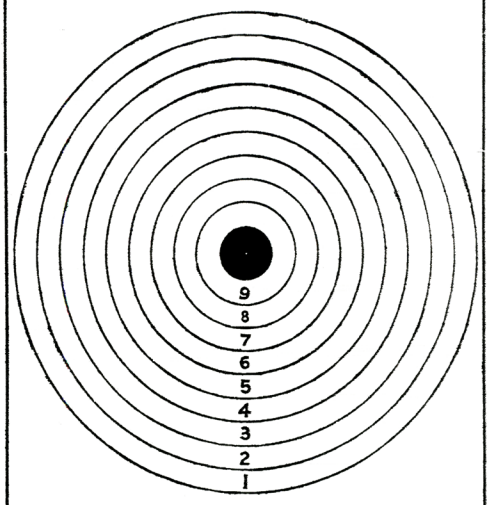
The news articles about the so-called feud were spread widely in newspapers across Oklahoma and the United States. Certainly, the deaths of two sons of M. F. Fraley within about a years time carried

HITTING THE MARK!

In selecting a place to trade is just as essential as when you are shooting at a prize . . .

TAKE A SHOT AT US

with your next Grocery bill. We will appreciate it and convince you that you made a good shot



Hitting The

MARK

Is important when selecting winter supplies. Come in and take a shot at our fine wool

BLANKETS
COMFORTS

And Specials in Underwear. They are targets worth shooting at. Make it a point to see us

Remember also that our winter Dry Goods and Clothing which we are just now putting on our shelves, is sure to please your eye in PRICE, in QUALITY, and in DURABILITY. : : : : .

Remember these Goods are New and Strong

W. C. WOOD

Dry Goods, Notions and GROCERIES

BUYING WINTER SUPPLIES!

Like selecting a wife, is a particular business. We can't help you in the wife selection, but we can and will help you a lot in buying your winter supplies . . .

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS WE WILL

SELL ANY ITEM IN ALL OUR MAMMOTH STOCK AT

ACTUAL COST

And when we say COST we mean it---No odd penny fake sale but a wholesale supply of seasonable, reliable merchandise at cost. Wagons, buggies, implements, harness, saddles, etc., included, in fact every article in our entire stock.

COME IN BEFORE THE STOCK IS BROKEN AND BUY AT **COST** .·. **FRALEY BROTHERS**

Top: *Hominy News-Republican, November 12, 1909;* ***Bottom:*** *Ibid.*

SHOT AT WOOD.

Hominy Merchant was Made a Target in the Darkness Tuesday Evening.

MARCUS FRALEY IS ARRESTED

But Declares That He will be Able to Prove That He was Elsewhere When Shots Were Fired.

Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock W. C. Wood, the Hominy merchant, left his place of business in that town, in company with his sister-in-law, and proceeded homeward. When they reached the front gate of his residence, six shots were fired at Mr. Wood from the darkness. Two of these took effect in Wood's right shoulder, penetrating the flesh and emerging from the left shoulder. The wounds, while not fatal, put Mr. Wood to bed for several weeks In view of the feud between Wood and the Fraley family, as the result of which Wood is now under indictment for killing Elmer Fraley, suspicion fell on Marcus Fraley as to the shooting and he was arrested by Officer Crone at the instance of Mr. Wood's sister-in-law. Deputy Sheriff Fenton brought him to this city, where he waived examination on the charge of shooting with intent to kill before Justice McCain and gave bond in the sum of $1,500. Fraley denies that he fired the shots and declares that he can prove that he was elsewhere when they were fired.

tremendous nationwide interest and the additional shooting of Old Dad and Dan Parker made the story even more intriguing. Furthermore, interest was enhanced by the fact that the events occurred

SHOT FROM AMBUSH

W. C. Wood one of Hominy's Leading citizens shot by an Assassin

W. C. Wood, one of Hominy's prominent merchants and well known citizens was the victim of an attempted assassination as he was returning to his home Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Mr. Wood had just closed his store and in company with Miss Mary Jones, a sister-in-law, and Bert Pattison both of whom are clerking at the store, Mr. Wood was returning to his home and when within less than a hundred yards of his door they parted from Mr. Pattison and started on, some one stepped from behind a closet within thirty feet of Mr. Wood and Miss Jones, and without a word of warning began firing. Mr. Wood quickly drew his revolver and returned the fire, and the would be assassin after firing three shots in rapid succession, took to his heels and disappeared, after being chased a block by Mr. Pattison who was only a few feet away when the firing began. Two of the three shots struck Mr. Wood, one almost at the point of the right shoulder and passed through the body, came out at the lower point of the left shoulder blade. The other shot struck the right forearm near the elbow and inflicted only a slight flesh wound.

The shooting was not wholly unexpected owing to the fact that Mr. Wood killed Wesley Fraley about three months ago, and when the noise of the shooting was heard a large crowd quickly gathered.

Mr. Wood reached his house unaided, and to the crowd both he and Miss Jones stated that they recognized the assailant, and that it was Marcus Fraley, a brother of Wesley Fraley who did the shooting, and after Mr. Wood was taken in charge by the physicians Miss Jones went to the home of Justice Charles Peters and swore to a complaint charging Marcus Fraley with the crime. The warrant was placed in the hands of Tom Trone who a short time afterwards found Marcus Fraley in the Fraley store in bed, where he was in the habit of sleeping.

Upon advice from county officers, Mr. Trone took Mr. Fraley to Pawhuska on the eleven o'clock train, where we understand, he waived a preliminary hearing, and was placed under a fifteen hundred dollar bond.—Hominy News.

Left: *Pawhuska Capital, February 17, 1910;* ***Right:*** *Cleveland Enterprise (Oklahoma, February 24, 1910*

in a region that most of the country still considered the "wild west" or "Indian Territory."

Old Dad was deeply remorseful over the situation and eventually decided to leave Hominy in order to avoid the Fraleys and the entire set of circumstances all together. No doubt fearful for his life after being shot in February and learning of the killing of Dan Parker in April, Old Dad appears to have left Hominy at some point in that time frame and put his store in hands of a receivership. Eventually it was sold and new owners took over.

Soon after he was shot in February of 1910, it was announced that Old Dad had assigned his business to creditors. In early May of 1910, it was said that he went "east" "for recuperation." That could have been to his to his old home in Tennessee but I have not seen any report on his exact whereabouts during that time. He may have been looking for a new residence for his family and it is conceivable that he was looking in Tulsa. During his absence, the case against Marcus Fraley was removed from the docket because Old Dad did not show up to press charges. Soon after his return to Osage County, it was reported that C. T. Reese purchased Old Dad's "entire stock" of goods in Hominy.

Millard Fraley had his own legal problems at the time, having openly and unmistakably murdered Dan Parker in broad daylight on a busy street in April of 1910 in Pawhuska. He was said to have behaved like a raving lunatic upon his arrest and

PAWHUSKA TRAGEDY.

Pawhuska, Okla., April 12.—Another shooting occurred on the streets here this afternoon. M. F. Fraley of Hominy, shot and killed Dan Parker in front of the Pawhuska hotel at 5:30 this afternoon, while the streets were full of people. Fraley fired five bullets into the body of his victim, and then leaning over the writhing form which had rolled off the sidewalk into the gutter, he snapped his empty pistol at his victim.

Fraley was immediately arrested and jailed When Parker was lifted up he was found to be stone dead, all five of the bullets having penetrated his abdomeu.

This killing is another result of one of the local feuds for which Osage county is fast becoming famous. Fraley is sixty years old, while his victim is a young man of thirty. The meeting of the two appears to have been accidental, both men had come to Pawhuska on business, from Hominy, where both resided.

Fraley approached Parker, who was standing in front of the hotel and said: "Hello, Dan Parker," and his sixshooter was spitting fire before his words had died away.

The shooting began so suddenly, that surprise held the spectators spellbound, and no one made a movement to interfere until Fraley's pistol was empty and Parker lay lifeless in the gutter.

A year ago Parker shot and killed one of Fraley's sons. Last fall the Woods-Fraley fight occurred, when Woods killed anoiher of Fraley's sons. Last December it is claimed another son of Fraley waylaid Woods after dark and shot him in the back. His trial is now pending. Woods is recovering from his wounds.

Dewey World (Oklahoma), April 5, 1910.

DAN PARKER DEAD

M. F. Fraley Shoots Down His Victim in Pawhuska Street

SAME OLD FUED

The Third Tragedy Enacted In Past Two Years Among Prominent Families of Hominy---"I'm Sorry I Had to Kill Him," Is the Expression of Man Held For the Crime.

Not unexpected yet like a shock came the report Monday evening at 5 o'clock of the killing of Dan Parker by M. F. Fraley in Pawhuska.

Our people are acquainted with the facts but given briefly the following Pawhuska information as reported in the foreign papers is substantially correct. "Parker stood at McDonalds corner on Main street between 5 and 6 o'clock conversing with friends. Fraley came across the street from the Pawhuska hotel and walked up behind, tapped him on the sholder, saying "Hello Dan." As Parker turned Fraley jabbed the barrel of his automatic revolver into Parker's abdoman and fired three times. Parker fell into a gutter. Fraley followed and fired three more shots. Then he fled to the hotel, and a few minutes later was taken to the county jail. Parker died within an hour.

The six shots had entered the bowels. The seventh time the automatic hammer came down the weapon snapped.

"I am sorry I had to kill him," Fraley said after being taken to jail, "but he killed my son and I shall never get over it." Fraley had come up from Hominy today on business and concluded to stay over night. The sight of Parker angered him, and enlivened the spirit of revenge that he had cherished for two years. Then he walked across the street and killed his son's slayer."

The third killing in the Hominy fued had occured.

Mr. Fraley had left here for Pawhuska at 3:30, so he must have met Parker very shortly after his arrival there.

Word was phoned to Hominy at once. Men talked in a subdued tone discussing the affair and wondered where it would stop. Women hurried to the neighbors home to tell of the last happening.

While little children who know all the parties listened in open mouthed childish seriousness to the story as delivered by father or mother and at the rehearsal and review of preceeding chapters of the bloody vendetta.

Mrs. Parker the aged mother of the dead boy was prostrated and medical aid was summoned to her bed side. The father left at once for Pawhuska to minister to his injured son, who died soon after his arrival.

On election day in November 1908 Dan Parker fought a pistol duel with Elmer Fraley on the streets of Hominy. Fraley was killed and Parker shot through the leg. Parker charged with murder was acquited and has ever kept away from the town to avoid trouble although his parents reside here.

One year and six days later Charley Woods and Wesley Fraley become involved in a quarrel over business affairs and Fraley was killed. The trial of Woods is set for next week in Pawhuska.

So the fued as it now exists involves three families. Apprently all go armed fearing violence. Young Parker leaves an aged father and mother, a sister Sarah and a younger brother living in Hominy. Two brothers Will and Jim have been living at Fairfax.

Of the Fraleys, Mrs. Fraley is here with two sons Dr. J. M. and Marcus both married with families, and a daughter Mrs. Chas. Johnson.

All parties connected with the awful affair stand well in our community, the only mark against their reputation for law abiding and peacable citizens being the fued engendered through business affairs and which is indeed to be regretted.

The preliminary examination of Fraley was set for today at Pawhuska.

The victim of the shooting was buried at Pawhuska Wednesday. His aged father and mother and the sister going from here to attend the last sad rites.

Osage Eagle (Hominy), April 14, 1910.

FIRED SIXTH TIME AS VICTIM ROLLED IN MUD

M. F. FRALEY PUT FIVE BULLETS IN DAN PARKER'S ABDOMEN

One Year Ago Parker Had Killed Son of His Slayer --- Aged Kentuckian Opened Fire as He Said "Hello, Dan Parker" --- Chapter in Osage County Feuds.

Special to the Examiner.

Pawhuska, Ok., April 11.—Another shooting occurred on the streets of Pawhuska this afternoon. M. F. Fraley, of Hominy, shot and killed Dan Parker in front of the Pawhuska house at 6:30 this evening, while the streets were full of people. The murderer fired five shots into the abdomen of his victim and then leaning over the body, which had rolled from the sidewalk over the curb into the mud, the determined killer snapped his gun again in an attempt to finish his deadly work.

Fraley was immediately arrested and is held here in jail. When Parker was picked up from the ground life was extinct. Every one of the five bullets entered the young man's abdomen.

This latest Pawhuska shooting is the result of another of the feuds for which the Osage country is becoming almost as famous as Kentucky. M. F. Fraley, the murderer, is sixty years old while his victim is a young man of thirty. Both are residents of Hominy and were here attending to business matters.

Fraley walked up to his victim, who was standing in front of the hotel, and with the words, "Hello, Dan Parker," started his gun in action. The bystanders were horror stricken and no one made a move until the elder man's weapon was empty and his victim a corpse. Feeling is running high here and the many shootings here and in this vicinity is making the good citizens of the town see the necessity for some most stringent measures to put a stop to this lawlessness.

M. F. Fraley, the man who killed Parker today, is a native of the state of Kentucky. About one year ago Dan Parker, today's victim, shot and killed one of Fraley's three sons. For this offense he was tried and escaped punishment.

Last fall the Woods-Fraley fight occurred. Woods and the elder Fraley had been business partners at Hominy and a disagreement arose over a division of the business. In this fight, Woods, an elderly man, shot and killed a second son of Fraley. About the first of last December, it is claimed, the last so non Fraley's waylaid Woods after dark and shot him in the back. The trial in this case is still pending Woods wounds were not fatal and he is now recovering and is almost well.

The Rev. M. Hall Snodgress, of Bartlesville, who is holding revival services in this city, sat in the window of the Pawhuska House and witnessed the shooting.

Morning Examiner (Bartlesville, Oklahoma), April 12, 1910.

KILLING RESULT OF FEUD.

Oklahoma Gun Man Was Reared in Savannah, Tenn.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., April 13.—M. F. Fraley, of Hominy, Okla., who shot and killed Dan Parker at Pawhuska, Okla., Monday, was born and reared in Hardin county, Tenn., where he lived for fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fraley, of near Hamburg, in West Hardin, are his parents. They have lived on a large and valuable farm there for nearly sixty years, and it is on that farm where their son Millard was born. In his early manhood he married Miss Miranda McDaniel, moved to the village of Hamburg and engaged for several years in the mercantile business, in which he was prosperous.

W. C. Woods was his clerk, partner and chief adviser for several years. He went into the saloon business later on, and while thus engaged he attacked W. E. McLeod, who used a knife on Fraley's throat. A feud was thereby started, which resulted in many minor difficulties. Fraley was pronounced unbalanced mentally, and was sent to the Bolivar hospital for the insane, where he remained for several months. He regained his reason and was released. Again, in a difficulty, in 1904, over the settlement for the sale of his saloon, he shot O. C. Hagy. Hagy recovered, but lost his right arm. Fraley and his sons went to Hominy, Okla., where they engaged in mercantile business with W. C. Woods, the former partner at Hamburg, as manager. The men dissolved partnership, and a suit was brought to settle financial difficulties about a year ago.

Elmer Fraley, one of the four sons of M. F. Fraley, was killed by Dan Parker, of Hominy, in a street duel. A few months ago W. C. Woods shot and killed Westley Fraley, another son of M. F. Fraley. A few months later W. C. Woods was shot from ambush, it is alleged, by Marcus Fraley, the youngest of the sons. Dan Parker is the latest victim of one of the feuds with which Fraley has been connected. Fraley has been farmer, merchant, bartender, justice of the peace, duelist, leader in various enterprises, and has lived at Hamburg, Savannah, Nixon and Hominy. He is a large man physically, extremely determined in his belief, and speaks with unmistaken emphasis. His age is about 54.

Commercial Appeal (Memphis, Tennessee), April 14, 1910.

was denied bail initially. By mid-July of 1910, he was allowed bail and returned to his home in Hominy. Soon thereafter he went on an extended visit to his old home in Hardin County, Tennessee. His trial was continued to March of 1912 when he was acquitted on the basis of insanity for which he had been institutionalized in 1897 in Tennessee. He and his wife eventually moved back to Tennessee. He died in 1934 while living in Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi.

There is no evidence that Old Dad returned to Hominy for any length of time after he was shot. His trial for murder was set to begin in Pawhuska on Monday, June 13, 1910, and he was bound to be in Osage County for that. A few of the court documents related to his trial, obtained from Chuck Drummond, can be found in Appendix K. It is interesting that Fred Drummond, the future father-in-law of Old Dad's daughter Kate, is listed as a witness for the plaintiff. I have no specific information regarding his testimony in the case. They had been business competitors since the arrival of Fred Drummond in Hom-

iny in 1903 when Old Dad's bookkeeper George Tredway became Drummond's partner. However, Fraley also had a similar business in Hominy. It is further noted that Millard Fraley's son Dr. J. J. Fraley was physician for Blanche Drummond Petty during her pregnancy with her daughter Helen Claire.

Perhaps friction between the two families was one of the reasons that Kate Wood and Cecil Drummond were married without ceremony in Tulsa in September, 1911. At least Old Dad was living in Tulsa by that date and Kate

M. F. FRALEY IS HOME

Make Bond of $20,000 Wednesday.

Millard F, Fraley, who has been confined in the county jail for the killing of Dan Parker at Pawhuska last April, was admitted to bail last Wednesday in the sum of $20,000, which his friends quickly gave, and he returned to his home and family Wednesday evening. Mr. Fraley is considerably broken in health from his long, close confinement, and his worry over his business affairs. which however, have been in the hands of competent people and well cared for. When seen by a NEWS man yesterday morning Mr. Fraley had regained something of his old time spirit aud expressed only his deep gratitude for the many friends who volunteered to lend every assistance necessary for his release.

M. F. Fraley and wife returned Sunday from Hamburg, Tenn., where they have been visiting with the old home folks for the past month.

Feudist Fraley Is Freed.

Guthrie.—M. F. Fraley, survivor of the Parker-Fraley feud in Osage county, was allowed a habeas corpus bail of $20,000 by the criminal court of appeals, in a decision handed down by Justice Richardson. Old man M. F. Fraley shot Dan Parker to death on the street of Pawhuska last April without warning. He fired six times, the two last shots after Parker had fallen into a gutter. Parker had previously shot Fraley's son to death. Application through habeas corpus proceedings were made to the criminal court of appeals some months ago for bail for Fraley but the court refused to let him out of jail.

Left: *Hominy News-Republican, July 14, 1910;* ***Top Right:*** *Hominy Herald, September 1, 1910;* ***Bottom Right:*** *Osage Eagle (Hominy), July 28, 1910.*

WOOD MAKES ASSIGNMENT.

Chas. Wood, of Hominy made an assignment yesterday in favor of creditors. Wood has been doing business at Hominy and the assignment is said to have been brought about by his recent trouble.

Will Be Dismissed.

It is understood that the case against Marcus Fraley for shooting at W. C. Wood in Hominy with intent to kill will be dismissed for the want of prosecution. Wood declined to oppear against Fraley and as his testimony is necessary to conviction, the case will, of necessity, go off the docket. Wood has left Hominy.

WOOD'S STORE

20 Cent value New Percales now per yard **12 1-2c.**
18 cent New Style Dress Ginghams per yard **12 1-2c.**
The Very Best Apron Ginghams per yard **8c.**
$1.50 Value Shirt Waists at **$1.00.**
$1.25 Value Shirt Waists at **75c.**
25 cent Foulards at per yard **15c.**
10 cent value Ladies Handkerchiefs at **5c**
10 cents value Pearl Buttons per dozen **5c.**
Red Bliss Seed Potatoes per bushel **$1.55**
25 cent size K. C. Baking Powder **19c**
3 Cans Corn for **25c.**

MEMHARD, & MARTIN Trustees. HOMINY, OKLA.

I have purchased the entire stock of W. C. Wood and will sell same at wholesale cost in order to make room for my new stock.

1t C. T. Reese.

W. C. Wood is back from the East, whither he went for recuperation, and was in the city Sunday.

__Top Left:__ Osage Journal (Pawhuska), March 10, 1910; __Top Right:__ Pawhuska Capital, April 28, 1910; __Middle:__ Hominy News-Republican, April 1, 1910; __Lower Left:__ Hominy News-Republican, May 20, 1910. __Lower Right:__ Pawhuska Capital, May 12, 1910

JURY ACQUITS IN FRALEY CASE

The jury in the Fraley case returned a verdict of not guilty Saturday evening about six o'clock. The case had been submitted Friday evening and the jury had deliberated nearly twenty-four hours.

The killing of Dan Parker over which this case arose occurred in this city nearly two years ago and was the culmination of a number of occurences which had origin at Hominy. As a result of these occurences three men have lost their lives and two have been obliged to defend themselves in the courts of this county for the crime of murder. The conditions surrounding the entire affair has been such as to cause regret not only to the participants but to the law abiding citizenship of the county. What has been done can not be undone, nor can further hostilities bring relief for suffering that has been caused. As law abiding citizens all parties are expected to abide by the action of the courts. Crime has been too common and killings to frequent in Osage county. The good name of the county as well as its good citizenship demand less law violation. Of past cases the Journal has nothing to say, but it voices the sentiment of every peaceable citizen in the county when it urges a lessening of crime. Unsettled conditions in the past have been responsible for much of the trouble but these conditions are rapidly changing. The law is better understood and must be be better enforced, not only in relation to capital crimes but to lesser crimes as well. Osage county must not be singled out for its lawlessness.





Left: *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), March 21, 1912;* ***Top Right:*** *Fraley Gravesites, Ledbetter Cemetery, New Hope, Hardin County, Tennessee. Millard Fillmore and wife (right), Dr. J. J. Fraley and wife behind parents, Elmer and Wesley Fraley (tall monuments), Marcus Fraley between and behind.* ***Bottom Right:*** *Showing inscriptions for Elmer and Wesley Fraley with Marcus and wife between and behind. Photos taken by the author on June 14, 2010.*

The trial of W. C. Wood for the murder of Wesley Fraley at Hominy will occur next week, beginning Monday. It will be an interesting case in view of the fact that the defendant and Fraley were alone in the former's store at Hominy when the tragedy occurred and the story of what transpired there has never yet been told before the public.

THE WOOD HEARING

Unusual Difficulty is Experienced in Getting a Jury

In the district court of this county Monday morning, the hearing of W. C. Wood on the charge of murdering Wesley Fraley at Hominy, was begun with Judge Shea on the bench. A venire of fifty men was quickly exhausted as also another of fifty more, and when a third of forty was all gone the jury still lacked several of being full. A further venire was ordered. It is expected to get to trial this afternoon. The chief trouble was that most of the men examined were unequivocally opposed to capital punishment.

The defense will be that Wood shot in the belief that his aggression was necessary to the saving of his own life. The two men—the man killed and his slayer—were alone in the latter's store when the tragedy occurred. As to what occurred the defendant is the only living witness, though others will tell of Wesley Fraley's seeking out his enemy in a condition of semi-intoxication and with offensive exhibition of bravado.

It is expected that the actual trial of the case will take about four days. County Attorney Roberts is assisted in the prosecution by C. M. Cope, Boone, Leahy & McDonald are defending Mr. Wood.

Wood Acquitted

The trial of W. C. Wood, who shot and killed Wesley Fraley in the former's store here last November has been going on in the district court at Pawhuska the past ten days, and has caused Hominy to be unusually quiet, owing to the large number of witnesses in attendance at the trial.

County Attorney Roberts, ably assisted by C. M. Cope and his father, made a vigorous prosecution, and the defendant represented by T. J. Leahy and W. B. Boone fought every charge with strong rebuttal evidence. Every phase of the case was thoroughly brought out, and laid before a jury of twelve men selected from a venire of more than fifty. Throughout the long tedious trial W. C. Wood was surrounded by his faithful wife and lovable daughter, Miss Dudgah, and the small children, while on the other side sat the aged sweet mother of Wesley Fraley and her two sons, Dr. J. J. Fraley and Marcus Fraley.

The case was closed and the jury retired at 11:30 Wednesday and shortly after 2 o'clock they filed back in the court room and returned the verdict of acquittal.

Upper Left: *Pawhuska Capital, June 9, 1910;* ***Lower Left:*** *Ibid, June 16, 1910;* ***Above:*** *Pawnee Courier Dispatch (Oklahoma), June 30, 1910.*

CHAS. WOODS ACQUITTED

Pawhuska Jury Finds Hominy Merchant not Guilty of Murder of Wesley Fraley After One Hour of Deliberation.

The trial of Charles Woods, charged with the murder of Wesley Fraley last fall, came to a close yesterday afternoon with the return of a verdict of not guilty.

The trial began one week ago Monday at Pawhuska. It required four or five days to empanel a jury and account of the publicity of the case and its connection with other killings that have occurred in Hominy and Pawhuska, growing out of what is know as the Fraley--Woods fued.

The case was hard fought, both sides using the best legal talent available and forty or fifty witnesswere examined. The charge to the jury and arguments by council were completed yesterday at noon and the jury after being out about one hour brought in the verdict of acquittal.

Osage Eagle (Hominy), June 23, 1910.

may have been living with him when she married. Fred Wood was also living there at the time.

Finding a jury for Old Dad's trial took longer than usual because of the lack of availability of potential jurors who favored the death penalty. Eventually a jury was formed and within a short period of time returned a verdict of not guilty.

Newspaper accounts of the trial described an image in the courtroom of his family, Mammy, Duddgah, and children seated together anticipating the verdict. The children were not named so it is uncertain if Fred was present since his wife Frances was pregnant with their daughter Carmelita at the time. Fred was 27 and Duddgah 24 at the time of the trial. The oldest of Old Dad's children with Mammy was Kate, not quite 17 at the time. Next in line were Sarah Louise, Frank, Pauline Nelson, Inez, and Nell. It must have been a harrowing experience for all of them.

Within a few months after his trial Old Dad had settled temporarily in Pawhuska before moving to Tulsa. During the remainder of 1910, he closed out his business in Hominy and called for

WOOD IS FREE

The District Court Jury Acquitted Him Yesterday Without Very Much Delay.

THE CROWD WAS PLEASED

Testimony Showed that He Felt the Shooting Was Necessary to Self-Defense.

The jury in the case of W. C. Wood, charged with the murder of Wesley Fraley, yesterday voted an acquittal shortly after retiring from the box. The time consumed in deliberation was less than an hour. When the verdict was reported, the district court room was crowded. The announcement that Wood was found not guilty brought out a vigorous cheer and the crowd gathered around the man thus set free and gave him a generous ovation. Wood was visibly affected by this demonstration and Mrs. Wood, who was present and who had borne up well during the trying ordeal of the hearing, gave way to sobs which were the outburst of pent up feeling.

On the street the verdict was an exceedingly popular one, not only because Wood himself is well liked but also because of the belief that he was goaded to the shot which made him a prisoner by threats and abuse.

The principal featureof the trial after the long-drawn effort to get a jury, was the testimony of the defendant, who was the only living witness to the tragedy of which he was a part. His story was well told and made a favorable impression. He said that when Wesley Fraley came into his store on the night of the trouble, his heart came up in his mouth as he realized that his enemy was intoxicated and irresponsible. Fraley was abusive and threatening, applying vile names to him and refusing to go out. At last he reached for his pocket right in connection with a threat and Wood, believing his enemy armed, got hold of his own gun. He begged Fraley not to make trouble but to go his way, but his words appeared to have an effect opposite from that intended. Finally he felt that the aggression of Fraley directly and immediate-threatened his life and he shot to save hinself as he believed.

Judge Shea charged the jury that it must either acquit Wood or find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The arguments of counsel were more than usually brilliant. Messrs. Leahy and Boone spoke for the defendant and Messrs C. G. and C. M. Cope and County Attorney Roberts for the prosecution.

It is understood that Mr. Wood will not return to Hominy but will take up his home and engage in business elsewhere.

THE WOODS CASE.

The trial of Chas. Woods for killing Wesley Fraley at Hominy last November came to a close yesterday by the return of a verdict reading "Not Guilty" by the jury.

The trial was begun Tuesday of last week, some three or four days being consumed, and something like two hundred and fifty men being examined before a jury was qualified to hear the case.

The case was one of the hard fought cases of Osage county. County Attorney Roberts, assisted by Attorneys Cope & Cope, of Hominy, putting up an aggressive and vigorous prosecution, while Attorneys Leahy and Boone were equally vigorous in behalf of the defense.

The crime for which this case was prosecuted occurred last November in the Woods store at Hominy when Wesley Fraley entered and engaged in conversation with Woods. Several parties were in the store at the time Fraley entered, but all had left before the killing occurred. On account of previous threats having been made by Fraley the plea of self defense was put up and the verdict of the jury sustained the plea. The trouble between the Fraleys and Woods originated over some business difficulties growing out of a partnership as Indian traders during the years up to and including 1902. Fraleys claiming that Wood had robbed them of a large amount of money.

A large number of witnesses from Hominy and surrounding country were present at the trial and in the public mind the question of justification is pretty well divided. Wood's wife and family were present in the court room during the trial, as were the mother and brothers of the murdered boy.

W. C. Wood is in the city and will temporarily make his home here, pending the completion of his plans for the future.

The remant of the old W. C. Wood stock of groceries and clothing was moved out this week and taken to Yale. This store has not flourished much since Mr. Wood quit, probably for the reason that the later purchasers did not believe in using a little printers ink.

Notice.

All those knowing themselves indebted to Chas. Wood are requested to call at once and settle their indebtedness as the business must be closed up. The accounts can be found at the First National Bank or with John Williamson.

Chas. Martin, John Memhard,
Trustees.

__Left__: Pawhuska Capital, June 23, 1910; __Middle:__ Osage Journal (Pawhuska), June 23, 1910; __Right Top to Bottom:__ Pawhuska Capital, June 30, 1910; Hominy Herald, August 11, 1910; ibid, September, 22, 1910.



Souvenir porcelain plate used by Old Dad as advertising material for his store in Hominy. It shows the 1910 calendar and was likely made and delivereed to him before he shot Wesley Fraley. Items like this were typically given away by merchants to favored customers or prospective customers of the period. In possession of the author.



W. C. Wood, representing a Tulsa wholesale grocery, was in Avant Tuesday calling on our merchants.

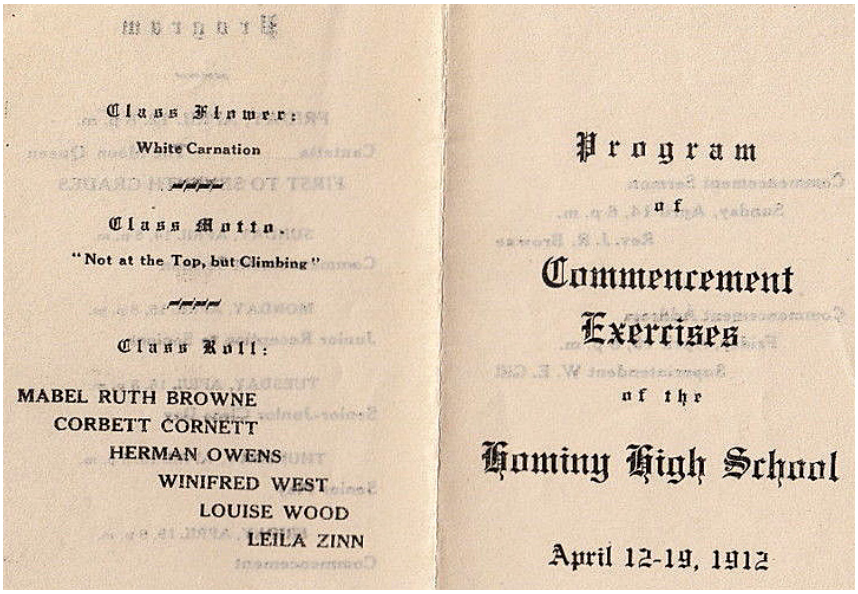
Top: *Hominy Herald, September 29, 1910;* ***Bottom:*** *Avant Derrick (Oklahoma), April 14, 1911.*

the settlement of accounts. The Stoutimore Grocery took over occupancy of the building on East Main Street that previously housed his business and he found employment as a traveling salesman with a Tulsa wholesale grocery company.

While Old Dad established a residence in Tulsa, perhaps close to his son Fred, Mammy and their children remained in Hominy for about two years before making the move to Tulsa in 1913. They had been ensconced in Hominy for several years and were active in the school and local organizations. The year 1912 was the year that Sarah Louise (commonly known as Louise) graduated from Hominy High School and this may have been the event that Mammy waited for before moving to Tulsa. Louise had participated in many school activities and appears on the 1912 list of graduates even though there was a news story the following year reporting that she was the only graduate in the 1913 class at Hominy.

The exact date that Mammy moved to Tulsa with the smaller children is not known with certainty. At that time, Dokey was married and living on the East Ranch with PaPa. Their first child, Roberta Janice had been born on September 9, 1912. Their second, Frederick Alexander, was born about two years later on June 29, 1914. Fred Wood was living in Tulsa in 1913

with his wife Frances and two children, John Frederick and Carmelita, but they moved to Skiatook about two years later. The remaining members of the Jones family, namely Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones and her two daughters, Jane Harriet (Hattie) and Mary Nelson Jones, remained in Hominy after the Wood family moved to Tulsa.



Class Flower:
White Carnation

Class Motto.
"Not at the Top, but Climbing"

Class Roll:

MABEL RUTH BROWNE
CORBETT CORNETT
HERMAN OWENS
WINIFRED WEST
LOUISE WOOD
LEILA ZINN

Program
of
Commencement
Exercises
of the
Hominy High School

April 12-19, 1912

Because of an unfortunate accident, it is known that Mammy and the younger children were in Hominy in December of 1912. It was reported in a local newspaper that Mammy in-

Elected Officers.

The C. E. society of the Presbyterian church elected officers last Sunday night as follows:

Edith Wilson, president.
Clara Sparks, vice president,
Louise Wood, seretary.
Hattie Belle Pettit, treasurer.

This society is in a very flourishing condition and doing much good work. The meeting Sunday night was led by Clinton Kingsbury, the subject being Missions.

SCHOOL IS ENDED

High School Commencement Ends Another Successful Year of School.

Last Friday closed another chapter in the history of the Hominy High School. Six pupils finished the course and graduated with high honors. They are:

Mabel Ruth Brown	Geneva Clark
Corbett Cornett	Herman Owens
Winnie West	Louise Wood

They were a class to be proud of, not a drone in the lot, every one of them clean, bright, industrious youngsters, each one destined to make a mark in the world and leave it better for having passed across the stage.

School Closed

Friday night at the school house the graduating exercises were held, with the usual program of class history, prophecy, last will, etc., also a lecture by a farm demonstrator from Stillwater.

Miss Louise Wood was the only graduate from the high school, her song, "High School Days" being delightfully rendered.

Left: *Hominy News-Republican, January 2, 1913;* ***Right: Middle:*** *Ibid, April 25, 1912;* ***Bottom:*** *Ibid, May 15, 1913. HHS Program at top right.*

advertently discarded hot water that landed on Nell's head and neck but did not cause extremely serious injury.

In March of 1913, the newspaper reported that Duddgah moved to Tulsa. It appears likely that this was the same time that Mammy moved with the younger children and needed Duddgah's help caring for them. Louise appears to have remained in Hominy for a short time in order to finish school. Her farewell party was held at the approximate time of graduation in May of

Farewall Party

Tuesday night at the home of A. B. Pattison there was given a farewell party to Miss Louise Wood, who has gone to Tulsa to live with her parents.

Notwithstanding the sorrow felt by everybody at the fact that Miss Louise was to leave us the party was a merry one and lasted until the small hours.

Refreshments, games and music were freely indulged in.

The ladies present were: Misses Geneva Clarke, Marguerite Tredway, Hattie Belle Pettit, Louise Wood, Clara Sparks, Adra Clarke, Elsie Housley, Edith Wilson, Ethel Wilson, Naomi Tracy, Bertie Pattison and Fern Maranville.

The gentlemen were: Carl Mullendore, Clay Higgins, Armond Haynes, Carl Mathews, Arthur Smith, G. L. Milner, Lawrence Wilson, Vincent Cornett, John B. Cornett and Alfred Allen.

The good wishes extended to Miss Wood were many and the hope that she may return to Hominy to live was universal.

Wednesday Miss Duddgah Wood left for Tulsa and Hominy mourns. Miss Wood has been much to the town. Her music, her charming personality and above all her earnest christian spirit have done much to endear her to our people and many and sincere are the expressions of regret that she finds her work laid out elsewhere. Miss Duddgah will be an influence for good wherever she goes.

Won A Prize

Miss Louise Wood has been notified that she has won a scholarship in the Chillicothe Commercial College. This prize was offered last year for the student making the best high school grades in Osage county and Miss Wood is to be congratulated on her success. The work was done in the Hominy high school and we are proud of Miss Louise, and sorry she has gone to Tulsa to live.

Left: *Hominy News-Republican, May 15, 1913;* ***Top Right:*** *Ibid, March 20, 1913;* ***Bottom Right:*** *Ibid, July 31, 1913*

1913. She probably stayed with her grandmother Jones during that time.

After Louise moved to Tulsa, it was announced that she had made the best high school grades in Osage County and had been awarded a scholarship to the Chillicothe Commercial College, also known as the Chillicothe Business College located in Chillicothe, Missouri. I know of no evidence that she accepted the scholarship or attended that college. Instead, she chose to attend Kendall College, which changed its name to the University of Tulsa in 1920. Louise was listed on the program of a recital there in December of 1913 and she graduated from Kendall College in 1917.

The early years of the twentieth century leading up to Old Dad's trial and the removal of the Wood family to Tulsa brought several other emotional events. Certainly the happiest of those for Old Dad and Mammy would have been the birth of their children. The first of those born after they moved to Hominy was Frank (February 1, 1900). After Frank came Pauline Nelson (February 24, 1902), Inez (September 8, 1905), and Nell (November

Tuesday morning Mrs. W. C. Wood stepped to the door to throw out a cup of hot water. Just as she threw it her little daughter Nellie, aged about four years, dodged around the corner of the house and caught the hot water on her head and neck, burning her quite badly. It was a peculiar accident, but will bring no serious results.

Prof. Weaver's Recital.

In the Kendall college auditorium last Thursday evening pupils of Prof. John Knowles Weaver were presented in a piano recital.

The varied individual talent of each pupil was well illustrated throughout the program, the whole forming an evening of delightful entertainment.

The program was rendered as follows:

Tarantella .....Pieczonka
Lelia Morgan.
On the Ice at Sweet Briar..Crawford
Valse Serieuse.....Fradel
Esther Hunt.
Rippling Brooklet.....Spindler
Catherine Acosta.
Festival of St. Catherine.....Grant-Schaefer
Inez Pettit.
On Loch Lomond .....Brown
Helen Blasingame.
Frogs and Crickets.....Grant-Schafer
Kenneth Crouch.
Dream Thought.....Devaux
Genevieve Pettit.
Flying Leaves No. 3.....Kolling
Louise Wood.

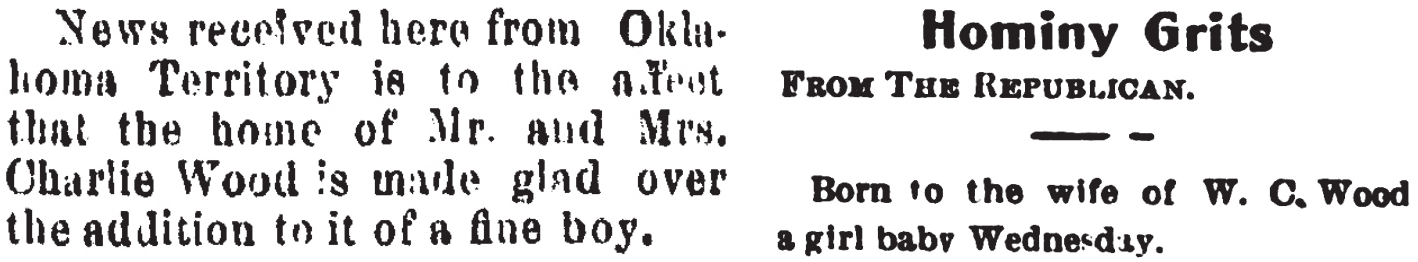
Left: *Hominy News-Republican, December 19, 1912;*
Right: *Tulsa Tribune, December 7, 1913.*

27, 1907).

Other important and happy family events in those years included the marriages of Tom Wood's children Jim and Stella to Mackie Cook and Lee Cook in 1904 and 1901, respectively. Old Dad's youngest brother Harry Edgar Wood married Florence Bachuss on September 6, 1908, in Hardin County. Also, Tom's daughter Stella married Lee Cook there on November 16, 1901. Additionally, Fred Wood married in 1903 and his cousin Joel Foster Garrett married Ida Bell Austin in Tennessee on February 24, 1910.

Several events in those years were also the cause of anxiety and grief for the Wood family. Old Dad's sister Nancy Ann Wood Franks and his sister-in-law Ella Johnston Wood, wife of his brother George Washington, died February 15, 1902, and February 22, 1902, respectively. Winfred Moore, the eight year old son of Old Dad's sister Martha Chrisodine died on September 7, 1903, and was buried in the William Wood cemetery in Hardin County. As noted earlier, Old Dad's mother died in Hardin County in 1909, shortly before Wesley Fraley was killed in Hominy.

Especially traumatic for the family in the early 1900s was the death of Mammy's brother Bob Jones. He was the only son of James and Sarah Garrett Jones to reach adulthood and he never married. He was only 38 at the time of his death in 1905. The year before his death, Bob was involved in a shooting accident in which a friend was killed and this event probably troubled him for the remainder of his life.



News received here from Oklahoma Territory is to the effect that the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wood is made glad over the addition to it of a fine boy.

Hominy Grits

FROM THE REPUBLICAN.

Born to the wife of W. C. Wood a girl baby Wednesday.

Left: *Notice of the birth of Frank Wood from Savannah Courier (Tennessee), February 9, 1900;* ***Right:*** *Notice of the birth of Nell Wood from Pawhuska Capital, December 5, 1907.*

Perhaps portending future difficulties, Old Dad's barn was burned in 1903. Even though arson was suggested, I have seen no evidence that guilt was ever assigned to it. A potentially fatal accident involving a runaway team in 1907 resulted in no fatalities but certainly considerable stress for the Wood and Jones families.

The continued residence of the Jones family in Hominy afforded the availability of a place to stay in town for Wood family members when



J. R. Jones Dead.

One of the saddest deaths it has been our duty to chronicle is that of J. R. Jones which occurred in Ft. Smith, Ark. on last Saturday after an operation for appendicitis. His body was brought back here to his old home and interred in the Savannah Cemetery Tuesday morning. Bob, as he was familiarly known by his many friends, was in the very prime of life, thirty seven years old, and had been for several years a traveling representative of the Williams-Echols Dry Goods Co., of Ft. Smith, with whom he was very popular.

He was good natured, genial, and big hearted. He was the comfort and support of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Jones, and sister, Miss Mary. He leaves two other sisters, Mrs. W. C Wood and Miss Hattie Jones, of Hominy, Okla. We join the many friends in extending to the grief stricken family sincere sympathy.

Accidently Shot

While out hunting last Friday near Bragg, I. T., a young man by the name of Maddox was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of J. R. Jones, of Fort Smith, Ark., a brother-in-law of W. C. Woods of Hominy. Mr. Jones in writing of the accident says they had been duck hunting and were getting into a wagon preparatory to returning home when the gun he held was in some manner discharged with the above results.. Mr. Jones is a travelling man and well known to many of our readers all of whom sympathize with him in his hour of trouble.

***Left**: Cleveland Enterprise (Oklahoma), March 10, 1904; **Right:** Uncle Bob (top); Savannah Courier (Tennessee), July 7, 1905 (bottom).*

they visited. Frank may have been allowed to stay with them during the 1914 school year and during the following summer to work in the Hominy Trading Company. Others visited from time to time over the several years afterward. Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones died in 1917 and the focal point for visits from Tulsa became friends or Hattie and Mary Jones. After fire destroyed their home on the east ranch in January of 1913, Cecil and Kate Drummond moved into Hominy. Their home in town served as a gathering point and it remained so for several decades after they made a more permanent move into town.

Runaway Accident

On last Wednesday morning a run-away accident occurred while Mrs. W. C. Woods and baby, Frank and Pauline, together with Miss Mary Jones were starting for Cleveland.

Miss Jones started to get out of the surrey to tie up a hitch rein and in handing the reins to Mrs Wood dropped them. The team became frightened and commenced to run. The surrey passed over Miss Jones and hurt her considerably. Mrs. Wood with the baby, jumped from the rig and fell upon her head and shoulders, hurting herself, though fortunately not seriously. The baby and other children escaped injury. All things considered, it was a very fortunate accident.

Duddgah appears to have been the most widely traveled of all of Old Dad's children. As a very talented vocalist and deeply religious person, Duddgah attended revival meetings across the state and beyond. Sometimes she was referred to as being from Hominy and sometimes from Tulsa in the early years after the Wood family moved. From about 1916 onward her residence was consistently listed as Tulsa. In 1915, Duddgah, living with her family at 234 West Eleventh

Fire at Hominy.

Word comes from Hominy that the large barn of W. C. Wood, the well known merchant at that place, was burned to the ground last Friday night, together with 150 tons of hay which was stored in the building. The origin of the fire is not known but it is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Left: Hominy News, April 5, 1907; ***Right:*** *Triangle (Cleveland, Oklahoma, September 17, 1903.*

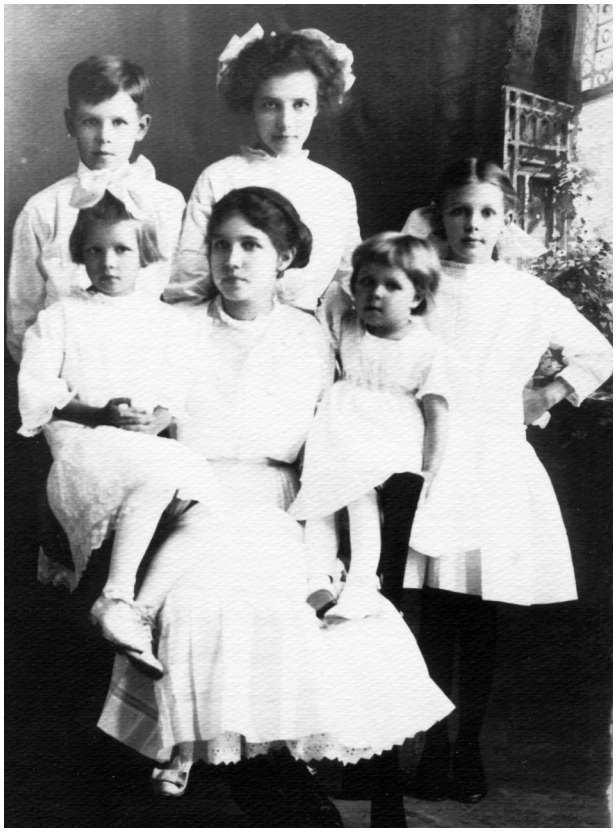






Top Left: *Wood family ca. 1902 showing from left Louise, Kate, Frank and Pauline (seated in the middle)* ***Top Right:*** *Wood family ca. 1906 showing from left Kate, Pauline, Louise, and Frank.* ***Lower:*** *Photograph of the home of Old Dad and Mammy in Hominy taken after they moved to Tulsa. Courtesy John Roy and Chuck Drummond.*







Top Left: *Mary (Mamie) Jones with Kate, Louise, Frank, and Pauline (on her lap);* ***Top Right:*** *Kate Wood holding Inez and Nell with Frank, Louise, and Pauline standing (left to right);* ***Bottom:*** *Pauline, Nell, and Inez Wood (left to right). Photos courtesy of Chuck Drummond.*

Street in Tulsa, underwent a successful appendectomy in Kansas City.

In 1913, Hattie Jones was using her experience as a store owner gained in Savannah, Tennessee, to operate a notion store on East Main Street in Hominy. In 1914, she added groceries to her store and appears to have continued the store until 1921 when the building she was occupying was torn down and she placed her goods in storage. The ultimate fate of that store is not known to me but I have seen no evidence that it reopened after 1921. Hattie's sister Mary may have assisted in the store from time to time but she



Jones and Wood families in Hominy, 1908. Mammy is seated in the middle holding Nell. Hattie Jones is seated on her right holding Inez. Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones is seated on her left. Mary (Mamie) Jones is standing on the far right. The Wood children are named in the photo which is from Chuck Drummond.

Miss Louise Wood came over from Tulsa the last of the week and was gladly welcomed by her many friends.

Miss Pauline Wood is here from Tulsa visiting her friends who are happy to see her.

Sylvia

The operetta at the school house Saturday night by the pupils of the grades, under direction of Misses Mildred Whistler and Katharine Weaver was a great success. There were about thirty pupils in the cast and each one carried out his part in a most pleasing manner.

The real surprise of the evening was sprung by Frank Wood in his solo. Master Woods' friends probably knew he could sing, but to many in the audience his clear, sweet tenor voice came as a distinct surprise. Mr. Wood should turn that voice of his to good use.

Frank Woods commenced work at the Hominy Trading Co., Monday. He will be always reliable.

Above Top to Bottom: Hominy News-Republican, August 28, 1913; Ibid, February 26, 1914; Ibid, May 21, 1914; Ibid, July 30, 1914.

Mrs. Sarah Jones, mother of Misses Mary and Hattie Jones and Mrs. W. C. Woods, is quite sick with a throat trouble. Mrs. Woods' daughters Louise and Pauline and son Frank came over from Tulsa Wednesday and are helping care for the mother, and visiting friends.

Miss Duddgah Wood was home from her singing tour over Sunday, but is now at Henrietta attending a district meeting of the Holiness church.

Miss Duddgah Wood came up from Tulsa last week for a visit with her aunts, Misses Mary and Hattie Jones and other Hominy friends. But this week she has been unfortunate enough to be quite sick with the grippe.

OPERATION IN KANSAS CITY.

Miss Dudgah Wood of 234 West Eleventh street left Tuesday night for Kansas City, where she underwent an operation for apendicitis The operation is reported as successful and Miss Wood expects to return home in about two weeks.

MISS WOOD RETURNS.

Miss Dudgah Wood of 234 West Eleventh street, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Wesley hospital in Kansas City about three weeks ago, is rapidly recovering and will return home Monday.

Above Top to Bottom: Hominy News-Republican, June 18, 1914; Ibid, November 5, 1914; Ibid, January 4, 1917; Tulsa Democrat, August 13, 1915; Ibid, September 4, 1915.

TO ATTEND REVIVAL.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gillison and son of Bartlesville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherbrook of Bartlesville, and Miss Duddgah Wood of Hominy, Okla., are t nthe city this week to attend the revival metings at the Mission of Redeeming Love.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Drake are desirous of doing dressmaking for the ladies of Hominy. Both experienced dressmakers and can satisfy all as to work and prices. Can be seen at the store of Miss Hattie Jones on East Main street. Call on them.

Old buildings are pretty well out of the way of the Harris building, Main and Price. Contractor William Wilson figures on setting up a speed record on this job. He was getting in the brick this week. All other material was here when the job was begun. Everything is lined up for rapid completion.

Wrecking of the old building started Tuesday. J. A. Draughon pulled the Fern cafe out into Price avenue, where it will remain in use while the brick building is going up. The Fern is to occupy one of the two Harris store rooms altogether. Miss Hattie Jones has stored her goods and the Reed confectionery and restaurant were given a few days of grace. The buildings on the site were among the oldest in Hominy, some of them having been moved from the former location of the business district, half a mile northeast.

Top to Bottom: *Tulsa Democrat, March 3, 1916; Hominy News-Republican, November 6, 1913; Ibid, May 20, 1921.*

also worked for other stores, including the Stohr and Sidwell grocery and meat market. The store was located at 110 West Main Street and the grocery department was purchased in 1921 by Fred Petty, brother of Oscar K. Petty, husband of Blanche Drummond, and Robert T. Petty of the Petty Drug Company at 104 West Main Street in Hominy. In the early 1920s Mary worked for the Hominy Trading Company and subsequently its successor, The Pioneer Store.

In 1914, Fred Wood went into the grocery business with William Carnahan in Skiatook, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. Carnahan was in the grocery business in Ramona, Washington County, Oklahoma, having moved there in about 1900.

Fred's wife Frances was not recovered from the illness she had when they lived in Hominy. Consequently, she and Fred spent considerable time visiting her family in Missouri as well as health care facilities away from home. Fred was aided at the store and with his two children by several family members from Tulsa, including Old Dad.





Top: *Hattie Jones in her store in Hominy before addition of groceries.* ***Bottom:*** *Mary Jones standing on the right in front of the Stohr and Sidwell store. Photos courtesy of Chuck Drummond.*

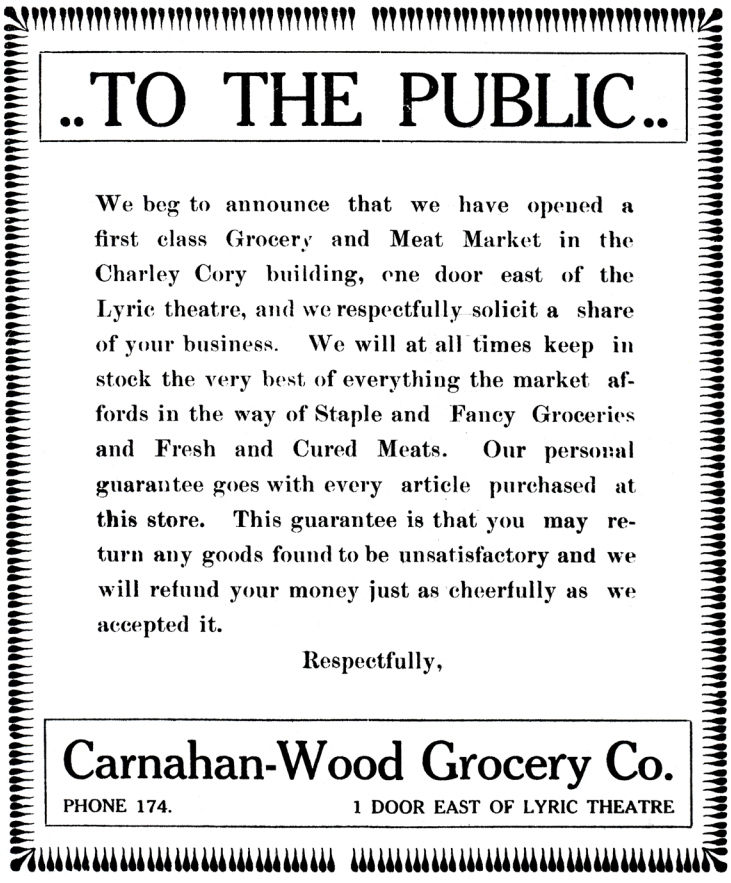
The partnership Fred had with William Carnahan dissolved in 1916 and the store was sold. Fred appears to have moved his family to Tulsa to be closer to his family. Frances died there in 1920.

In February of 1917, the oldest surviving member of the James Jones family, namely Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones, died in Hominy and was buried in the Hominy Cemetery. She was survived by her daughters in Oklahoma, Mammy, Hattie, and Mary, a brother, Charles Thomas Garrett, and a sister, Catherine Douglas Garrett Comfort.

Fred Wood married Sina Trosper Jones Finlay on July 24, 1922, in Yukon, Canadian County, Oklahoma. It was her third marriage and each of them had two children. Fred started Fred Wood Oil Company in Sand Springs in 1920. In addition to his business interests, Fred was a baseball fan. In the

New Grocery Store.

The firm of Woods & Carnahan have leased the Charley Cory building, and are installing one of the most modern grocery stores and meat markets in this part of the country. Both these men have had considerable experience in the grocery line, and knows how to please the public. In the meat department they will feature all kinds of home-made delicacies, such as boiled hams, corned beef, potted ham, and other kinds of cold meats. While their grocery stock is not large at present, they have received only a part of it, and when it all arrives they will have one of the largest stocks in Tulsa county.



..TO THE PUBLIC..

We beg to announce that we have opened a first class Grocery and Meat Market in the Charley Cory building, one door east of the Lyric theatre, and we respectfully solicit a share of your business. We will at all times keep in stock the very best of everything the market affords in the way of Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fresh and Cured Meats. Our personal guarantee goes with every article purchased at this store. This guarantee is that you may return any goods found to be unsatisfactory and we will refund your money just as cheerfully as we accepted it.

Respectfully,

Carnahan-Wood Grocery Co.

PHONE 174. 1 DOOR EAST OF LYRIC THEATRE

***Left**: Skiatook News (Oklahoma), February 12, 1914;*
***Right:** Ibid, February 19, 1914.*

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood left last Friday for Carthage, Missouri, where Mrs. Wood will take treatment at a hospital. Her many friends here hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. John B. Hughes and Miss Duddgah Wood, who had been staying at the Fred Wood home while Mr. Wood accompanied his wife to a hospital at Carthage, Missouri, left last Friday for their homes, Mrs. Hughes going to Hominy and Miss Wood to Tulsa. The former is Mrs. Wood's mother and the latter Mr. Wood's sister.

Fred Wood's father came up from Tulsa and assisted in the store during Fred's absence the latter part of last week. Mr. Wood, Sr., is a traveling salesman.

Frank Wood, of Tulsa, has accepted a position with the Carnahan-Wood Grocery Co. He is a brother to Fred Wood and came up to help take care of their fast growing trade.

Above Top to Bottom: *Skiatook News, February 25, 1915; Ibid, March 4, 1915; Ibid, March 18, 1915; Ibid, June 24, 1915.*

Fred Wood left yesterday for Sedalia, Missouri, in answer to a message stating Mrs. Wood had suffered a relapse and that her condition was critical. Mrs. Wood is in a hospital there and until the last report she was getting along nicely after undergoing an operation two weeks ago. Mr. Wood was with her at that time but returned home as his wife seemed to be improving nicely. Their friends hope that Mrs. Wood's condition will soon change for the better. Fred, Jr. accompanied his father as far as Tulsa and will remain a few days with his grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood returned Friday from Sedalia, Missouri, where Mrs. Wood had been taking treatment in a hospital for several weeks. She is much improved in health and thinks she will soon be well and strong again.

Miss Louise Wood came up from Tulsa last Friday for a visit with her brother, Fred Wood, and family. She will remain here a month or more.

Above Top to Bottom: *Skiatook News, March 11, 1915; Ibid, April 29, 1915; Ibid, June 24, 1915..*

Fred Wood is a traveling salesman this week, changing places with his father who is assisting in the Carnahan-Wood store.

T. C. Alexander, who was formerly employed in the City Meat Market, has bought the meat fixtures and meat business of the Carnahan-Wood Grocery Co. and is conducting the business at the same stand in the rear part of the store. Mr. Alexander is an experienced meatman and reports business very satisfactory in his line.

Selling for Cash

AFTER JUNE 1, 1916

all goods at our store will be sold for cash and positively no credit will be extended to anyone.

Everyone indebted to the firm will please call and make settlement at once.

Carnahan-Wood
Grocery Company
PHONE 174

Top to Bottom: *Skiatook News, August 19, 1915; Ibid, June 8, 1916; Ibid, May 25, 1916..*

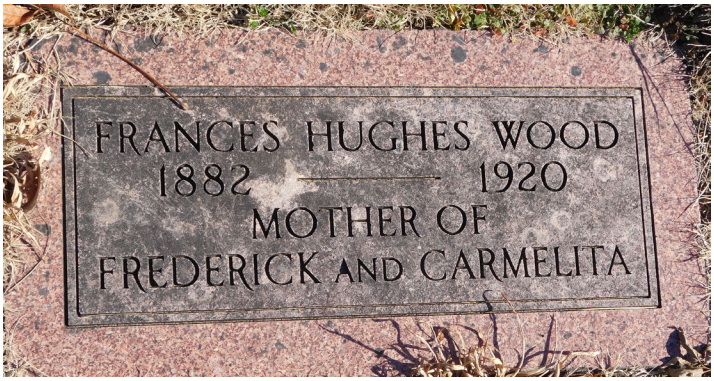
early 1930s, he sponsored the Fred Wood Oilers, a local baseball club which gained notice by the Tulsa press.

Fred died on October 25, 1953, preceding his mother, wife Sina, and sisters in death. His half-brother Frank died about one month earlier in 1953. Sina sold his business and died in 1967.

In 1918, Duddgah Wood was listed as the wife of Harry Allen McGill on his World War I registration card.

Wood.

Funeral services for Mrs. Francis Wood, 38 year old, who died at the residence, 2714 East Admiral, early yesterday morning will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon from the Mowbray chapel. She is survived by her husband, Fred Wood, and one son and daughter. Interment will be in Rose Hill.



Upper: *Tulsa Daily World, July 30, 1920.* ***Lower:*** *Frances Wood Gravestone (Findagrave.com Memorial 69001627 by Marcia Love).*

No Sorrow There

Friday, February 2, at the family residence in Hominy, Sarah Lewis Jones passed to her final reward, aged eighty-six years.

Sarah Garrett was born at Hot Springs, North Carolina, February 7, 1831. She was married at that place in 1852 to James Jones. They lived in Virginia until after the war, when they moved to Tennessee. Here Mr. Jones died in 1879. About eleven years ago Mrs. Jones came to Hominy and lived with her daughters, Misses Hattie and Mary Jones.

At about the time of her marriage Mrs. Jones united with the Old School Presbyterian church and has always lived a devoted christian life. One of her favorite mottoes was. "You can't help what other people do, but you can do right yourself." And she has lived up to that motto.

For some time she has been in failing health but never grew despondent and was patient through all.

The funeral service was held Sunday February 4, at eleven o'clock, Rev. Ritter of the Nazarene church officiating.

Three daughters, Mrs. W. C. Wood, Misses Hattie and Mary Jones survive the mother and were present at the funeral, also her grandchildren. One brother and one sister also survive.

Mrs. Jones lived a life that needed no explanations or apologies. She did the right as she saw it and the world is better because of her example. For her there was laid up a crown of rejoicing.

She knew in whom she trusted;
She counted all things loss,
And clung with the arms of faith
And love
To the Christ, and to His cross.

And from that cross, a radiance
Fell, with a softening beam,
That shone through the depths of
That shadowy vale,
And brightened death's narrow
Stream.

The sun went down in the morning,
While all was fair and bright.
But it shines today on the far-way
Hills,
In the land that knows no night.

Mrs. Sallie Jones

News has reached here of the death of Mrs. Sarah Lewis Jones at Hominy, Okla. February 2. The deceased had lived to a mature old age, having been born in North Carolina in 1831. For many years she was a citizen of Savannah. She reared a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom survive her. These are Miss Hattie Jones, Mrs Chas. Wood, and Miss Mary Jones of Oklahoma. The death of this most highly esteemed lady will be deeply regretted by many relatives and friends in Savannah and other sections of Hardin County. We join in extending sympathy to the bereaved.



Left: *Hominy News-Republican, February 8, 1917;* ***Top Right:*** *Savannah Courier, February 16, 1917;* ***Lower Right****: Tombstone of Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones in Hominy Cemetery.*

They were living in his hometown of Tidioute, Warren County, Pennsylvania. It is said on familysearch.org that they were married in Tulsa on May 27, 1917. They remained in Tidioute until at least 1920 when there were listed on the 1920 United States Census as living with his father Irvine and his brother Charles in the home of his sister Susan and her husband, Ralph

News-Dispatch Print & Audit Co., Shawnee, Okla.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Canadian County.

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE
IN COUNTY COURT

I, Fred Wood, the undersigned, hereby apply for a Marriage License to be issued to M Fred Wood, aged 39 years, whose residence is Tulsa State of Oklahoma, and M. Sina Jones Finlay aged 37 years, whose residence is Tulsa, State of Oklahoma, and for the purpose of procuring the same, do solemnly swear that I have personal knowledge of the facts herein stated; that the names, ages and places of residence of said parties are truly and correctly set out above; that neither of said parties are disqualified or incapable under the law of entering into the marriage relation, nor are they related to each other within the degrees prohibited by law.

That I am 39 years of age, and reside at Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Oklahoma

Fred Wood Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of July 192 2

Francis Taylor Court Clerk. County Judge.

I, the undersigned, ... of .....

named in the above application as being of the age of ..... years, do hereby consent to ..... marriage to .....

Dated at ....., Oklahoma, this ..... day of ....., 192....

Parent or Guardian.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, County of ..... } ss.

Before me, ..., at ....., in and for said County and State, on the ..... day of ..... 192..... personally appeared .....

..... to me known to be the identical person ..... who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that ..... executed the same as ..... free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, the day and date above written.

My commission expires ..... 192.....

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Canadian County

MARRIAGE LICENSE
IN COUNTY COURT

To Any Person Authorized to Perform and Solemnize the Marriage Ceremony—GREETING:

You are hereby authorized to join in Marriage Mr. Fred Wood of Tulsa County of Tulsa State of Oklahoma aged 39 years, and, M Sina Jones Finlay of Tulsa County of Tulsa State of Oklahoma aged 39 years, and of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days from this date.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, at El Reno, in said County, this 24th day of July A. D. 1922.

Francis Taylor Court Clerk. County Judge.

Recorded this ..... day of ....., 192.....

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Canadian County. } ss.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I, W. A. Steele Name Minister Official Designation Christian Court or Congregation of Yukon in Canadian County, State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that I joined in Marriage the persons named in and authorized by this License to be married, on the 24th day of July A. D. 1922, at Yukon in Canadian County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of Mrs. W. A. Steele of Yukon and ..... of .....

W. A. Steele

Christian minister

Returned and Recorded this 12 day of August 192 2 Francis Taylor County Clerk. By Mary Spear Deputy.

The Big Boss



FRED WOOD
of the Fred Wood Oil company, is celebrating his tenth anniversary in business here.

Service Has Been Fred Wood Company Slogan Since Start

Business Has Grown So Large, Has Opened Another Station Near Tulsa

"People don't just buy a tank of gasoline and some oil—they want efficient helpfulness from the 'chaps' that wait on them,'' says Fred Wood who opened a filling station in Sand Springs ten years ago today.

Now he is operating the largest service station business in this end of the county, is the local bulk agent for Continental Oil company, and his retail volume has grown so large that he has opened another station between here and Tulsa, for the convenience of Sand Springs customers.

Wood explains this prosperity with one word, "Service". It is that intangible something that isn't measured in quarts and doesn't flow out of a gas pump.

Tomorrow morning, when the business begins its eleventh year, Wood's customers will find station attendents, mechanics, electricians, and the boss himself more on their toes than ever before. They have a reputation to uphold. They get better salaries than any other similar group of employees in town.

"Santa, the old scamp, has stopped here hundreds of times recently to load up presents for fastidious motorists," Pete Minton pointed out. "He can find a big assortment of practical gifts that make bright Christmas-tree packages such as car heaters, Purolators, anti-freeze, horns, and all sorts of dashboard gadgets. We install them the next day, "Minton suggested.

These holiday ideas are taken from Wood's full line of standard automotive parts including: batteries, tires, shock absorbers, seat covers—in fact, everything for everything for every car from front pumpers to tail lights.

One of the most important phases of this thriving business is the repair department which features motor tune-up jobs, mechanical work, and electrical and ignition check-ups handled in Sand Springs most completely equipped shop. "Sometimes we save our customers expensive repair jobs by discovering a minor weakness and fixing it before something more serious happens," Wood said.

Left: *Marriage record for Fred Wood and Sina Trosper Jones Finlay. From familysearch.org.* ***Right:*** *Sand Springs Leader, December 7, 1930.*

Linton. By 1930, the couple had moved to Tulsa where they remained for the duration of their lives. They had no children.

Both Harry and Duddgah had evangelistic interests and later devoted their lives to that endeavor. As a talented vocalist, Duddgah was frequently on the road singing at various churches and religious gatherings in Oklahoma even before she married Harry.

Harry probably met Duddgah during one of his trips to Oklahoma as an employee of an oil company in Tidioute. Harry was working for an oil company in 1915 when he visited in Ada, Oklahoma. In the 1920s census he is listed as a grinder in a cutlery business in which his brother-in-law was a

Fred Wood Oilers Meet Locals Sunday

The Fred Wood Oilers, leading team in the Tulsa City are scheduled here Sunday for a game with the fast going Independents. The Oilers are said to be a better team than the Luckhart Firechiefs, whom the Independent lucked out on two weeks ago.

The going has been considerably harder for the locals in the last two games, and the opinion seems to exist that the Oilers are likely to hand them their first defeat of the season. The biggest crowd of the season is expected out to witness the affair.

FOR A GOOD BALL TEAM

The offer by Mr. Fred Wood of the use of baseball uniforms and equipment for the approaching season for a Sand Springs baseball team, if sponsored by local business men, should have serious consideration. There is considerable to be said in favor of a really high class baseball tam to represent Sand Springs this year.

This city has several ball players of near professional caliber, and has had each year for some time, yet in previous seasons they have been scattered about in three, four or five different clubs. Merged into one team with a capable captain and manager, they would class with the very best amateur teams in the state. A really good ball team would prove good advertising for the city since it would play in other cities and would draw considerable comment from the daily press and sport papers.

Then the kind of team Mr. Wood has in mind would do considerable toward arousing home town pride among many of our people. Many of those specially interested in baseball would become boosters for Sand Springs whose loyalty might he hard to draw forth by other means. And certainly here, with much of our retail business going each week to the county metropolis, an increase in home town loyalty should be welcomed.

If Sand Springs does go in for a really representative ball team this season, too much time should not be lost in making a start. Spring is here now and in baseball as in other things the effectiveness of the early bird is to be noted. A good team deserves a good early start and let us hope that plans for a great baseball year in Sand Springs will receive proper support and consideration.

Left: *Bixby Bulletin, May 31, 1934;* ***Right:*** *Sand Springs Outlook, April 4, 1935.*

Services Held For Former Hominy Man

Services for Fred Wood, 69, former Hominy resident and brother of Mrs. Cecil Drummond of this city, were conducted at 11 o'clock Thursday morning at the First Methodist church in Sand Springs.

All business establishments in Sand Springs were closed for two hours during the funeral out of respect for the man who had made his home in that city and had owned the Fred Wood Oil and Supply Co., there for the past 25 years.

Burial arrangements were in charge of the R. L. Mobley Funeral home, Sand Springs with burial being in the Rose Hill Burial Park, Tulsa.

Wood died of pneumonia in a Tulsa hospital Sunday morning [redacted] illness of approximately four months.

A native of Nixon, Tenn., he moved with his parents to Hominy in 1896. His father, the late W. C. Wood, operated an early-day trading post at Hominy. He died about eight years ago.

Wood spent his early life in Hominy, moving away from here about 45 years ago, going first to Tulsa where he began his career as a bookkeeper at Vandevers prior to starting his gasoline and auto accessories firm.

He was a member of the Sand Springs Chamber of Commerce, the Sand Springs Retail Merchants association and the Rotary club of that city. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Sand Springs and of the consistory at Guthrie and the Akdar shrine in Tulsa. He continued to own extensive ranching interest in this vicinity until his death.

He is survived by the widow, Sina T. Wood, and a daughter, Mrs. Lucille Carpenter, of the home; another daughter, Mrs. Carmelita Sloan, Van Nuys, Cailf.; two sons, Fred Wood, jr., San Francisco, Calif., and Leonard T. Wood, Corpus Christi, Tex.; his mother, Mrs. W. C. Wood, Phoenix.; six sisters, Mrs. Harry McGill and Miss Pauline Wood, both of Tulsa; Mrs. Drummond of Hominy; Mrs. Vernon Tuckey and Mrs. Neal Cook, both of Phoenix., and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, La., an aunt, Miss Mary Jones, Hominy; two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Pawhuskan's Kin Dies In Tulsa

Fred Wood, 69, of 2714 East Admiral Blvd., Tulsa, passed away, Sunday, of pneumonia in a Tulsa hospital. He was an uncle of Fred A. Drummond of 1707 Grandview Ave.

Funeral services were conducted at 11 o'clock,. Thursday morning, in the Sand Springs Methodist church and interment was in Rose Hill cemetery in Tulsa.

Wood, owner of a Sand Springs gasoline and auto parts estabilshment, had lived in Tulsa for 45 years and for a quarter of a century he owned the Fred Wood Oil and Supply company in Sand Springs.

A native of Nixon, Tenn., he moved with his parents to Hominy in 1896, and his father, W. C. Wood operated an early-day trading post in that Osage county town. The elder Wood died about eight years ago.

Prior to engaging in the oil supply business, Fred Wood was a bookkeeper at Vandever's in Tulsa.

Wood was a member of the Rotary club, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants association and Masonic lodge in Sand Springs; the Akdar Shrine in Tulsa; and the Oklahoma Consistory in Guthrie.

Surviving are his widow, Sina T. Wood; two sons, Fred Wood, jr., San Francisco, Calif., and Leonard T. Wood, Corpus Christi, Tex.; two daughters, Mrs. Lucille Carpenter of the Home and Mrs. Carmelita Sloan, Van Nuys, Calif.; his mother, Mrs. W. C. Wood, Phoenix, Ariz.; six sisters, Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy; Mrs. Harry McGill and Miss Pauline Wood, both of Tulsa; Mrs. Vernon Tuckey and Mrs. Neal Cook, both of Phoenix; and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, La., two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Rites Pend for Fred Wood, 69

Services were incomplete today for Fred Wood, 69, of 2714 E. Admiral blvd., owner of a Sand Springs gasoline and auto parts firm, who died of pneumonia Sunday in a hospital.

Mr. Wood, a Tulsan 45 years, was hospitalized four weeks ago. He had owned the Fred Wood Oil and Supply Co., Sand Springs, for 25 years.

A native of Nixon, Tenn., he moved with his parents to Hominy in 1896. His father, W. C. Wood operated an early-day trading post at Hominy. He died about eight years ago.

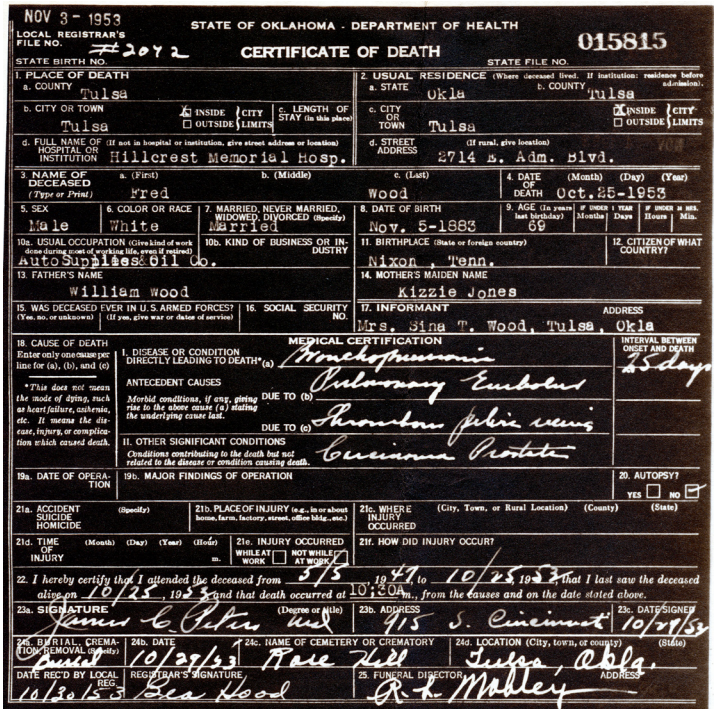
After moving to Tulsa, Mr. Wood was a bookkeeper at Vandever's prior to starting his gasoline and auto accessories firm.

He was a member of the Masonic lodge, Rotary club, chamber of commerce and Retail Merchants association in Sand Springs, Oklahoma consistory at Guthrie and Akdar shrine here.

Surviving are his wife, Sina T. two sons, Leonard T., Corpus Christi, Texas, and Fred, jr., San Francisco; two daughters, Mrs. Lucille Carpenter, of the home, and Mrs. Carmelita Sloan, Van Nuys, Cal.; his mother, Mrs. W. C. Wood, Phoenix, Ariz.; six sisters, Mrs. Harry McGill, 3216 E. Fourth pl., Pauline Wood, 1437 S. Carson av. Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy, Mrs. Vernon Tuckey and Mrs. Neal Cook, Phoenix, and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, La.; two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The R. L. Mobley Funeral home, Sand Springs, is in charge.

Left: *Hominy News, October 30, 1953;* ***Middle:*** *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), October 30, 1953;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa Tribune, October 26, 1953.*



NOV 3 - 1953

STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LOCAL REGISTRAR'S FILE NO. #2072

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

015815

STATE BIRTH NO.

STATE FILE NO.

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY Tulsa
b. CITY OR TOWN Tulsa — INSIDE CITY LIMITS ☑ OUTSIDE ☐ — c. LENGTH OF STAY (In this place)
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location) Hillcrest Memorial Hosp.

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission).
a. STATE Okla. b. COUNTY Tulsa
c. CITY OR TOWN Tulsa — INSIDE CITY LIMITS ☑ OUTSIDE ☐
d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) 2714 E. Adm. Blvd.

3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or Print): a. (First) Fred b. (Middle) c. (Last) Wood
4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) Oct. 25-1953
5. SEX Male
6. COLOR OR RACE White
7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) Married
8. DATE OF BIRTH Nov. 5-1883
9. AGE (In years last birthday) 69 — IF UNDER 1 YEAR: Months, Days — IF UNDER 24 HRS.: Hours, Min.
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) Auto Supplies
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Oil Co.
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Nixon, Tenn.
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?
13. FATHER'S NAME William Wood
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Kizzie Jones
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service)
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
17. INFORMANT Mrs. Sina T. Wood, Tulsa, Okla. — ADDRESS

18. CAUSE OF DEATH — MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).
*This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.
I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) Bronchopneumonia — INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH 15 days
ANTECEDENT CAUSES Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last.
DUE TO (b) Pulmonary Embolus
DUE TO (c) Thrombus pulmonis
II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death. Carcinoma Prostate

19a. DATE OF OPERATION
19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION
20. AUTOPSY? YES ☐ NO ☑

21a. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE (Specify)
21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)
21c. WHERE INJURY OCCURRED (City, Town, or Rural Location) (County) (State)
21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) m.
21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK ☐ NOT WHILE AT WORK ☑
21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?

22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from 5/5 1947 to 10/25 1953 that I last saw the deceased alive on 10/25 1953 and that death occurred at 10:50 a.m., from the causes and on the date stated above.

23a. SIGNATURE (Degree or Title) — 23b. ADDRESS 915 S. Cincinnati — 23c. DATE SIGNED 10/27/53

24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) Burial — 24b. DATE 10/29/53 — 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Rose Hill — 24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) Tulsa, Okla.

DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. 10/30/53 — REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Lea Hood — 25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR R. L. Mabley — ADDRESS

Services Held For Mrs. Sina T. Wood

Services were held Wednesday for Mrs. Sina T. Wood, 84, former Wagoner resident, who died Sunday in a Tulsa rest home.

She is the former owner of Taylor Ferry and Woodbine Restaurant.

She is survived by a son, Leonard Jones, one granddaughter, Mrs. Carlene Wilson; a brother, Cleve Trosper and two grandchildren.

Fred Wood Firm Sold

Purchase of the Fred Wood Supply Co., a 33-year-old firm at 12 S. Garfield, was announced this week by the new owners.

The firm was purchased by DeWayne Cook, Oley Spears and Lawrence Elliott and is now operating under the name of DOL Oil & Supply.

The new owners announced the firm would now offer a full line of D-X gas and oils and would continue to handle autotive parts and industrial supplies. The company is both a retailer and a wholesaler.

The supply company was established approximately 33 years ago by the late Fred Wood, who died about six years ago. The three men purchased the company from his widow, Mrs. Sadie Wood.

Upper Left: *Fred Wood Death Certificate (from Patrick Clemes);* ***Lower Left:*** *Record-Democrat (Wagoner, Oklahoma), December 28, 1967;* ***Right:*** *Sand Springs Leader, May 5, 1960.*

Former Ferry Owner Is Dead

Special to The Tribune

WAGONER—Mrs. Sina T. Wood, 84, former owner of Taylor's Ferry on Fort Gibson Lake, died here Sunday. Funeral arrangements are pending with Tulsa-Whisenhunt Funeral Home.



Mrs. Wood

Born in Kentucky, Mrs. Wood came to this area about 60 years ago. She formerly lived in Sand Springs. She sold Taylor's Ferry in 1958 and had been retired.

manager. In the 1930 and 1940 census records he is shown as being involved with oil leasing in Tulsa. His occupation shown in the 1950 census was evangelistic work.

Harry died in 1955 and Duddgah became ill and eventually was placed in a nursing home in Tulsa where she died in 1978.

The oldest child of Old Dad and Mammy was Katherine, known popularly to friends and the public as Kate and to family as Dokey. Her birth in 1893 followed the devastating death of Mammy's first born child, Harry, in November of 1892. She and her

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER 37 2 33 C ORDER NUMBER A-3932

1 Harry Allen McGill (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: (No.) Tidisute (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) Pa. (County) (State)

Age in Years 39. Date of Birth 4 Feb (Month) 13 (Day) 1879. (Year)

RACE

White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	
			Citizen	Noncitizen
5 X	6	7	8	9

U. S. CITIZEN

Native Born	Naturalized	Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority	ALIEN	
			Declarant	Non-declarant
10 X	11	12	13	14

15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

PRESENT OCCUPATION	EMPLOYER'S NAME
16 Oil & Leases.	17 L. F. Brosche & Self

18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: 624 Boulder (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) Tulsa. (City or town) Okla. (County) (State)

NEAREST RELATIVE Name 19 Duddgah McGill

Address 20 Tidisute (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) Pa. (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

Harry Allen McGill (Registrant's signature or mark)

P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red) 5—6171 (OVER)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 37 2 33 C

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES	COLOR OF HAIR
Tall	Medium	Short	Slender	Medium	Stout		
21	22 X	23	24	25 X	26	27 Blue	28 Dark

29 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify.) No

30 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Roy Garbett (Signature of Registrar)

Date of Registration Sept 5, 1918

(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)

(OVER)

Above: *Tulsa Tribune, December 25, 1967;* ***Below:*** *World War I registration for Harry Allen McGill.*

younger sister Sarah Louise, who was born in 1896, moved with Old Dad and Mammy to Hominy in 1898. Mammy's other children were born in Hominy. Some aspects of Dokey's life, including her marriage to Roy Cecil Drummond (known to his family as PaPa) in 1911, can be found in an article about the Drummond family at https://archive.org/details/drummond-f-afamily.

Dokey was consistently near the top of her class in grades, graduating from the eighth grade in 1908. She was also musically talented, playing the piano and organ at many social occasions.

After their marriage, Dokey and PaPa settled down in a house on the east ranch. Their children, Roberta Janice, Frederick Alexander, Katherine

Harry McGill of Tidioute. Penn., representing a large oil company of that region, was in Ada last week looking over this promising field. Mr. McGill says that in the Pennsylvania fields wells producing only one barrel per are profitable as the oil is made into gasoline which is in great demand.

FREE METHODISTS TO HAVE REVIVAL

A revival will begin Sunday at the Free Methodist Church, 1229 North Griffin, with the Rev. and Mrs. Harry McGill, Tulsa, evangelist and singer.

Rev. and Mrs. Harry McGill are with us in

REVIVAL

at the

Free Methodist Church

Corner Main and Ponca Sts. Services all this week and through Sunday, October 2 Rev. McGill is the Oklahoma Conference Evangelist from Tulsa Everybody Welcome

Upper Left: *Star Democrat (Ada, Oklahoma), January 29, 1915;*
Lower Left: *Okmulgee Daily Times (Oklahoma), October 7, 1944;*
Right: *Norman Transcript, September 19, 1949.*

HARRY M'GILL SERVICES SET

Burial Thursday for Oilman, Ex-Minister

Funeral services for Harry A. McGill, 76, of 3216 E. 4th pl., pioneer Tulsa oilman and former minister, will be held at 10 a. m. Thursday in the Moore memory chapel.

Mr. McGill died of a heart ailment Tuesday in a Tulsa hospital.

A Tulsan about 40 years, Mr. McGill was an independent oil royalty and lease broker and had been in semi-retirement because of ill health for the past several months.

Mr. McGill was born at Tidioute, Pa., and was graduated from Greenville college, Greenville, Ill., and Chesbrough seminary, Chili, N. Y.

He was minister of the Free Methodist church for 13 years after coming to Tulsa.

Survivors include the widow, Duddgah, of the home; and a sister, Mrs. Sue Linton, in New York state.

Interment will be in Memorial Park cemetery.

McGILL — Duddgah Faye, 93, Colonial Manor Nursing Home, passed away Friday. Service Monday 11 a.m. Graveside Memorial Park Cemteery. Moores, 583-6148.





Left: *Tulsa World, September 14, 1955;* ***Top Right:*** *Tulsa World, October 15, 1978;* ***Lower Right****: Tombstones of Duddgah Faye Wood McGill (upper) and Harry Allen McGill (findagrave.com by Lena Ward).*

Yvonne, the twins Jack and Gent, and Marguerita Louise, were born there or in the nearby town of Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Dokey and PaPa also had a home in Hominy where they lived at times enabling their children to attend local schools. One of their first homes was located on Regan Avenue in Hominy just behind the home of PaPa's mother, Addie Drummond. Later they moved to a house next door to Addie at 323 North Price Avenue. A residence in town also enabled PaPa to help his brothers at the Hominy Trading Company (later Pioneer Store) and gave Dokey the opportunity to participate in church and local organizational events.

In early 1926, PaPa and Dokey moved into the house at 323 North Price





Left: *Mammy with Dokey, ca. 1893.* ***Right:*** *Dokey, ca. 1894 (from Chuck Drummond).*



Avenue. This was the house that their grandchildren knew very well while growing up. As long as they lived there the door was always open and it was considered a gathering place for their family. Many photos were taken of the family in front of the fireplace in the living room of their home,

When their children were attending Oklahoma A&M (later Oklahoma



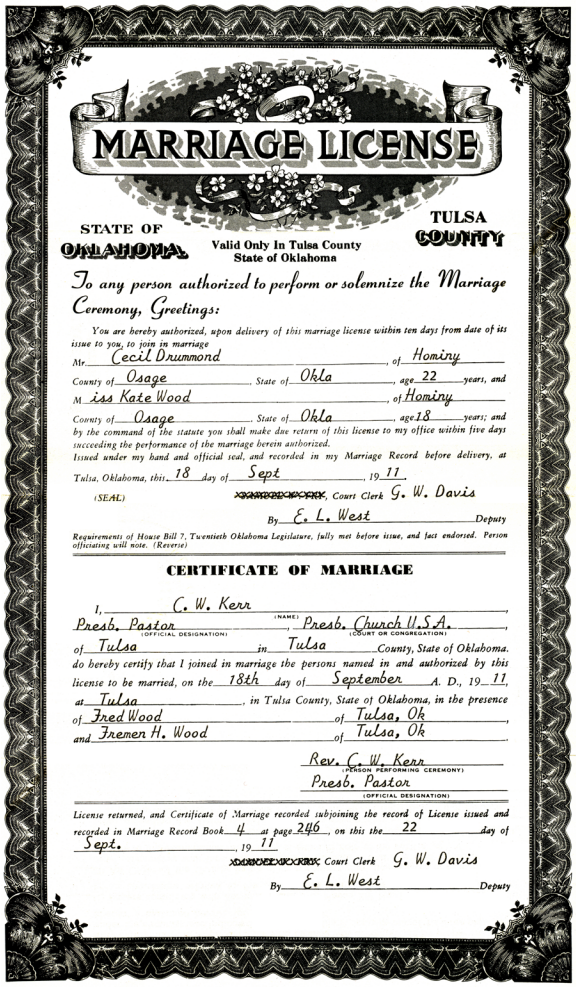
There are 3 young ladies who will receive diplomas from the 8th grade. in this county this year. They are Misses Bernice Owens and Kate Wood of Hominy, and Lucile Johnson of Pawhuska. There will be another examination in May and there will in all probability be a number of others added to the list at that time.

Top Left: *Dokey (on left) and Sarah Louise Wood, ca. 1898. (from Patrick Clemes);* ***Bottom Left:*** *Pawhuska Capital, April 30, 1908;* ***Right:*** *Dokey, ca 1908. (from Chuck Drummond)*

State University) in the mid 1930s, they kept a house in Stillwater to live in along with the one in Hominy. In 1965, Dokey and PaPa moved from Hominy to a house in Pawhuska. They lived there until they died.

No doubt there was considerable consternation among Wood family members after their move away from Hominy and during the illness of Fred's wife Frances. Additionally, the death of Sarah Lewis Garrett Jones in 1917 came during that period of time when Fred and Frances lived in Tulsa. All members of the family would have pitched in to help care for their two children while maintaining attendance at school and participating in local social events.





MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA — Valid Only In Tulsa County State of Oklahoma — TULSA COUNTY

To any person authorized to perform or solemnize the Marriage Ceremony, Greetings:

You are hereby authorized, upon delivery of this marriage license within ten days from date of its issue to you, to join in marriage

Mr. Cecil Drummond, of Hominy, County of Osage, State of Okla, age 22 years, and

M iss Kate Wood, of Hominy, County of Osage, State of Okla, age 18 years; and

by the command of the statute you shall make due return of this license to my office within five days succeeding the performance of the marriage herein authorized.

Issued under my hand and official seal, and recorded in my Marriage Record before delivery, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, this 18 day of Sept, 19 11.

(SEAL) XXXXXXXXXX, Court Clerk G. W. Davis

By E. L. West Deputy

Requirements of House Bill 7, Twentieth Oklahoma Legislature, fully met before issue, and fact endorsed. Person officiating will note. (Reverse)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I, C. W. Kerr (NAME), Presb. Pastor (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION), Presb. Church U.S.A. (CHURCH OR CONGREGATION), of Tulsa in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that I joined in marriage the persons named in and authorized by this license to be married, on the 18th day of September A. D., 19 11, at Tulsa, in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of Fred Wood of Tulsa, Ok, and Fremen H. Wood of Tulsa, Ok.

Rev. C. W. Kerr (PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY)

Presb. Pastor (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION)

License returned, and Certificate of Marriage recorded subjoining the record of License issued and recorded in Marriage Record Book 4 at page 246, on this the 22 day of Sept., 19 11

XXXXXXXXXX, Court Clerk G. W. Davis

By E. L. West Deputy

Left: *PaPa, ca. 1911 (from Chuck Drummond)* ***Right:*** *Marriage Certiciate for Dokey and PaPa. (from Patrick Clemes).*

R. Cecil Drummond, the leader of the three Drummond brothers from the Hominy district, was a Pawhuska visitor Friday. Since he completed school Mr. Drummond has been engaged in farming and stock raising on a large ranch near Hominy. He is one of the prosperous and well liked men of that neighborhood.

The High School Band under the direction of Mr. Bach have been rehearshing the beautiful musical score for two weeks and will occupy the accompanying position with the addition of Mrs. Kate Drummond, whose ability as an accompanist at the piano is above criticism.

PROGRAM
Chamber of Commerce Benefit Minstrel

Pettit Theater

Friday Evening, April 6

CAST

Roy Hilderbrand, Interlocuter

END MEN

Dean, Fred Petty; Eddy, Huxley Flaugher; Flynn, Forest Cox; Ames, Claude Gardner; Buck, Everett Poole; Curtis, Fred Shedd

CHORUS AND SOLOISTS

James L. Waller, Director

Herry Newman, L. D. Edgington, A. W. Bevers, Duge Malone, Ray Williams, Forrest Pyle, Guy Bennett, Oral Whisenhunt, Bill Burkhart, R. V. Cartright, L. V. Wilson

ORCHESTRA

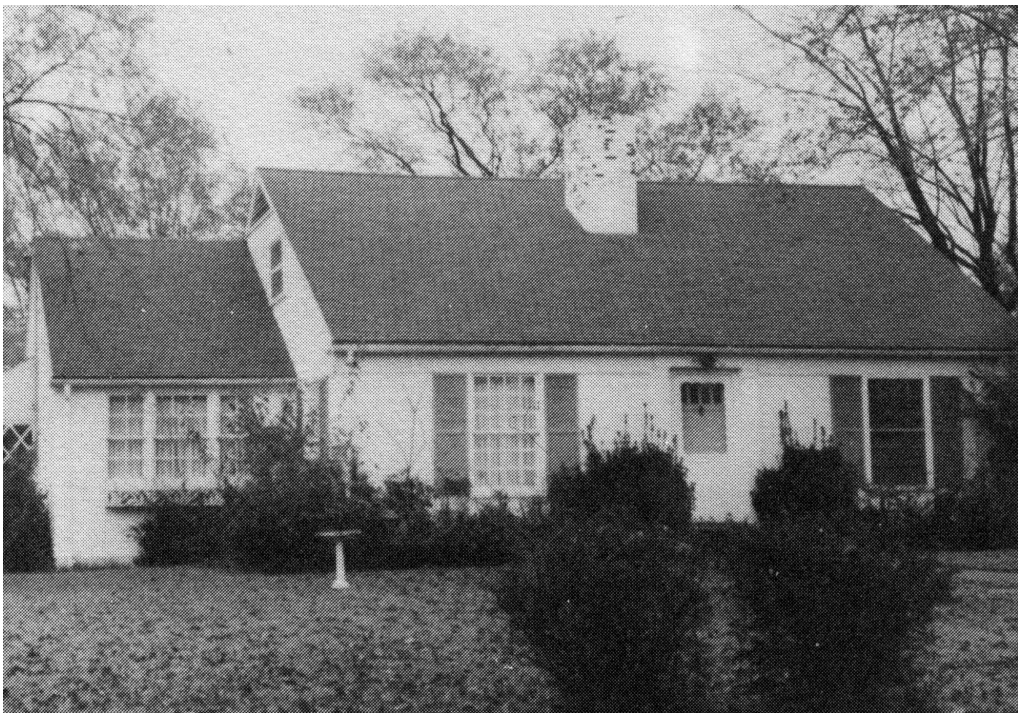
Herman Bach, Director

Mrs. Kate Drummond, Piano

Glen Campbell—violin
George D. Wolf—horn
Elliott Wolf—saxophone
George Creager—saxophone
Pat Trumbly—saxophone
Alfred Myers—bass
Vic Bevers—bass
Jeff Kendall—drums
F. H. Shelley—trumpet
Mike Yarnell—clarinet

Top Left: *Osage Journal (Pawhuska), November 20, 1924;* ***Top Right:*** *Hominy News-Republican, October 19, 1928;* ***Lower:*** *Hominy News-Republican, April 6, 1928.*





Top: *Home of Dokey and PaPa at 323 North Price in Hominy.* ***Bottom:*** *Home of Dokey and PaPa in Pawhuska. (from John Roy Drummond)*

P. E. O. SISTERHOOD ORGANIZED WEDNESDAY

Chapter CX of the PEO Sisterhood was organized Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Ruth Logan. The initiates and guests assembled at 10 a. m., when the initiation was conducted by Mrs. Eva Hunter, state organizer.

Initiation was preceded by a solo. Mrs. Floyd O. Yarbrough sang "My Task." She was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. W. C. Preetorious. Both ladies are from Pawhuska.

At 1 p. m. the organization adjourned to meet at the M. E. church for luncheon. Mrs. Annie Logan, of Norman, gave the invocation. After luncheon, the guests returned to their homes and Chapter CX reassembled for business and instructions.

Charter members of the chapter are: Ruth Logan, Ethel Barlow, Kate Drummond, Grace Drummond, Mildred Pettit, Viola Staib, Mary Newman, Mittie Lee McSpadden, Dixie Smith, Lena B. Comer, Jane Steible, Madeline Noel, Beatrice Lindsey, Mamie Fraley.

Officers elected are: Ruth Logan, president; Beatrice Lindsey, vice-president; Viola Staib, recording secretary; Jane Steible, corresponding secretary; Mittie Lee McSpadden, treasurer; Mamie Fraley, chaplain; and Lena B. Comer, guard; Dixie Smith, historian and reporter; Kate Drummond, organist.

R. C. Drummonds Celebrate 50th Wedding Date

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Drummond pioneer residents of Osage County, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary recently at the Duncan Hotel in Pawhuska. All their children and family were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Drummond of Pawhuska, Mr. and Mrs. Gent Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drummond of Hominy were hosts for the occasion.

The U-shaped table, at which the honor guests and others of the family were seated, was arranged with gold leaves and gold-sprayed white mums. The three-tiered white wedding cake was decorated with gold roses and was placed at the center of the "U" where the honorees were seated.

R. C. Drummond, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Drummond and Kate Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood, were married September 18, 1911, in Tulsa, by Reverend C. W. Kerr of the First Presb_ rian Church. The couple returned to Hominy and have lived here since. They reared three sons and three daughters

Mr. Drummond has been a cattle raiser and rancher during these years and at present he and his three sons, who followed in their father's footsteps, have extensive cattle interests in Osage county.

Those present in addition to the honor guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Drummond and son, Charles (Chuck) ,and daughter, Pat of Pawhuska.. Another son, Tom, was in school at New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, N. M., and was unable to attend; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drummond and children Judy, John Roy, Georgianna and Joe Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. Gent Drummond and sons Cecil, Leslie and Dick, all of Hominy; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Henderson and daughter, Louise. (A son, Bill, who is attending Wesminster College at Fulton, Mo., was unable to be present); Mrs. Katherine Buckner and children, Kenny, Phil, Bob and Brenda of Tulsa: Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Fairweather and children, Sally, Mark, Susie and Charles of Chickasha.

Left: *Dokey was a charter member and organist in the local Hominy chapter of the P.E.O. (Philanthropic Educational Organization). Hominy Journal, October 5, 1937.* ***Right:*** *Dokey and PaPa celebrated their 50th wedding anniverary in the Duncan Hotel at Pawhuska. Hominy News-Republican, September 28, 1961.*



Employer-Employee Party

The employes of the Hominy Trading Company and wives enjoyed a party in the basement of the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening when the members of the firm entertained in their honor. At six-thirty the ladies of the Presbyterian church served a three course dinner. H. M. Sivadon was toastmaster for the evening and responses were made by A. A. Drummond, Mrs. Percy Dixon and F. G. Drummond. A. E. Sharpe sang two solos, accompanied by Mrs. Sharpe at the piano. Mrs. Cecil Drummond played several piano selections. Fol lowing dinner and the musical program the evening was spent in games and merrymaking.

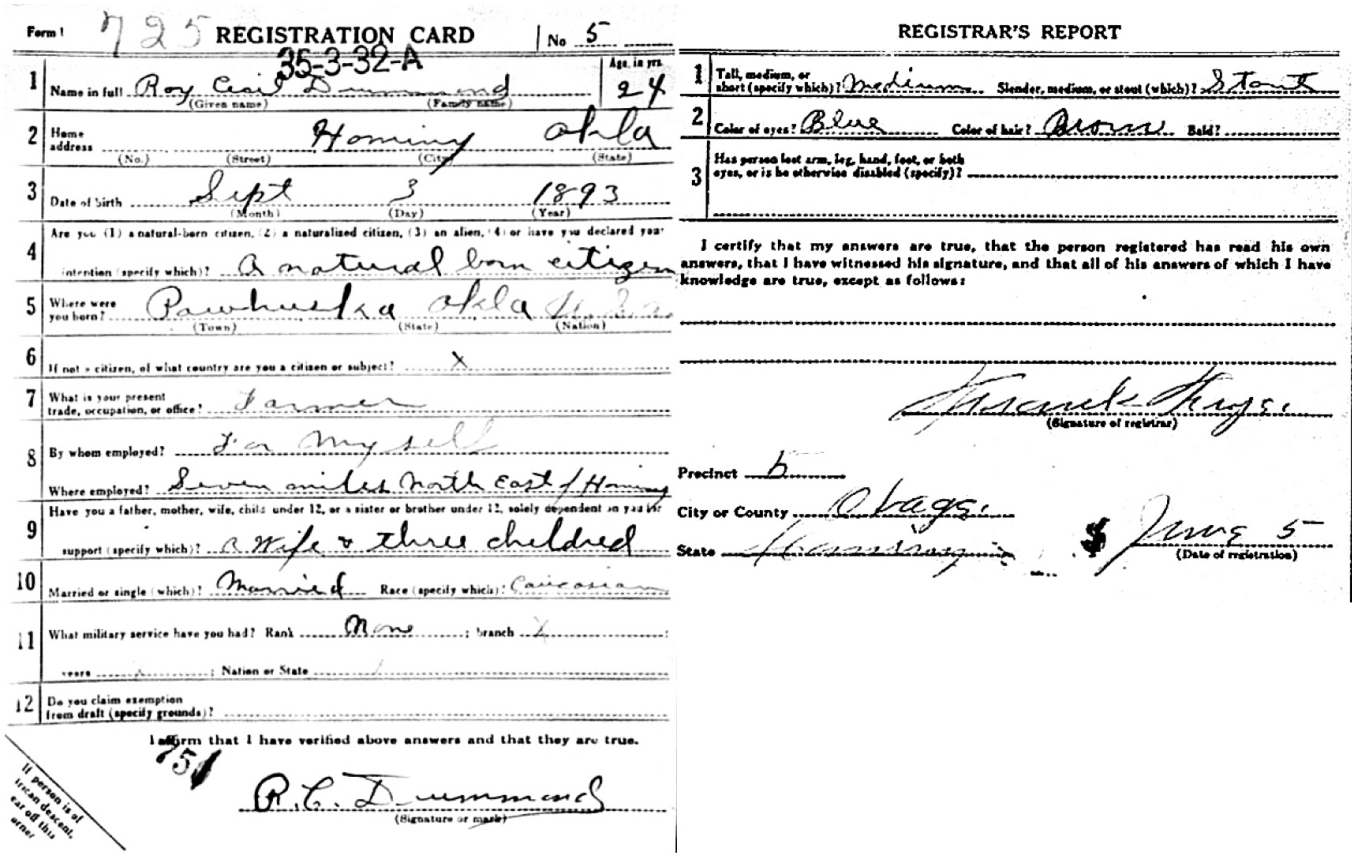
This banquet, and get together meeting is an annual affair of the company. Fifty-four were present at the gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Drummond have moved into their home on North Price avenue, which they recently purchased from Van Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy have moved to the home vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Drummond on North Regan.

Drummonds To Stillwater

There will be five Drummond children attend college at Stillwater this year. The children of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Drummond. Mrs. Drummond each year maintains a home at that college city to be with the children during the school term. This year Misses Janice and Catherine and Fred, and the twins, Jack and Gent, will enroll in the college department, and Miss Louise in the Stillwater high school.

Top: *R. C. Drummond family, 1948, Louise, Fred, Janice, Katherine, Gent, Jack.* ***Left:*** *Hominy News-Republican, February 27, 1925;* ***Top Right:*** *Ibid., April 16, 1926;* ***Bottom Right:*** *Ibid, Septembeer 4, 1936.*



Form 1 725 REGISTRATION CARD No 5

35-3-32-A

1 Name in full: Roy Cecil Drummond (Given name) (Family name) — Age in yrs. 24

2 Home address: (No.) (Street) Hominy (City) Okla (State)

3 Date of birth: Sept (Month) 3 (Day) 1893 (Year)

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? A natural born citizen

5 Where were you born? Pawhuska (Town) Okla (State) U.S.A. (Nation)

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? X

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Farmer

8 By whom employed? For myself

Where employed? Seven miles North East of Hominy

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? A wife & three children

10 Married or single (which)? Married Race (specify which): Caucasian

11 What military service have you had? Rank: None; Branch: —; years —; Nation or State —

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? —

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

751

R. C. Drummond (Signature or mark)

If person is of foreign descent, cut off this error

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Medium Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Stout

2 Color of eyes? Blue Color of hair? Brown Bald? —

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? —

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows: —

Thomas Hayes (Signature of registrar)

Precinct 5

City or County Osage

State Oklahoma

June 5 (Date of registration)

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER U 1539

1. NAME (Print): Roy (First) Cecil (Middle) Drummond (Last)

ORDER NUMBER

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print): 323 North Price (Number and street) Hominy (Town, township, village, or city) Osage (County) Oklahoma (State)

[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS: ~~323 North Price~~ Same

[Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same]

4. TELEPHONE: Yes — Hominy (Exchange) 595 (Number)

5. AGE IN YEARS: 49 — DATE OF BIRTH: September (Mo.) 3 (Day) 1892 (Yr.)

6. PLACE OF BIRTH: Pawhuska (Town or county) Oklahoma (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS: Kate Drummond, 323 North Price, Hominy, Oklahoma

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Self

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: Ranch 13 miles Northwest of Pawhuska, Osage, Oklahoma (Number and street or R.F.D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

R. C. Drummond (Registrant's signature)

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (over) 16—21630-2

Top: *World War I registration card for PaPa* ***Bottom:*** *World War II registration card for PaPa.*

Mrs. Katherine Wood Drummond

Funeral Services Held For Osage County Pioneer

Funeral services for Katherine Wood Drummond of Pawhuska were conducted March 8 in the First Presbyterian Church in Hominy. Rev. Will Carl, pastor of the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church in Bartlesville, officiated, assisted by Rev. Joe Meinhart.

The daughter of William Charles and Keisiah Jones Wood, Mrs. Drummond was born Oct. 6, 1893, in Savannah, Hardin County, Tenn. She died March 6 in the Jane Phillips Hospital, Bartelsville, at the age of 86 years and five months.

Mrs. Drummond came to this area from Tennessee with her family when she was a small child. She married R.C. Drummond Sept. 19, 1911, in Tulsa.

Mrs. Drummond moved to Stillwater, living there in 1935 and 1936 when five of her children were attending Oklahoma State University.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Hominy. She taught Bible school classes and she played the piano for the Hominy Rotary and Eastern Star for 25 years. She was a memeber of the Chapter CX-PEO Sisterhood, of Eastern Star 272 and the DAR.

Survivors are her husband, R.C. Drummond of the home at 1520 Leahy in Pawhuska; one son, Frederick A. Drummond of Pawhuska; two daughters--Louise Fairweather of Hominy and Katherine D. Buckner of Tulsa; three sisters--Louise Cook and Inez Tuckey, both of Phoenix, Ariz., and Nell Brown of Houston, Texas; 17 grandchildren and 40 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Drummond was preceded in death by two sons, Jack and Gent; one daughter, Janice Carpenter; and three grandchildren.

Cathy Frazier was organist at the services.

Pallbearers were grandsons--Bill Henderson, Mark Fairweather, Dick Drummond, John. T. Drummond, Cha Fairweather, Cecil G. Drummond, Joe Doug Drummond, Tom Drummond and John R. Drummond.

Interment was in the Albert Joseph Memorial Cemetery under the direction of the Powell Funeral Home.

Death of Osage Cattle Baron Marks End of Era

Funeral services were held Saturday, Apr. 25, at 10:30 a.m. in the First Presbyterian Church in Hominy for R.C. Drummond with the Rev. Will Carl, pastor of the Good Shepard Presbyterian Church in Bartlesville officiating.

Rev. Carl was assisted by Rev. Joe Meinhart, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Hominy.

Roy Cecil Drummond, legendary cattle baron of Osage County, and various other areas throughout the state, passed away at his home in Pawhuska on Apr. 22, 1981 at the age of 88 years, 7 months and 19 days. He had been in ill health for several months.

R.C., also known to many in later years as "PaPa" Drummond was born to Frederick and Addie (Gentner) Drummond on Sept. 3, 1892, in Pawhuska, the eldest of six children.

Mr. Drummond's education began with his attendance at the St. Louis Boarding school which was located just west of Pawhuska. He then attended the one room school of Mrs. Laura Tucker, located on the brow of the hill across from the Osage Agency Campus in Pawhuska. R.C.'s parents moved to Hominy in 1904 when R.C.'s father Frederick, organized the Hominy Trading Co., after buying out the Price Mercantile Co., as the basis of his business. "PaPa" then attended school in the stone school house, which has just recently been remodeled and now houses the Osage Indian Head Start. His first teacher in Hominy was the late G.K. Sutherland. His college education was acquired at Oklahoma A & M College in Stillwater where he attended as a sub-freshman and freshman. He later attended Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kans.

One of R.C.'s best friends was school mate Kesiah (Kate) Wood, daughter of William Charles and Kesiah (Jones) Wood, who moved here from Savannah, Tenn. Charles Wood opened another one of Hominy's first dry good stores. R.C. married Kesiah (Kate) Wood on Sept. 19, 1911, in Tulsa and began his young married life six miles east of Hominy on the Gates farm which he leased from Mark Gates. The first three weeks of their marriage was spent camping in a tent while R.C. and Kate waited for Gates to move out of the two room house located on the leased land.

R.C. always had a love for the land around him and wanted to own his own ranch. In 1913, his father was on a trade to buy R.C. 160 acres. When his father passed away, R.C. finished the transaction and owned his first Osage County land. The empire he was to build in his future years began with forty head of cattle and 160 acres of Osage grassland.

PaPa and Kate's first child, Roberta Janice was born on Sept. 9, 1912, their first son, Fred Alexander was born June 29, 1914. The third child, another daughter, Katherine Yvonne, was born Jan. 5, 1916. The family increased again on May 13, 1918 with the birth of twin sons, Jack and Gent. The youngest child, Marguerite Louise, was born on Aug. 25 1921.

Mr. Drummond bought a home in town for the convenience of the children attending school, but at the end of each school term R.C. would load the buckboard with household items and clothing and move his family to the ranch for the summer. During the summer Kate cooked, not only for her family, but for the hay crews her husband employed. As the years passed, R.C. Drummond, through his wisdom and hard work, built not only a cattle empire he could be proud of but a family of honor and integrity. It has been said he was a man of few words, but when he spoke, those who knew him listened respectfully with the hopes of gaining insight through his knowledge.



R.C. "PaPa" Drummond, in Oct. of 1951 observes a native grass planting which was made in May of 49 in the land he so loved all his life.

PaPa's three sons followed him in the ranching business, each establishing their own operations. There are also lawyers, teachers, pharmacists, and some in the medical field among the children, the 18 grandchildren and the 43 great-grandchildren.

In the later years of his life R.C. found a new love for the land as he branched into farming. It wasn't unusual to see him riding across a newly furrowed field in a car driven by a grandson or a trusted friend as he watched the planting begin of the wheat and rye that would feed his vast herd of cattle the following winter.

Mr. Drummond was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Hominy. He also was a 32nd degree Mason with over 60 years' membership. He took great pride in his Masonic affiliation and hoped his sons would become 32nd degree masons. Each son fulfilled that wish.

Roy Cecil Drummond was preceded in death by his wife Kate, one daughter, Roberta Janice Henderson Carpenter in 1976, one twin son, Gent in 1968 and the other twin son, Jack in 1978.

He is survived by one son Fred A., of Pawhuska; two daughters, Louise Drummond Fairweather of Hominy and Katherine Drummond Buckner of Tulsa; one brother, Alfred A. of Madill, Okla; 18 grandchildren and 43 great-grandchildren.

Music for the service was provided by organist Cathy Frazier. Pallbearers were grandsons of the deceased, Tom Drummond, John Roy Drummond, Cecil G. Drummond, Dick Drummond, Cha Fairweather and Mark Fairweather. Honorary pallbearers, also grandsons of the deceased were, Chuck Drummond, Leslie Drummond, Joe Douglas Drummond, Kenny Buckner and Bill Henderson.

Masonic services were performed at the cemetery.

Interment was in the Albert Joseph Powell Memorial Cemetery under the direction of Powell Funeral Home in Hominy.





Top: *Hominy News, March 13, 1980;* ***Bottom Left:*** *Hominy News, April 30, 1981;* ***Bottom Right:*** *Dokey and PaPa photo from Chuck Drummond and gravestone photo by Debbie Brown copied from findagrave.com.*

GRADUATING CLASS

Edith Bevis	Corbett Cornett
Cornelia Day	James Daniels
Alexander Drummond	Robert Grinstead
Alma Hill	Hazel Kelley
Lillie E. Lane	Carrie Lester
Vanescal Lewis	Edna McClure
Naomi McGuire	Bertha Rogers
Irene Sheldon	Ila Sharp
Marvin Walker	Louise Wood
Errett Williams	Leila Zinn

Louise Wood graduated from the eighth grade at Osage County Normal school in 1909, Osage Journal (Pawhuska), June 17, 1909

Like Dokey, Louise was consistently near the top of her class in grades, graduating from the eighth grade in 1909. She was also musically talented, playing the piano and organ at many social occasions. Her singing voice was highly acclaimed.

Louise also excelled as a student at Hominy High School, participating in many school activities.

DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIV. OF VITAL STATISTICS

FILE NUMBER D- 466302

NAME AT BIRTH: Sarah Louise Wood (FIRST MIDDLE LAST) DATE OF BIRTH: Dec. 10, 1895 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

BIRTHPLACE: Hardin County, (COUNTY) Savannah (CITY OR TOWN (IF OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, WRITE RURAL)) COLOR OR RACE: White SEX: Female

FATHER: FULL NAME: William Charles Wood BIRTHPLACE: Tennessee (STATE OR COUNTRY)

MOTHER: MAIDEN NAME: Keziah Jones BIRTHPLACE: Tennessee (STATE OR COUNTRY)

I HEREBY CERTIFY, ON OATH, THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE. (TO BE SIGNED BY PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN IF REGISTRANT IS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.)
SIGNATURE OF REGISTRANT Sarah Louise Wood Cook PRESENT ADDRESS 5725 N. 20th, Phoenix, Arizona
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON January 25 1955 Pearl P. Fowler NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires Oct. 28, 1958

REGISTRANT — DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

ABSTRACT OF SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

	NAME AND KIND OF DOCUMENT (INCLUDING BY WHOM ISSUED AND SIGNED, AND DATE OF ISSUE)	DATE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WAS MADE
1	The Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Pol. #699425, California	Sept. 1, 1928
2	Cert. Copy-Birth Certificate of child Arizona #324 born-9/20/31	Oct. 3, 1931
3	Photostatic Copy Family Bible Record	Very Old,
4	Certified Copy Sister's Birth Cert. #35210, Okla. Born 2/24/02	May 15, 1942
5		
6		

INFORMATION CONCERNING REGISTRANT AS STATED IN DOCUMENT OF CORRESPONDING NUMBER ABOVE

	BIRTH DATE OR AGE	BIRTHPLACE	NAME OF FATHER	FULL NAME OF MOTHER
1	Dec. 10, 1895	Savannah, Tennessee	Not Stated	Not Stated
2	Age 35	Savannah, Tennessee	Not Stated	Not Stated
3	Dec. 10, 1895	Savannah, Tennessee	Wm. Charles Wood	Keziah Sevier Jones
4	Not stated	Not stated	Wm. Charles Wood	Keziah Jones Wood
5				
6				

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE four DOCUMENTS ABSTRACTED ABOVE, FIND THEM VALID, AND THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS AS NOTED ABOVE, AND RECOMMEND THAT THIS DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH BE ACCEPTED FOR FILING BY THE DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS, TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SIGNED M K Baird Director, Div. of Vital Statistics (CIRCUIT COURT CLERK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, LEGAL REGISTRAR, REGISTRAR) ADDRESS Nashville, Tenn. DATE March 9- 1956

THIS DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH IS NOT VALID UNTIL APPROVED BY THE TENNESSEE STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS OR HIS AUTHORIZED AGENT.

APPROVED: M K Baird DATE: MAR 9 1956 BY:

NOTE CAREFULLY
THIS IS A PERMANENT LEGAL RECORD
USE TYPEWRITER OR WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK — CHECK ALL STATEMENTS. ALTERATIONS WILL BE MADE ONLY ON ORDER OF A COURT OF RECORD IN TENNESSEE

FORM 110

Delayed Birth Certificate for Sarah Louise Wood. From familysearch.org.

—SCHOOL NOTES—

LOUISE WOOD, Editor. ALFRED DRUMMOND, Asst. Editor.

Monday, Jan. 17.—The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth grades decided that they needed an editor and assistant editor, also a class organization. The Eighth grade nominated and elected Addie Mae Clements as president, Fyrne Anderson as vice-president, and Juliette Malloy as secretary-treasurer.

The Ninth grade elected Louise Wood president, Alfred Drummond vice-president, and Winnie West secretary-treasurer.

Tenth grade elected Kate Wood president, Bernice Owens vice-president, Herman Owens sec-treasurer.

All of the classes united in electing Louise Wood as editor and Alfred Drummond as assistant editor. All officers were elected for one month.





Top Left: *Hominy News-Republican, January 28, 1910;* ***Top Right:*** *Louise Wood with Frederick Gentner Drummond in Hominy (from Chuck Drummond);* ***Bottom:*** *Louise Wood (first row second from right) in Hominy High School (from Patrick Clemes)..*

In July of 1920, soon after the death of Frances Wood, Mammy and Louise took a trip to visit friends and relatives in Hardin County, Tennessee. Louise had been teaching at the University of Tulsa and was on the verge of moving to Arizona where she obtained a teaching job in 1922 at Phoenix Union High School. She was accompanied during her trip to Arizona by her sister Inez and aunt Hattie Jones. They eventually returned to Oklahoma but Louise married and moved there in 1925. By 1929, Inez was back in Arizona teaching at Madison Elementary School in Phoenix.

Louise and Neil Estes Cook were married in Tulsa in July of 1925. After their marriage, they returned to Arizona and had two children, Douglas

Mrs. W. C. Wood and daughter, Miss Louise Wood, will leave Wednesday for Savannah, Tennessee, where they will visit relatives for three weeks.

Miss Louise Wood of Tulsa and sister, Miss Inez and Miss HaHrritt Jones of Hominy left Tuesday for Phoenix, Arizo. Miss Louise will teach Latin in the junior high school there during the winter.



Top Left: *Tulsa Daily World, July 21, 1920;* ***Top Right:*** *Hominy News-Republican, September 1, 1922;* ***Lower:*** *Arizona Republican, November 22, 1925 (Phoenix Junior College faculty showing English Professor Neil Cook standing third from the right).*

Neilson and Barbara Joan.

The relationship between Louise Wood and Frederick Gentner Drummond (a younger brother of Roy Cecil Drummond) is not known with certainty but they appear to have been seeing each other at least during the time she lived in Hominy. He made a trip to Phoenix in 1923, possibly to visit Louise, but remained unmarried until 1927, two years after Louise married Neil Cook.

Louise's son, Douglas Neilson Cook, gained



Wood-Cook

A wedding of much interest to many people of Hominy was that of Miss Louise Wood of Tulsa and Mr. Neil Estes Cook of Phoenix, Arizona, The bride who is a sister of Mrs. R. C. Drummond and a niece of Misses Mary and Hattie Jones was born in Hominy and spent her young childhood here. She had visited in Hominy often and has a host of friends at this place.

The following account of the wedding appeared in the Tulsa World of Wednesday

"In a summer wedding ceremonial that was marked by considerable beauty and impressiveness, Miss Louise Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood of 234 West Eleventh street, became the bride of Mr. Neil Estes Cook of Phoenix, Arizona Tuesday morning. The First Presbyterian church was the scene of the nuptial event and the marriage service was read at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. L. Cloyd Murray former pastor of the Grace Methodist church. The altar of the church was massed with palms and ferns which formed an effective background that heightened the tints of the roses and zinnias combined with the greenery.

Shortly before the hour set for the ceremony, Mrs. L. C. Murray sang "Because" by Guy d' Hardelot to organ accompaniment played by Mrs. P. R. Short, who then heralded the coming of the bridal party at the close of the song with the Lohengrin wedding music. During the celebration of the service, Mrs. Short played "Le Cygne" by Saint-Saens, and for the recessional, she played the triumphant Mendelssohn march. The bride, who was attended by her brother, Frank Wood, had her sister, Miss Pauline Wood as maid of honor, and Miss Marguerite Tredway of Hominy as brides maid. Mr. Cook's best man was William Millotte of Phoenix.

The bride was most attractive in a smart French frock of blue crepe trimmed with old lace with which she wore a small felt hat harmonizing with the shade of her gown. A colonial bouquet of ophelia roses, lilies of the valley and white scabiosa, completed her costume. Miss Wood was gowned in printed georgette crepe in the tints of pink and she wore a picture hat of poudre blue trimmed with pink roses. Her corsage bouquet was fashioned of premier rosebuds and pink scabiosa. Miss Tredway's modish frock of crepe combined the shades of orchid and pink, and these shades were further expressed in her hat of silk and straw and in her corsiere of Columbia rosebuds and orchid scabiosa.

Mr. Cook and his bride left immediately after the ceremony for an extensive motor trip through Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon. They will be at home after September 1, in Phoenix.

Out-of town guests in attendance at the wedding for which about seventy-five guests had been invited, were Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Mrs. Jack Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Tredway of Hominy, Mr. and Mrs. William Millotteof Phoenix and Mrs. Lee Russell of Fort Worth, Texas."

Mr. and Mrs. Cook stopped in Hominy for a short while Tuesday to visit with relatives and friends.

Upper Right: *Sarah Louise Wood, 1918, from Chuck Drummond.* ***Below:*** *Announcement of the marriage of Louise Wood and Neil Estes Cook in the Hominy News-Republican, July 17, 1925.*

Neil Estes Cook And Louise Wood Wed In Oklahoma

Friends in Phoenix have received word of the marriage of Neil Estes Cook to Miss Louise Wood in Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Cook is head of the English department of the Phoenix Junior College and Mrs. Cook is an English instructor in the Phoenix Union High School.

Mr. and Mrs. William Millott of this city were present at the wedding, which was held in the First Presbyterian church at Tulsa. Mrs. Cook is well known here, having been a popular member of the high school faculty and Mr. Cook has been a resident of the city for several years. He is well known throughout the valley, having been active in educational work during his entire residence here.

The young couple are now on a motor trip from Tulsa to Phoenix. They will visit several points of interest in the West during their honeymoon and expect to arrive here to make their home about September 1.



Miss Wood Becomes Mrs. Cook

In a midsummer wedding ceremonial that was marked by considerable beauty and impressiveness, Miss Louise Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood of 234 West Eleventh street, became the bride of Mr. Neil Estes Cook of Phoenix, Ariz., yesterday morning. The First Presbyterian church was the scene of the nuptial event and the marriage service was read at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. L. Cloyd Murray, former pastor of the Grace Methodist church. The altar of the church was massed with palms and ferns which formed an effective background that heightened the tints of the roses and zinnias combined with the greenery.

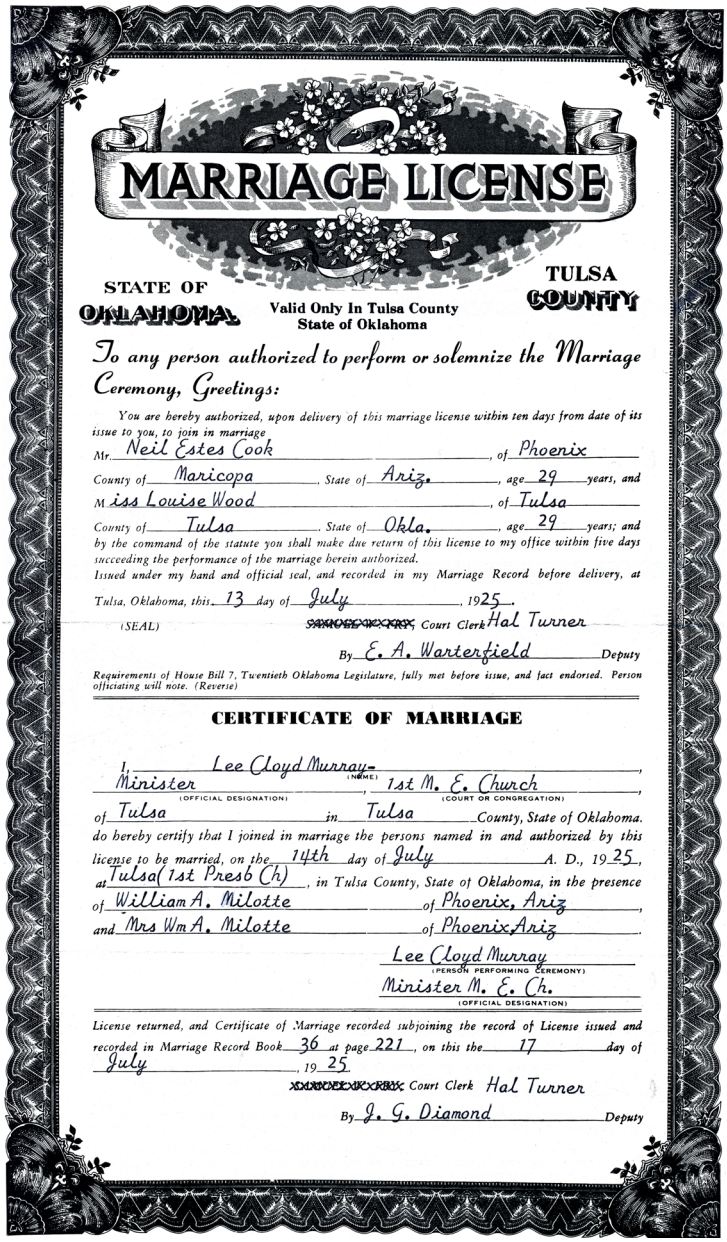
Shortly before the hour set for the ceremony, Mrs. L. C. Murray sang "Because" by Guy d' Hardelot to organ accompaniment played by Mrs. P. R. Short, who then heralded the coming of the bridal party at the close of the song with the Lohengrin wedding music. During the celebration of the marriage service, Mrs. Short played "Le Cygne" by Saint-Saens, and for the recessional, she played the triumphant Mendelssohn march. The bride, who was attended by her brother, Mr. Frank Wood, had her sister, Miss Pauline Wood as maid of honor, and Miss Margaret Treadway of Hominy as brides maid. Mr. Cook's best man was Mr. William Millotte of Phoenix.

The bride was most attractive in a smart French frock of blue crepe trimmed with old lace with which she wore a small felt hat harmonizing with the shade of her gown. A colonial bouquet of ophelia roses, lilies of the valley and white scabiosa completed her costume. Miss Wood was gowned in printed georgette crepe in the tints of pink and she wore a picture hat of poudre bleu georgette trimmed with pink roses. Her corsage bouquet was fashioned of premier rose buds and pink scabiosa. Miss Treadway's modish frock of crepe combined the shades of orchid and pink, and these hues were further expressed in her hat of silk and straw and in her corsiere of Columbia rose buds and orchid scabiosa.

Mr. Cook and his bride left immediately after the ceremony for an extensive trip through Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. They will be at home after September 1 in Phoenix.

Out-of-town guests in attendance at the wedding for which about seventy-five guests had been invited, were Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Treadway, Mrs. Jack Drummond, all of Hominy, Mr and Mrs. William Millotte of Phoenix, and Mrs. Lee Russell of Fort Worth, Texas.

Top: *Arizona Republican, July 19, 1925;* ***Left:*** *Louise Wood wedding photo in Tulsa World, July 19, 1925;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa World, July 15, 1925.*



MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA. Valid Only In Tulsa County State of Oklahoma TULSA COUNTY

To any person authorized to perform or solemnize the Marriage Ceremony, Greetings:

You are hereby authorized, upon delivery of this marriage license within ten days from date of its issue to you, to join in marriage

Mr. Neil Estes Cook, of Phoenix
County of Maricopa, State of Ariz., age 29 years, and
Miss Louise Wood, of Tulsa
County of Tulsa, State of Okla., age 29 years; and
by the command of the statute you shall make due return of this license to my office within five days succeeding the performance of the marriage herein authorized.
Issued under my hand and official seal, and recorded in my Marriage Record before delivery, at
Tulsa, Oklahoma, this 13 day of July, 1925.

(SEAL) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Court Clerk Hal Turner
By E. A. Warterfield Deputy

Requirements of House Bill 7, Twentieth Oklahoma Legislature, fully met before issue, and fact endorsed. Person officiating will note. (Reverse)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I, Lee Cloyd Murray (NAME), Minister (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION), 1st M. E. Church (COURT OR CONGREGATION), of Tulsa in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma. do hereby certify that I joined in marriage the persons named in and authorized by this license to be married, on the 14th day of July A. D., 1925, at Tulsa (1st Presb Ch), in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of William A. Milotte of Phoenix, Ariz, and Mrs Wm A. Milotte of Phoenix Ariz.

Lee Cloyd Murray (PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY)
Minister M. E. Ch. (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION)

License returned, and Certificate of Marriage recorded subjoining the record of License issued and recorded in Marriage Record Book 36 *at page* 221, *on this the* 17 *day of* July, 19 25

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Court Clerk Hal Turner
By J. G. Diamond Deputy

MARRIAGE RECORD 22973

OVERBAY BROTHERS, Tulsa, Oklahoma

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Tulsa County. IN COUNTY COURT.

I, Neil Estes Cook, the undersigned, hereby apply for a Marriage License to be issued to Mr. Neil Estes Cook, aged 29 years, whose residence is Phoenix State of Ariz, and Miss Louise Wood, aged 29 years, whose residence is Tulsa, State of Okla, and for the purpose of procuring the same do solemnly swear that I have personal knowledge of the facts herein stated that the names, ages and places of residence of said parties are truly and correctly set out above; that neither of said parties are disqualified or incapable under the law of entering into the marriage relation, nor are they related to each other within the degrees prohibited by law. That I am 29 years of age; and legally competent to make and take an oath, and that I reside at Phoenix County of Maricopa, State of Ariz

Neil Estes Cook

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July, 1925

Hal Turner Court Clerk
By E. A. Warterfield Deputy

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Tulsa County, ss.

I, ____, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the ____ of ____, named in the above application as being of the age of ____ years; that I do hereby consent to ____ marriage to ____.

Signed ____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of ____, 19____.

____ Court Clerk
By ____ Deputy.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, City and County of Tulsa. IN COUNTY COURT.

To Any Person Authorized to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to join in marriage Mr. Neil Estes Cook of Phoenix County of Maricopa, State of Ariz, aged 29 years, and Miss Louise Wood, of Tulsa County of Tulsa State of Okla, aged 29 years.

And of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days from this date.

WITNESS My hand and seal of said Court this 13 day of July, A. D., 1925

My credentials are recorded in minister's credentials, book ____, page ____

Recorded this ____ day of ____, 19____.

Hal Turner Court Clerk
By E. A. Warterfield Deputy

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Tulsa County, ss.

I, Lee Cloyd Murray (Name.) Minister (Official Designation.) 1st M. E. Church (Court or Congregation) of Tulsa in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that I joined in marriage the persons named in and authorized by this License to be married, on the 14th day of July A. D., 1925 at Tulsa (1st Presb Ch) Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of William A. Milotte of Phoenix Ariz. and Mrs Wm A. Milotte of Phoenix Ariz

Lee Cloyd Murray
Minister M. E. Ch. Official Designation

Returned and recorded this 17 day of July, 1925

Hal Turner Court Clerk
By J. G. Diamond Deputy.

Marriage License (left, from Patrick Clemes) and Record (right, from familysearch.org) for Louise Wood and Neil Estes Cook.

F. G. Drummond left Tuesday for Phoenix, Arizona, for a few days visit. He plans to return via El Paso and attend the Cattlemen's convention to be held there March 13-15.

Hominy News-Republican, March 9, 1923.

some media attention in 1949 when he married Jacque Mercer, a winner of the Miss America contest.

Louise died on September 17, 1985, and Neil died on April 17, 1988 - both in Arizona.





Top: *Wood Family in Tulsa, ca. 1925, from Chuck Drummond. First row from left: Inez, Nell, Louise, Mammy, Dokey; Back row from left: Frank, Pauline, Neil Cook;* ***Bottom:*** *Louise and Neil Cook from Patrick Clemes.*

Jacque Mercer, Miss America, To Be Bride



The surprise announcement of the betrothal of Miss Jacque Mercer, Arizona's favorite daughter, to Douglas Cook, was made Friday night at a reception in the Valley Garden Center. Above, standing below a placard announcing July 4 as the couple's wedding date, are, left to right, Mrs. Neil Estes Cook and Mr. Cook, parents of the prospective bridegroom; the betrothed pair; Mrs. Arthur L. Mercer, and Mr. Mercer, parents of the bride-to-be. Below, Mr. Cook and Miss Mercer, this year's Miss America, chat with Miss Donna McElroy, who was Arizona's entry last year in the nation-wide beauty and talent contest.—(Republic Staff Photos)



MISS AMERICA VISITS TULSANS —*World Staff Photo*

Tulsans had their first chance to meet Miss America of 1949, Miss Jacque Mercer, Friday as she visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, 1516 E. 20th st., the aunt and uncle of her boy friend, Douglas Cook. Talking over family affairs, they are, left to right, Mrs. Wood, Cook, Frank Wood, Miss Mercer and Garett Wood on the floor.

Top: *Arizona Republican, December 24, 1948;*
Bottom: *Tulsa World, November 26, 1949.*

Louise Wood Cook

Louise Wood Cook, 89, a former language teacher at Phoenix High Union School, died Sept. 17, 1985, at her Phoenix residence. Mrs. Cook was born in Savannah, Tenn., and moved to Phoenix in 1922. She graduated from Kendall College (University of Tulsa in Okla.) in 1918 with degrees in languages and music and began teaching at Phoenix Union in 1922. She married Neil E. Cook, son of a pioneer Phoenix family, in 1925. The Cooks homesteaded one of the first orange groves in Phoenix. She was a soprano soloist for 25 years for many churches and choir director for the First Methodist Church. She was a member of the Phoenix Opera and other choral groups and was an accomplished pianist. She also was past president of the American Association of University Women and the Phoenix Musicians Club and active in P.E.O. and Daughters of the American Revolution. Survivors include a daughter, Joan Bitter; son, Douglas; a sister; 10 grandchildren; and a great-grandson. Services will be at 9 a.m. today at the First United Methodist Church, 5510 N. Central Ave. A.L. Moore and Sons made arrangements.

Neil Cook; former educator at Phoenix College, rancher

Neil Estes Cook, retired head of the English department of Phoenix College and a citrus rancher, died April 17 at Beatitudes Campus of Care. He was 92.

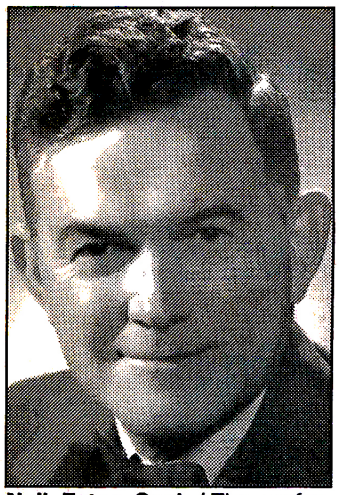
Mr. Cook, who was born March 19, 1896, in Phoenix, attended Phoenix Union High School and graduated from Occidental College in California. He completed his graduate degree at the University of Michigan, where he served as teaching assistant to the poet Robert Frost.

Mr. Cook was head of the Phoenix College English department from 1922 to 1943. While on the faculty, he wrote the scripts for the annual Phoenix historical pageant, *The Masque of the Yellow Moon.* He also wrote the book, *Welcome Stranger,* and other Western and adventure stories.

He married Louise Wood on July 14, 1925. She taught foreign language at Phoenix Union High School and preceded him in death.

Together, they planted and developed one of the Valley's first citrus ranches, on North 20th Street between Missouri Avenue and Bethany Home Road, in 1928.

Mr. Cook was a founding member and past president of the Arizona Citrus Growers Association and served as secretary from 1935 to 1950. He was the Arizona representative on the Sunkist Board in Los Angeles and was appointed citrus representative to the U.S. Farm Bureau during World War II.



Neil Estes Cook / The professor is shown in a 1949 photo.

He also owned and operated two drugstores — Pound Drug Store at Seventh Street and McDowell and Citrus Drug Store at 16th Street and Van Buren.

Mr. Cook is survived by his daughter, Joan Bitter; a son, Douglas; and 10 grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at 11:30 a.m. Saturday at Beatitudes Life Center, 1616 E. Glendale Ave.

A.L. Moore & Sons Mortuary made arrangements.

Left: *Arizona Republican, September 21, 1985;* ***Right:*** *Unknown publication from Patrick Clemes.*

Frank Wood spent his early years in Tulsa attending school. He participated in most of the sports activities at Tulsa Central High School but was especially outstanding in basketball. In his senior year, 1918, Frank was captain of the Tulsa High School basketball team. The team lost in the semifinals of the state playoffs that year giving the team a 23 and 2 record for the season. Frank was named to the first team of the Oklahoma High School Basketball All-State team.

Frank attended the University of Illinois after graduation from high school and was there at the time he filed his World War I registration information.







CRIMSON AND CREAM BUT SIX POINTS SHY OF 1,000 FOR THE YEAR

Tulsa High school had little difficulty trouncing Shawnee H. S. 69-21 at the Tulsa high school gymnasium last night and raised their total for the season to the 994 mark.

Frank Wood was again the star and garnered about half the locals share of points. Carter chipped in with two baskets also.

Upper Left and Right: *Frank Wood photos from Chuck Drummond;* ***Lower Left:*** *Tulsa High School basketball team. Captain Frank Wood in the center. Tulsa World, March 3, 1918.* ***Lower Right:*** *Tulsa Democrat, March 17, 1918.*

All-State Basketball Team

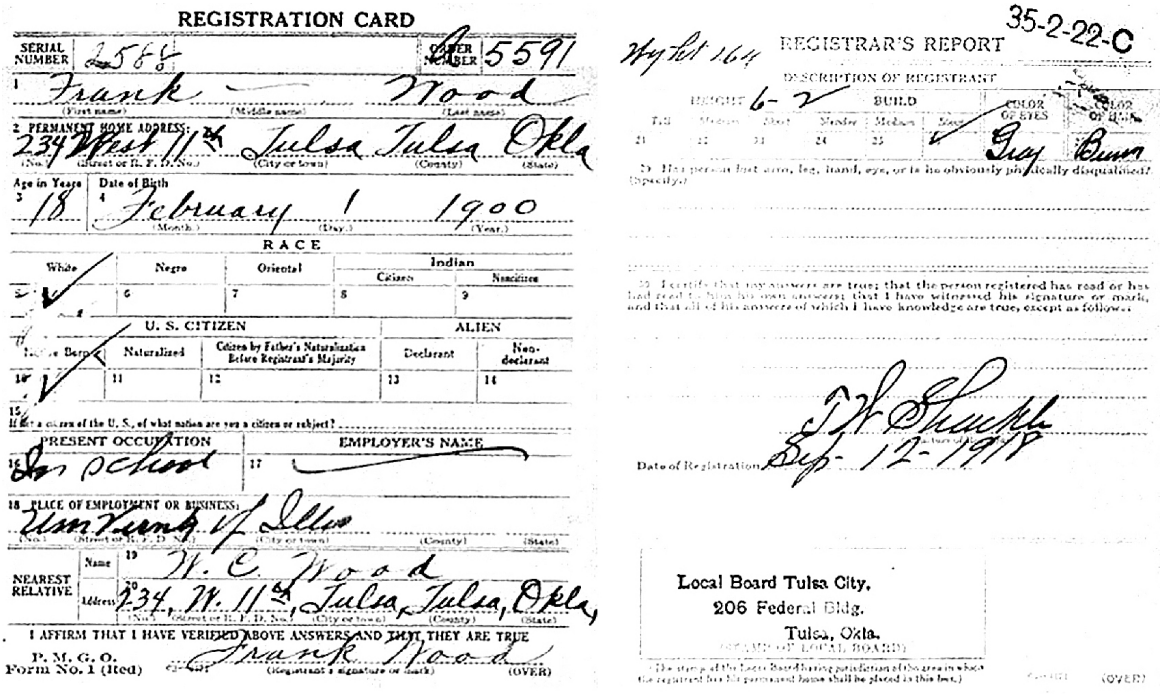
First team Player—School	Position	Second team Player—School
White—Oklahoma City	Forward	Carter—Tulsa
Wilkinson—Enid	Forward	Hamm—Muskogee
Wood—Tulsa	Center	Waite—Oklahoma City
Tyler—Oklahoma City	Guard	Whindling—Tulsa
Wells—Enid	Guard	McNutt—Tulsa

VICTORS IN 23 GAMES; LOST 2

Their Sportsmanship Wins Respect of All; Many Stars on Team; Wood Best.

CAPTAIN IS STAR CENTER

A Team to Be Proud of; Followers Supported Them in Victory and Defeat.



REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER 2566 ORDER NUMBER 5591

1. Frank (First name) Wood (Last name)

2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: 234 West 11 (Street or R. F. D. No.) Tulsa (City or town) Tulsa (County) Okla (State)

3. Age in Years: 18 4. Date of Birth: February (Month) 1 (Day) 1900 (Year)

RACE

White	Negro	Oriental	Indian: Citizen	Indian: Noncitizen
✓	6	7	8	9

U. S. CITIZEN: Native Born	Naturalized	Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority	ALIEN: Declarant	ALIEN: Non-declarant
✓	11	12	13	14

15. If a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

16. PRESENT OCCUPATION: Pub School 17. EMPLOYER'S NAME

18. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: Am Bank of Illus (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

NEAREST RELATIVE: 19. Name W. C. Wood 20. Address 234 W. 11th, Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Ired) Frank Wood (Registrant's signature or mark) (OVER)

35-2-22-C

Wyatt 164 REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

Height: Tall	Medium	Short	BUILD: Slender	Medium	Stout	COLOR OF EYES	COLOR OF HAIR
21	22	23	24	25		Gray	Brwn

23. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify)

24. I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

T. W. Shuckle

Date of Registration Sep 12 1918

Local Board Tulsa City,
206 Federal Bldg.
Tulsa, Okla.
(CLERK OF LOCAL BOARD)

(OVER)

Top: *Tulsa World, March 31, 1918;* ***Middle:*** *Ibid;* ***Lower:*** *Frank Wood's World War I Registration Card.*

Frank worked in the Oil Industry in Oklahoma and Texas and, on October 19, 1941, married Frances Haskell Luke at the home of her father, Frank Haskell, in Connecticut. It was the second marriage for both of them.

Frank and Frances had one child, a son named Garrett Haskell Wood. Frank died suddenly of a heart attack when Garrett was only ten years of age.

Bureau of Vital Statistics 2 — CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — Town of Sharon — MARRIAGE LICENSE

	Groom	Bride
1 Name	Frank Wood	Frances Haskell Luke
2 Age	41 years	40 years
3 Color	White	White
4 Occupation	Salesman- Oil Well Supply	None
5 Birthplace	Indian Territory, Oklahoma	Pittsburgh, Penn.
6 Residence	Tulsa Oklahoma	Sharon, Connecticut
7 Single Widower Divorced	Divorced	Divorced
Second or Third Marriage	2nd	2nd
8 Name of father	William Charles Wood	Frank A. Haskell
9 Maiden name of mother	Kezia Jones	Jane Brown
10 Supervision or Control of Guardian or Conservator	No	No

We Frank Wood and Frances Haskell Luke, the persons named in this marriage license, do solemnly swear that the statements therein made are true, in accordance with Sec. 5263 of the General Statutes, Rev. of 1918, as revised in 1921 by Chap. 260, and Chap. 260 in 1925.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of Oct. 1941 — Dated 10/18/41 Signed Frank Wood

Dated 10/11/41 Signed Frances HaskellLuke

Attest: Nina E. Hotaling Asst Registrar

Form O-S 17 9-29 20M

This certifies that the above named parties have complied with the laws of Connecticut relating to a marriage license. Dated October 18th 1941

Town of Sharon Attest: Nina E. Hotaling Asst. Registrar

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that Mr. Frank Wood and MRs Frances Haskell Luke the above named parties were legally joined in Marriage by me at Sharon this 19th day of October 1941 Signed Earl W. Pearman, Pastor

Address Salisbury, C Official capacity Congregational Church

Received for record this 20 day of October 1941

The foregoing is a true copy, Attest: Nina E. Hotaling Asst. Registrar

Frances H. Luke, Frank Wood Wed At Sharon, Conn.

Daughter of Frank Haskell to Be at Home Here After Nov. 10

Frances Haskell Luke, the daughter of Frank A. Haskell of New York and Sharon, Conn., pioneer prominent figure in the oil industry of Oklahoma and the southwest, became the bride of Frank Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood 1417 South Carson, pioneer Oklahoma family, Sunday at 4 p.m. at her father's home in Sharon.

Mr Haskell and the late Mrs. Haskell and members of the family left Tulsa for the east more than 20 years ago Haskell is a former president of the Mid-Continent Oil association and Tidal Oil company and is now a director of the Tide Water Oil company.

The simple wedding ceremony took place in the living room with the Rev F O Pearman of Salisbury, Conn officiating. The couple was unattended and only members of the family were present

The home was decorated for the wedding with chrysanthemums from the family garden and the bride wore a corsage of these tiny chrysanthemums in shades of bronze, copper cream and yellow, arranged by her sister, Mrs. Vernon W. Henry, a former Tulsan who with her family moved more than a year ago to Montclair, N. J.

After the wedding service, the family had tea with Mr. Haskell before Mr. and Mrs. Wood left to drive through New England. They plan to spend some time at points there and in Pennsylvania before coming to Tulsa They will be at home here after November 10.

Members of the family at the wedding were: Mr and Mrs. Vernon S. Henry and daughters, Janey and Margaret of Montclair, sister, brother-in-law and nieces of the bride; her brother, Richard M. Haskell, and Mrs Haskell of Bradford, Pa.; her aunt, Mrs A. M. Brown and cousins, Mr. and Mrs George Lindsay, Franklin, Pa., and Miss Phyllis Crouch of New York.

Mrs Wood was graduated from Dana Hall and Smith college, Northampton, Mass. Mr. Wood attended the University of Illinois at Urbana. He is member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Left: *Frank Wood Marriage Records from Patrick Clemes;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa Daily World, October 20, 1941..*

Frances Wood died in 1961, just seven years after Frank..

Mrs. Drummond's Brother Weds In Connecticutt

A marriage of interest to Hominy people Sunday, October 19, was that of Frances Haskell Luke, daughter of Frank A. Haskell of New York and Sharon, Conn., prominent figure in the oil industry of Oklahoma and the southwest, and Frank Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood of Tulsa, pioneer Oklahoma family and former Hominy residents.

The bride and groom attended Tulsa high school together and Mrs. Wood left for the East several years ago. She was graduated from the Dana Hall and Smith college Northhampton, Mass.

Mr. Wood attended the University of Illinois at Urbana and is a member of the Psi Epsilon fraternity. He is a brother of Mrs. R. C. Drummond and he lived in Hominy until he left with his parents to live in Tulsa.

The couple will make their home in Tulsa after a trip through New England.

The bride's father, Frank A. Haskell, is a former president of the Mid-Continent Oil association and Tidal Oil company and is now a director of the Tide Water Oil company.

Tulsa Rites Held For Frank Wood Former Hominy Man

Rites for Frank Wood, 53, brother of Mrs. R. C. Drummond, were held at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon at the First Presbyterian church in Tulsa. Death was attributed to a heart attack which occurred unexpectedly at his home in that city early Saturday morning.

Wood was vice president of the United Supply and Manufacturing company and had been active in various branches of the oil industry for many years in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, maintaining offices in Tulsa. He had served on several International Petroleum Exposition committees, was a member of the First Presbyterian church in Tulsa and a member of the Tulsa club.

He was born in Hominy and made his home here for several years. His father, the late William C. Wood, who proceded him in death about 10 years ago, was one of Hominy's pioneer businessmen.

He had lived in Tulsa since 1911, was a graduate of Central highschool and later attended the University of Illinois, where he was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

His widow is the former Frances Haskell, daughter of Frank H. Haskell, former Tulsa oilman. One son, Garnett Wood, 10, of the home, also survives.

Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. William C. Wood, Tulsa, a brother, Fred Wood, southeast of Tulsa, and six sisters, Pauline Wood and Mrs. Harry McGill, both of Tulsa, Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, La., Mrs. Neil Cook and Mrs. Vernon Tuckey, both of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mrs. Drummnd of Hominy. Miss Mary Jones, also of Hominy. is his aunt.

FRANK WOOD RITES MONDAY

Heart Attack Fatal to Supply Firm Official

Funeral services for Frank Wood, 53, of 2539 S. Owasso ave., vice-president of the United Supply and Manufacturing Co., will be held at 5 p. m. Monday in the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Wood died Saturday morning of an apparent heart attack.

He had lived in Tulsa since 1911.



WOOD

Mr. Wood was graduated from Central high school and later attended the University of Illinois where he was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity.

An active member of several International Petroleum exposition committees, Mr. Wood followed various branches of the oil industry. He maintained offices here, but worked in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma oil fields.

Born at Hominy, Mr. Wood was a member of the First Presbyterian church and the Tulsa club. His widow is the former Frances Knowles Haskell, daughter of Frank H. Haskell, former Tulsa oilman.

Survivors also include a son, Garrett Wood, of the home; his mother, Mrs. William C. Wood, and a sister, Pauline Wood, both of 1417 S. Carson ave.; five other sisters, Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy, Mrs. Neil Cook and Mrs. Vernon Tucker, both of Phoenix, and Mrs. Harry McGill, 3216 E. 4th pl., and a brother, Fred Wood, southeast of Tulsa.

Interment will be in Memorial park under direction of Stanleys funeral service.

Left: *Hominy News, October 24, 1941;* ***Middle:*** *Hominy News-Republican, September 25, 1953;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa Daily World, September 20, 1953.*



FRANK WOOD

Frank Wood Dies of Attack

Frank Wood, 53, vice president of the United Supply and Manufacturing Co., died unexpectedly early today at his home, 2539 S. Owasso av. He apparently suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Wood was born Feb. 1, 1900, at Hominy. He attended the University of Illinois where he was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. He had lived in Tulsa since 1911, and graduated from Central high school. Active in various branches of the oil industry, he worked in the Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma fields, always maintaining headquarters in Tulsa.

Mr. Wood was a member of the First Presbyterian church and the Tulsa club.

He served on various International Petroleum exposition committees for several years.

His wife is the former Frances Knowles Haskell, daughter of Frank H. Haskell, a well known former Tulsa oil man.

Also surviving are a son, Garrett Wood, 10, of the home; his mother, Mrs. William C. Wood, and a sister, Pauline Wood, both of 1417 S. Carson av.; five other sisters, Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy, Mrs. Neil Cook and Mrs. Vernon Tuckey, both of Phoenix, Mrs. Harry McGill, Tulsa, and a brother, Fred Wood, southeast of Tulsa.

Stanleys Funeral service is in charge.



MRS. FRANCES WOOD

Mrs. Wood Dies in NY

Mrs. Frances Wood, widow of Frank Wood, former vice president of the United Supply & Manufacturing Co., died Tuesday in Doctors Hospital in New York where she had been a patient two months. Her home was at 2539 S. Owasso Ave.

Mrs. Wood first came to Tulsa in 1911 with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haskell. Her father, a widely known oilman, was named "Pioneer of Pioneers" at the 1948 International Oil Exposition here. He died in 1958.

Mrs. Wood lived in eastern states several years, returning here in 1941. She had held offices in the Tulsa YWCA board, Tulsa Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter and Planned Parenthood. She also was a member of the First Presbyteria.. Church, Fortnightly Club and Seven College Club.

Her husband served on various International Petroleum Exposition committees for several years before his death in 1953.

Mrs. Wood was graduated from Smith College, Northhampton, Mass. She was a native of Pittsburgh.

Survivng are a son, Garrett, 17, who is staying with her sister, Mrs. Vernon Henry of Cedar Grove, N.J., and a brother, Richard M. Haskell of Colebrook, Conn.

Stanleys Funeral Service is in charge. Friends are contributing to the American Cancer Society.

MRS. WOOD'S RITES SLATED

Noted Tulsa Woman Dies in New York

Mrs. Frances Wood, of 2539 S. Owasso Ave., widow of Frank Wood, vice president of United Supply and Manufacturing Co. here, died Tuesday in Doctors Hospital, New York, where she had been hospitalized two months.



MRS. WOOD

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Wood came to Tulsa in 1911 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haskell. Haskell was named Pioneer of Pioneers at the 1948 International Oil Exposition here. He died in 1958.

Mrs. Wood had held offices in the Tulsa YWCA board, Tulsa Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, and Planned Parenthood Association. She was a member of the Fortnightly Club, Seven College Club and the First Presbyterian Church.

Her husband served on various International Petroleum Exposition committees before he died in 1953. Mrs. Wood was a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Surviving are a son, Garrett, 17, staying with Mrs. Wood's sister in New Jersey, and a brother.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday in Kerr Memorial chapel, First Presbyterian Church. Interment will be in Memorial Park. Stanleys Funeral Service is in charge. Friends are contributing to the American Cancer Society.

Left: *Tulsa Tribune, September 19, 1953;* ***Middle:*** *Ibid., March 8, 1961;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa World, March 9, 1961.*

OCT 12 1953
LOCAL REGISTRAR'S FILE NO. 1911
STATE BIRTH NO.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

014377
STATE FILE NO.

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY Tulsa
b. CITY OR TOWN Tulsa — (X) INSIDE ( ) OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS — c. LENGTH OF STAY (in this place)
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location) 2539 South Owasso

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission).
a. STATE Oklahoma b. COUNTY Tulsa
c. CITY OR TOWN Tulsa — (X) INSIDE ( ) OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS
d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) 2539 South Owasso

3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or Print) — a. (First) Frank — b. (Middle) (no middle name) — c. (Last) Wood
4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) September 19, 1953
5. SEX Male
6. COLOR OR RACE White
7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) Married
8. DATE OF BIRTH February 1, 1900
9. AGE (In years last birthday) 53 — If under 1 year: Months / Days — If under 24 hrs.: Hours / Min.
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) Sales Manager of Oil Field Equipment
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY C. Company
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Hominy, Oklahoma
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U.S.C.
13. FATHER'S NAME William Wood
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Hezia Jones
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) No — (If yes, give war or dates of service) None
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 451-09-1019
17. INFORMANT — ADDRESS Mrs. Frances H. Wood-2539 S. Owasso

18. CAUSE OF DEATH — MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c)
*This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.
I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) Coronary Thrombosis
ANTECEDENT CAUSES
Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last.
DUE TO (b)
DUE TO (c)
II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS
Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death.
INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH

19a. DATE OF OPERATION
19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION
20. AUTOPSY? YES ( ) NO (X)

21a. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE (Specify)
21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)
21c. WHERE INJURY OCCURRED (City, Town, or Rural Location) (County) (State)
21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour)
21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK ( ) NOT WHILE AT WORK ( )
21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?

22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from 9/19/53, 19__ to _____, 19__, that I last saw the deceased alive on 9/19/53, and that death occurred at 7:30 A.M., from the causes and on the date stated above.

23a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title) Fred Whitelaw M.D.
23b. ADDRESS 909 Medical Arts
23c. DATE SIGNED 9/19/53

24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) Burial
24b. DATE Sept. 21, 1953
24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Memorial Park
24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) Tulsa, Oklahoma

DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. 9/15-53
REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Rue Wood
26. FUNERAL DIRECTOR Robert H. Lloyd
ADDRESS 1125 So. Boulder, Tulsa, Oklahoma

V. S. 154 9-48





Top: *Frank Wood Death Certificate from Patrick Clemes.* ***Bottom Left and Right****: Gravestones for Frank and Frances Haskell Wood in Memorial Park Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma. (from findagrave.com by Shane)*





Pauline was the first daughter of Old Dad and Mammy to be born in Oklahoma. After completing high school at Tulsa Central in 1920, Pauline went to the University of Oklahoma in Norman. She graduated from the University of Tulsa in 1924.

In 1925, Pauline was a member of the Executive Committee of the Social Committee for the International Petroleum Congress and Exposition. She appears to have worked in various positions for the oil industry until the early 1930s.



Upper Left: *Pauline Wood, Tulsa World, September 27, 1925;* ***Lower Left and Right:*** *Pauline Wood from Chuck Drummond.*

Miss Pauline Wood, who is attending the University of Oklahoma at Norman, is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood.

Miss Pauline Wood has returned from Muskogee, where she visited Miss Katherine Fast and attended the Kappa Kappa Gamma luncheon on last Saturday. Miss Louise Wood who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. C. Durmond in Hominy has also returned to Tulsa.

Miss Pauline Wood Weds

Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood 234 W. Eleevnth street, Tulsa, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Pauline Nelson Wood, to Walter Davison of Tulsa, son of Mrs. Walter Davison of Lima, Ohio.

The wedding took place Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Nell Estes Cook, and Mr. Cook, in Phoenix, Arizona, where the bride has spent several weeks visiting

Mr. and Mrs. Davison are now on a wedding trip in California, and will return to Tulsa to reside.

Mrs. Davison attended the University of Oklahoma and is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Ohio state university, where he was affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is a member of the University club. Mr. Davison is an attorney for the Carter Oil Company at Tulsa.

Mrs. Carter is a sister of Mrs. Cecil Drummond of Hominy.

Pauline may have met Walter Davison, an attorney for Standard Oil and Carter Oil Companies, in Muskogee or in Tulsa. He had moved to Muskogee from Lima, Ohio in 1916. They were married in 1929 in Arizona where Pauline had been visiting her sister Louise.

Former Lima Man Marries

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Pauline Wood, of Tulsa, Okla., and Walter Davison, of Tulsa, son of Mrs. John Davison, 734 W. Market-st, which occurred July 9 at the home of the bride's sister in Phoenix, Ariz., where she was spending several weeks.

After touring the western coast and old Mexico, the couple is now located at Tulsa, Where the bridegroom is attorney for the Carter Oil Co.

Mrs. Davison attended the University of Oklahoma and is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gama sorority. Mr. Davison, who left Lima thirteen years ago, was graduated from Ohio State university and is a member of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity.

Top Left: *Tulsa Tribune, November 28, 1922;* ***Middle Left:*** *Ibid., June 26, 1924;* ***Lower Left:*** *Hominy News, July 12, 1929;* ***Right:*** *Lima News (Ohio), August 1, 1929.*

Pauline's marriage did not last long. She and Walter divorced in 1931 and she started teaching school in Ponca City. They had no children. Pauline later moved back to Tulsa to live and work in the oil industry.

Evening Bridge Party Given in Crouch Home

MR. AND MRS. WALTER DAVISON, whose wedding was an event of July 9, were honor guests at the informal bridge party at which Mr. and Mrs. Hal Crouch entertained on last evening in their home at 2448 South St. Louis avenue.

Pink, white and green was the color scheme featured in the tallies, score pads and all the party appointments. Baskets and vases filled with garden flowers were placed about the rooms where the five card tables were arranged. Mrs. Crouch was assisted by Mrs. Mylon Jacobs, Mrs. Harry C. Fair and Miss Blanche Creekmore.

The guests for the party included only the close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Davison. Mrs. Davison was formerly Miss Pauline Wood.

Mrs. W. C. Wood entertained at a luncheon on Thursday in the Skyland at the Mayo hotel in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Davison. The guests for this afafir were also limited to the close friends of Mrs. Davison.

MISS PAULINE WOOD WEDS WALTER DAVISON

Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood, 234 W. Eleventh st., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Pauline Nelson Wood, to Walter Davison of Tulsa, son of Mrs. Walter Davison of Lima, Ohio.

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Neil Estes Cook, and Mr. Cook, in Phoenix, Ariz., where the bride has spent several weeks visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Davison are now on a wedding trip in California and will return to Tulsa to reside.

Mrs. Davison attended the University of Oklahoma and is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Ohio State university, where he was affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is a member of the University club. Mr. Davison is an attorney for the Carter Oil company here.

Davison-Wood

A WEDDING of local interest took place Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil E. Cook on North Francis road when Miss Pauline Wood and Walter Davison, both of Tulsa, Okla., were married by Rev. C. Raymond Gray of the Central Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the only guests present at the wedding.

Mrs. Davison, who is the sister of Mrs. Cook and has been visiting here the past month, was attired in a gray semiformal frock for the occasion and wore a colonial corsage of varied summer garden flowers. She is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma where she is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Davison is an alumnus of the University of Ohio and is a Beta Theta Pi.

Soon after the ceremony the young couple left for the west coast to spend several weeks touring before going back to Tulsa to live.

Left: *Tulsa World, July 28, 1929;* ***Upper Right:*** *Tulsa Tribune, July 10, 1929;* ***Lower Right:*** *Arizona Republican, July 14, 1929.*

MARRIAGE LICENSE

To Any Regularly Licensed or Ordained Minister of the Gospel, Any Judge of a Court of Record, or Any Justice of the Peace Within This County:

You are hereby authorized to solemnize the ***RITES OF MATRIMONY*** between Walter Davison of Tulsa, Okla ~~County, Arizona~~, and Pauline Wood of Tulsa, Okla ~~County, Arizona~~, and endorse the same on this License and make return thereof to this office according to law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official Seal this 9th day of July A. D., 1929

Walter A. Wilson
Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for the County of Maricopa.

(Seal)

By W. W. Hill Deputy Clerk.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES that on the 9th day of July A. D., 1929 Walter Davison and Pauline Wood were united in marriage at Phoenix, Arizona according to the laws of Arizona and by the authority of the foregoing License by Rev. C. Raymond Gray in the presence of N. E. Cook and Mrs N. E. Cook who have hereto attached their signatures as witnesses to said marriage ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said contracting parties, the said witnesses and the said C. Raymond Gray, who solemnized such marriage ceremony, have hereunto set their hands, this 9th day of July, A. D., 1929.

N. E. Cook (Witness)
Mrs N. E. Cook (Witness)
Walter Davison (Contracting Party)
Pauline Wood (Contracting Party)
C. Raymond Gray (Officer, Minister or Person Performing Ceremony)

Returned and filed for record by C. Raymond Gray this 11th day of July A. D., 1929, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.

July 18 1929

Walter A. Wilson Clerk.

To 614 So Elwood St. Tulsa Okla.

By J. E. Rose, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF Walter Davison and Pauline Wood FOR A LICENSE TO MARRY — AFFIDAVIT FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

(MALE)
COUNTY OF MARICOPA } ss.
STATE OF ARIZONA

Walter Davison, being first duly sworn upon his oath does declare, depose and certify: That Walter Davison (First Name in Full) is his true name; that his age is 38 (Last Birthday) years; that he is a resident of Tulsa Okla (Town, County and State); that he is of the Caucasian (Caucasian, Mongolian, Indian or Negro) race; that he is not related to Pauline Wood (Name of Female), except ✓ and that he has not been granted a divorce by any Court in the State of Arizona within the past year.

Walter Davison

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 9th day of July, A. D. 1929.

Walter A. Wilson
Clerk Superior Court.

By W. W. Hill Deputy.

(FEMALE)
STATE OF ARIZONA } ss.
COUNTY OF MARICOPA

Pauline Wood being first duly sworn upon her oath does declare, depose and certify: That Pauline Wood (First Name in Full) is her true name; that her age is 27 (Last Birthday) years; that she is a resident of Tulsa Okla (Town, County and State); that she is of the Caucasian (Caucasian, Mongolian, Indian or Negro) race; that she is not related to Walter Davison (Name of Male) except ✓ and that she has not been granted a divorce by any Court in the State of Arizona within the past year.

Pauline Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the ..... day of ....., A. D. 192.....

Book 37

Walter A. Wilson
Clerk Superior Court.

Page 420

By W. W. Hill Deputy.

THE ARIZONA PRINTERS, INC.

Marriage records for Pauline Wood and Walter Davison. From familysearch.org.

D 8223—Pauline W Davison v Walter Davison divorce. Ford & Montgomery, attys.

Miss Pauline Wood will arrive on Wednesday from Ponca City to spend the yuletide with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood. Miss Wood is a member of the faculty of the Ponca City public school.

Above: *Tulsa Daily Legal News, March 23, 1931;* ***Below:*** *Tulsa World, December 16, 1932*

Like her mother, Pauline applied for and was accepted as a member of Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) using Robert Sevier as her patriot ancestor.

Pauline spent the rest of her life in Tulsa. She died there in 1975. Walter Davison died in 1973.

Services for Miss Wood Here Today

Services for Miss Pauline Nelson Wood, 73, Tulsa retired oil firm employe and longtime resident here, were to be held this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. Burial was to be in Memorial Park under direction of the John Ennis Funeral Home.

Miss Wood died of leukemia Saturday in a hospital after a brief illness. She lived at 2506 S. Cincinnati Ave.

A Tulsan since 1912, she formerly was a personnel department employe of Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. and Pan American Petroleum Corp. She had attended the University of Oklahoma and was graduated from the University of Tulsa.

Miss Wood was a charter member of the Children's Day Nursery junior auxiliary and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Daughters of the American Revolution and Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Surviving are four sisters, Mrs. Kate Drummond of Pawhuska, Mrs. Nell Brown of Houston and Mr. Inez Tuckey and Mrs. Louise Cook, both of Phoenix, Ariz., and a half-sister, Mrs. Duddgah McGill of Tulsa.

Longtime Tulsa Resident Dies

Pauline Nelson Wood, 73, of 2506 S. Cincinnati Ave., a Tulsan for more than 50 years, died Saturday at St. John's Hospital after a sudden illness.

Miss Wood was born in Hominy and came to Tulsa with her family in 1912. She was graduated from the University of Tulsa and formerly was in the personnel department of Pan Amreican Petroleum Corp,. now Amco Production Co.

Miss Wood was a charter member of the Junior Auxiliary of the Children's Day Nursery, a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, the Daughters of the American Revolution and First Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by four sisters, Miss Duddgan McGill, of Tulsa; Mrs. Kate Drummond, of Puwhuska, and Mrs. Inez Tuckey and Mrs. Louise Cook, both of Pheonix, Ariz.

Services are set for 2:30 p.m. Monday at First Presbyterian Church, with burial at Memorial Park. Friends are contributing to their favorite charities.

Left: *Tulsa Tribune, March 24, 1975;* ***Right:*** *Tulsa Daily World, March 23, 1975.*

Ex-Oil Firm Official Dies

Walter C. Davison, 82, retired assistant general counsel of the former Carter Oil Co., died Saturday.

Davison, 1319 E. 31st St., retired in 1955 after 39 years with Carter.

A native of Lima, Ohio, he moved to Muskogee after receiving his law degree from Ohio State University. He practiced there five months before joining Carter in Tulsa.

He was a veteran of World War I, serving in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives.

In 1938 he left Tulsa for Mattoon, Ill., as eastern division attorney for Carter. He returned to Tulsa as assistant general counsel in 1946.

He was a charter member of the old University Club, Tulsa Tennis Club and the Petroleum Club. He was also a member of the Men's Dinner Club.

There are no immediate surviving relatives.

Arrangements are with Stanleys Funeral Service.

1776 1890

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

This certifies that

Pauline Nelson Wood

is a regularly approved member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Tulsa Chapter, having been admitted by the National Board of Management by virtue of her descent from Robert Sevier who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence as Captain during the Revolutionary War.

Given under our hands and the seal of the National Society this tenth day of January, 1939

National No. 311747

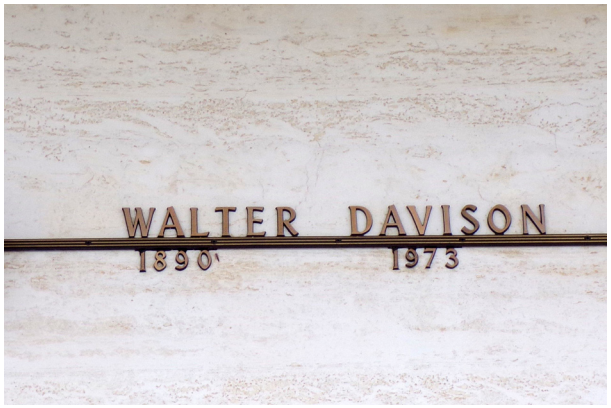
Admitted December 8, 1938

Sarah Corbin Robert
President General

Julia D. Heaume
Recording Secretary General

Isabelle C. Hoover
Registrar General





Left: *Tulsa World, May 6, 1973;* ***Above Right:*** *DAR Certificate for Pauline Wood from Patrick Clemes;* ***Lower Right:*** *Burial sites at Memorial Park Cemetery in Tulsa for Pauline Wood and Walter Davison. Photos on findagrave.com by Karan.*

Inez Wood returned to Tulsa with Louise in June of 1923 after they spent winter and spring in Arizona. Inez enrolled again in Tulsa High School, listing herself as a resident of Phoenix, Arizona, in Autumn of 1923 and graduated with her younger sister Nell in 1924.

Inez and Nell enrolled in the University of Oklahoma in 1924 where Inez was in the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Inez had been involved with a variety of social organizations since her high school days and, in 1922, was



On the lower right is Miss Inez Wood, a popular member of the younger set, and president of the Omega Nu club. Miss Wood is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood, at 234 West Eleventh street, and left during the week for Phoenix, Arizona, to spend the fall and winter with her sister, Miss Louise Wood, who will teach in the high school at Phoenix.



Misses Louise and Inez Wood have returned from Phoenix, Ariz., where they spent the winter and spring.

Wood, Ines	W. C.	234 W. Eleventh	Saleeman
Wood, Nell	W. C.	234 W. Eleventh	Saleeman

Left: *Tulsa Tribune, September 3, 1922;* ***Upper Right:*** *Inez Wood photo from Chuck Drummond;* ***Lower Right:*** *Tulsa Tribune, June 3, 1923;* ***Bottom:*** *Tulsa High School graduates in Tulsa World, May 30, 1924.*

elected President of Omega Nu, a women's charitable society. She divided her time between Tulsa and Phoenix until she became employed by the Madison School in Phoenix. Then she spent more of her time in Arizona.

Miss Inez Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood, 234 West Eleventh street, will leave in about two weeks for Phoenix, Ariz., to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Neil Cook, and Mr. Cook.

Brown-Dunkin

If You're Wondering What Clothes to Take to College

come to our third floor today. Girls from six representative schools are here to tell you just what types of apparel you'll need for every campus and social occasion.

Even though you're going to some other college you'll find their advice helpful.

These Girls Will Advise You:

Clarabelle Abercrombie....Tulsa University
Inez Wood.....University of Oklahoma
Phyllis Clay.....University of Missouri
Della B. Crowder..Northwestern University
Christine Jackson.....Wellesley
Luell Short.....Lindenwood

(Brown-Dunkin—Third Floor)

Elect President Of Association At Club Meeting

Mrs. John Stevens was elected president of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumnae association at a meeting held this week at the home of Mrs. Neil Cook on North Francis road. Miss Inez Wood was hostess.

Other officers chosen included: Miss Genevieve Moore, vice-president; Mrs. Logan Dameron and Miss Lois Wendall, secretaries; Mrs. Margaret Null, treasurer, and Mrs. Vernon Kennedy, program chairman.

Bridge was in play following the business session.

FORMER HOMINY GIRL MARRIED

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Inez Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood, 234 West 11th, Tulsa, to Vernon Tuckey, Phoenix, Arizona, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tuckey, Glendale, on June 10, at Socorro, N. M.

Mrs. Tuckey, who is the sister of Mrs. Cecil Drummond, and the niece of Miss Mary Jones, is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. For the past several years she has taught in the public school system at Phoenix.

Mr. Tuckey attended the Arizona State Teachers College, and is a member of the Phi Delta Sigma fraternity. He is instructor in physical education and freshman coach in the Phoenix Union high school.

At the present, Mr. Tuckey is attending summer school at Teachers Normal in Greeley, Colorado, and Mrs. Tuckey is visiting her parents in Tulsa. Later she will join him in Greeley, and they will make a wedding trip, before returning to Phoenix, in the fall, where they will make their home.

Top Left: *Tulsa World, November 13, 1928;* ***Middle Left:*** *Tulsa World, August 23, 1929;* ***Lower Left:*** *Arizona Republican, March 8, 1930;* ***Right:*** *Hominy New-Republican, June 24, 1938.*

In 1938, Inez married John Vernon Tuckey, commonly referred to as "Tuck." He also taught at the Madison School in Phoenix. They were married, without the knowledge of Old Dad and Mammy, in New Mexico.

Inez Wood Weds Vernon Tuckey In New Mexico

Visiting in Home of Parents Here for Few Weeks

When Miss Inez Wood arrived home this week to visit her family, she announced to them her marriage Friday, June 10, to Vernon Tuckey, of Phoenix, Ariz., where she has been teaching school for several years.

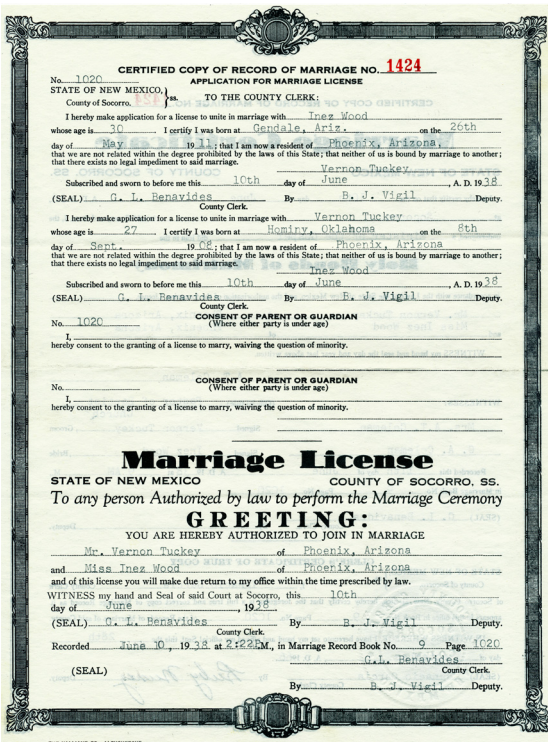
He was going to summer school, she was coming to Tulsa to visit, so they were married in Socorro, N. M., and she will join him in Greeley, Colo., later in the summer.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood of 234 West 11th, his parents are Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tuckey of Glendale, Ariz.

Mrs. Tuckey attended the University of Tulsa and received her degree from the University of Oklahoma, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Mr. Tuckey attended Arizona State Teachers college, and was a member of Phi Delta Sigma.

They will make their home in Phoenix, where Mr. Tuckey is an instructor in the physical education department and freshman coach at Phoenix Union high school.



CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORD OF MARRIAGE NO. 1424

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

No. 1020

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Socorro, } ss.

TO THE COUNTY CLERK:

I hereby make application for a license to unite in marriage with Inez Wood whose age is 30. I certify I was born at Glendale, Ariz. on the 26th day of May, 19 08; that I am now a resident of Phoenix, Arizona; that we are not related within the degree prohibited by the laws of this State; that neither of us is bound by marriage to another; that there exists no legal impediment to said marriage.

Vernon Tuckey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, A. D. 1938

(SEAL) G. L. Benavides, County Clerk. By B. J. Vigil, Deputy.

I hereby make application for a license to unite in marriage with Vernon Tuckey whose age is 27. I certify I was born at Hominy, Oklahoma on the 8th day of Sept., 19 08; that I am now a resident of Phoenix, Arizona; that we are not related within the degree prohibited by the laws of this State; that neither of us is bound by marriage to another; that there exists no legal impediment to said marriage.

Inez Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, A. D. 1938

(SEAL) G. L. Benavides, County Clerk. By B. J. Vigil, Deputy.

CONSENT OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN (Where either party is under age)

No. 1020

I, _____ hereby consent to the granting of a license to marry, waiving the question of minority.

CONSENT OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN (Where either party is under age)

No. _____

I, _____ hereby consent to the granting of a license to marry, waiving the question of minority.

Marriage License

STATE OF NEW MEXICO COUNTY OF SOCORRO, SS.

To any person Authorized by law to perform the Marriage Ceremony

GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO JOIN IN MARRIAGE

Mr. Vernon Tuckey of Phoenix, Arizona

and Miss Inez Wood of Phoenix, Arizona

and of this license you will make due return to my office within the time prescribed by law.

WITNESS my hand and Seal of said Court at Socorro, this 10th day of June, 1938

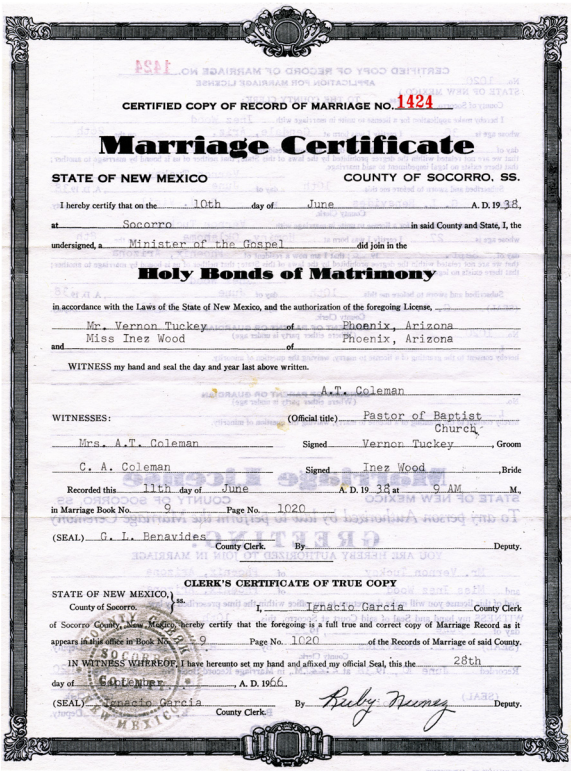
(SEAL) G. L. Benavides, County Clerk. By B. J. Vigil, Deputy.

Recorded June 10, 1938 at 2:22 P.M., in Marriage Record Book No. 9 Page 1020

G.L. Benavides, County Clerk.

(SEAL)

By B. J. Vigil, Deputy.



CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORD OF MARRIAGE NO. 1424

Marriage Certificate

STATE OF NEW MEXICO COUNTY OF SOCORRO, SS.

I hereby certify that on the 10th day of June A. D. 1938, at Socorro in said County and State, I, the undersigned, a Minister of the Gospel did join in the

Holy Bonds of Matrimony

in accordance with the Laws of the State of New Mexico, and the authorization of the foregoing License,

Mr. Vernon Tuckey of Phoenix, Arizona

and Miss Inez Wood of Phoenix, Arizona

WITNESS my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

A.T. Coleman

WITNESSES: (Official title) Pastor of Baptist Church

Mrs. A.T. Coleman Signed Vernon Tuckey, Groom

C. A. Coleman Signed Inez Wood, Bride

Recorded this 11th day of June A. D. 1938 at 9 AM M., in Marriage Book No. 9 Page No. 1020

(SEAL) G. L. Benavides, County Clerk. By _____ Deputy.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF TRUE COPY

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Socorro, } ss.

I, Ignacio Garcia, County Clerk of Socorro County, New Mexico, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true and correct copy of Marriage Record as it appears in my office in Book No. 9 Page No. 1020 of the Records of Marriage of said County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official Seal, this the 28th day of Oct., A. D. 1966.

(SEAL) Ignacio Garcia, County Clerk. By Ruby Nunez Deputy.

Left: *Tulsa World, June 17, 1938;* ***Upper and Lower Right:*** *Wedding license and certificate, respectively for Inez Wood and Vernon Tuckey (from Patrick Clemes).*

In 1942, Tuck began taking special courses leading to his receipt of a diploma as Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1953. Inez and Tuck lived the remainder of their lives in Arizona. They had no children.

Mrs. Vernon Tuckey, who has spent the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood and her sister, Miss Pauline Wood, 1417 S. Carson av., left this morning for Chicago to join Mr. Tuckey and make their home.

They have been living in Phoenix, Ariz., where he was on the faculty at the high school. He has spent the summer in Washington, D. C., taking a special course and is now in government work.

Mrs. R. C. Drummond, Hominy, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, came yesterday for a short visit to say goodbye to her sister. Mrs. Tuckey and Mrs. Drummond also visited with another sister, Mrs. Sequoyah H. Brown and Mr. Brown, 2403 E. Twenty-fifth pl.

Inez W. Tuckey

Inez Wood Tuckey, 78, of 1838 E. Rose Lane, died March 13, 1984, at Humana Hospital Phoenix.

Mrs. Tuckey was born in Hominy, Okla., and moved to Arizona from Tulsa in 1930. In the early 1930s she was a teacher with the Madison School District. She was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Survivors include her husband, J. Vernon; and two sisters.

Friends may call from 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday at A.L. Moore & Sons, 333 W. Adams. Services will be 10 a.m. Monday at Central United Methodist Church, 1875 N. Central.



John Vernon "Tuck" Tuckey, Age 90, passed away on September 8, 2001 in Glendale, Arizona. Mr. Tuckey was born on May 26, 1911, in Glendale, Arizona, to John and Kate (Rambo) Tuckey. He attended ASU where he was a Student Body President 1933-34, and was very active in basketball, football and baseball, graduating in 1934. He went on to gain his Master's Degree in Education from Colorado State in Greeley, Colorado in 1938. From 1934-1942, he was an athletic coach and teacher with the Madison School District and Phoenix Union High School. In 1942, he became a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served with the Bureau for 34 years, retiring in 1978. Tuck was a dedicated outdoorsman and enjoyed hunting and fishing. He was the Founder and Operator of "Burnt Biscuits" Catering in Phoenix. He was a Mason and member of El Zariba Shrine. His wife, Inez Wood Tuckey preceded him in death in 1984. He is survived by one sister, Ruth Pentecost of Sun City; nephews Douglas Cook of Phoenix, Robert Brown of Macon GA, Tim Brown of Houston and Garret Wood of Tulsa; niece Joan Cook Bitter of Idaho Falls, numerous great-nephews and great-nieces, and his very special friends, Ruth Votaw and Dolly of Glendale. Services for Mr. Tuckey will be held on Thursday, September 13, 2001 at The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, 10236 N. 83rd Avenue, Peoria, Arizona at 11:00 A.M. Visitation will be from 10:00 A.M. until Service time at the Church. Donations may be made to The Shriners' Crippled Children's Hospitals. Chapel of the Chimes Mortuary in Charge of Arrangements.

Upper Left: *Tulsa Tribune, August 19, 1942;* ***Lower Left:*** *Arizona Republican, March 17, 1984;* ***Right:*** *Ibid., September 12, 2001.*

After Nell Wood graduated from Tulsa High School, she also attended the University of Oklahoma in Norman. Like Inez, Nell was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Nell then went to the University of Tulsa where she graduated in 1929.

After graduating for University of Tulsa, Nell taught school for a while in Cleveland, Oklahoma. While attending the University of Tulsa, Nell met Sequoyah Hunt Brown, who was one of the many native Americans in school there. He was commonly called Squaw and was a Cherokee from Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.



Nell and Squaw were actively involved in a variety of student organizations and activi-



Photographs of Nell Wood, ca. 1924, from Chuck Drummond.

ties at the University of Tulsa. Squaw was business manager for the yearbook and served as the University of Tulsa business manager for a short time after he graduated. Nell and Squaw were married in 1935. Before their marriage, they made a trip to Hominy to visit her relatives and perhaps

Last year's graduating class included Sequoyah Brown, who served as president of the Student Council, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant students ever enrolled at the university. He came to the university from Fort Gibson and is now connected with one of the Tulsa banks. His brother a football star known as "Red" Brown, was graduated in 1928, and also served as president of the Student Council.



SEQUOYAH BROWN

NELL WOOD

Miss Nell Wood and Sequoyah Brown, both of Tulsa, visited in Hominy Sunday.

Marriage Licenses

Sequoyah Brown, legal age, 723 S College; Nell Wood, legal age, Tulsa.

Of interest in University circles is the marriage of Miss Nell Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wood, Tulsa, to Mr. Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown, Fort Gibson. The ceremony took place Saturday in the First Presbyterian church of Tulsa with Dr. C. W. Kerr officiating.

Mrs. Brown attended the University and was a member of Kappa Kappa Ganma sorority. Both Mr and Mrs. Brown attended Tulsa university.

Miss Nell Wood Is Bride
Of Sequoyah Brown

Miss Nell Wood, dvughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood, Tulsa, became the bride of Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown, Fort Gibson, Saturday in the First Presbyterian church of Tulsa. Rev. O. W. Kerr officiated.

Mrs. Brown attended Tulsa university and the university, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Mr. Brown attended Tulsa university.

Upper Left: *Collinsville News, January 16, 1930;* ***Lower Left:*** *University of Tulsa graduates from Tulsa World, May 19, 1929;* ***Right Top to Bottom:*** *Hominy Journal, June 27, 1935; Tulsa Daily Legal News, July 20, 1935; Norman Transcript, July 24, 1935; Oklahoma Daily (Norman), July 25, 1935.*

Former Cleveland Teacher Is Married

Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood, 234 W. Eleventh st., announce the marriage of their daughter, Nell, to Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown of Ft. Gibson. The wedding took place at 10 Saturday morning in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church. Rev. C. W. Kerr, pastor of the church performed the ceremony in the present of the families and a few close friends of the bridal couple.

Miss Pauline Wood, sister of the bride, was maid of honor; and the groom's brother, Merrill Brown, acted as best man.

The bridal party stood before an improvised altar of palms and candebra holding ivory tapers on either side of which stood tall baskets of pink gladioli and bluebells.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Rosemary Marshall sang "Because" to the piano accompaniment of Mrs. R. C. Drummond, of Stillwater, another sister of the bride. As the wedding party approached the altar, Mrs. Drummond played the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin. During the ceremony she played "To a Wild Rose," by MacDowell and Mendelssohn's wedding music was the recessional.

For her wedding dress the bride chose a periwinkle crepe model which had a yoke and jacket of embroidered organdie. Her hat and accessories were of a matching shade. Her flowers were enchantress carnations and blue delphinium arranged in a loose arm bouquet.

Miss Pauline Wood wore a tailored pink satin frock which was trimmed with beet root red. Her pink felt hat was also trimmed with beet root red, and she carried a loose arm bouquet of pink gladioli and better times roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left immediately after the ceremony for a short wedding trip after which they will be at home in Tulsa. Mr. Brown is on the business staff at the University of Tulsa.

For traveling the bride is wearing a natural colored linen suit with which she wears a brown blouse and brown accessories.

The bride attended the University of Oklahoma and was graduated from the University of Tulsa. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and of the Spinster club.

Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University of Tulsa, and his fraternity is Phi Delta.

Attend Wedding Of Miss Nell Wood Saturday.

Miss Mary Jones and Mrs. Frances Kerrigan went to Tulsa to attend the wedding of Miss Nell Wood and Sequoyah Brown Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The bride is the niece of Miss Jones and a sister of Mrs. R. C. Drummond. She had visited here often and the following account of the wedding from the Tulsa Tribune is printed:

Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood ,234 W. Eleventh st., announce the marriage of their daughter, Nell to Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown of Ft. Gibson. The wedding of Miss Wood and Mr. Brown took place at 10 Saturday morning in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church. Rev. C. W. Kerr, pastor of the church performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and a few close friends of the bridal couple.

Miss Pauline Wood, sister of the bride, was maid of honor; and the groom's brother, Merrill Brown, acted as best man. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Frank wood.

The bridal party stood before an improvised altar of palms and candelabra holding ivorp tapers on either side of which stood tall baskets of pink gladioli and bluebells.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Rosemary Marshall sang "Because" to the piano accompaniment of Mrs. R. C. Drummond of Stillwater, another sister of the bride. As the wedding party approached the altar, Mrs. Drummond played the "Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin. During the ceremony she played "To A Wild Rose" by MacDowell, and Mendelssohn's wedding music was the recessional.

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Miss Pauline Wood wore a tailored pink satin frock which was trimmed with beet root red. Her pink felt hat was also trimmed with beet root red and she carried a loose arm bouquet of pink gladioli and better times roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left immediately after the ceremony for a short wedding trip after which they will be at home in Tulsa. Mr. Brown is on the business staff at the University of Tulsa.

For traveling the bride wore a natural colored linen suit with which she wore a brown blouse and brown accessories.

The bride attended the University of Oklahoma and was graduated from the University of Tulsa. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and of the Spinster club.

Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University of Tulsa, and his fraternity is Phi Delta.

State Pair Is Married At Tulsa

Miss Nell Wood Is Bride Of Sequoyah Brown.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the marriage of Miss Nell Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood, Tulsa, to Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown of Fort Gibson. The ceremony took place Saturday in the First Presbyterian church of Tulsa with Dr. C. W. Kerr officiating.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Rosemary Marshall sang "Because" by Guy d'Hardelot, accompanied by Mrs. R. C. Drummond, Stillwater, sister of the bride. Mrs. Drummond played the "Bridal Chorus," Lohengrin, for the processional.

The bride, who was presented in marriage by her brother, Frank Wood, Gregston, Texas, was attended by her sister, Miss Pauline Wood. Merrill Brown served his brother as best man.

Mrs. Brown attended the University of Oklahoma and Tulsa university. She was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Brown has attended Tulsa university.

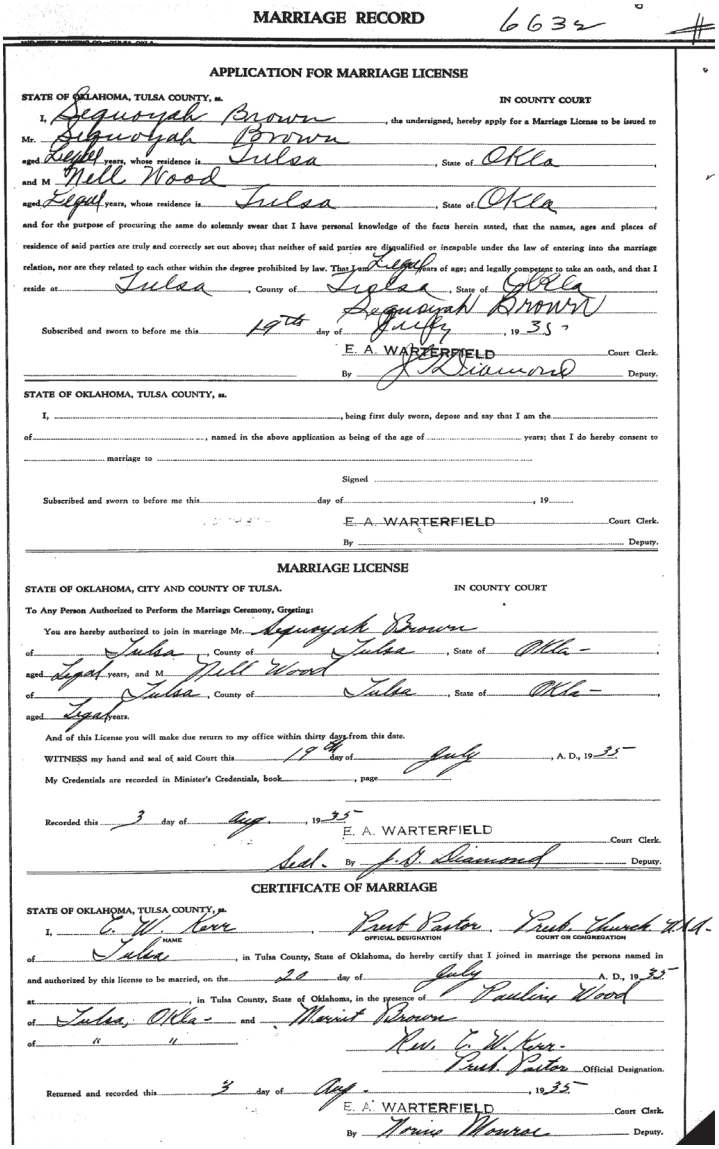
Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Brown left for a tour of the western states.

Left: *Cleveland American, July 25, 1935;* ***Middle:*** *Hominy News-Republican, July 26, 1935;* ***Right:*** *Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City), July 24, 1935.*

to break the news of their impending marriage. According to a letter in the A. A. Drummond Collection in the Chambers Library at the University of Central Oklahoma in Edmond, written that year from Madelaine Russell Drummond to Dokey, Mammy was probably upset about the marriage since she did not approve of relationships with native Americans. In this regard, it is interesting to note that Nell was given away by her brother Frank and not by Old Dad, which tradition would have dictated.



Mr. and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown are a bridal couple of Saturday, July 20. Mrs. Brown is the former Miss Nell Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Brown will be at home in Tulsa, where he is a member of the business staff of the University of Tulsa.



MARRIAGE RECORD 6632

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, TULSA COUNTY, ss. IN COUNTY COURT

I, Sequoyah Brown, the undersigned, hereby apply for a Marriage License to be issued to Mr. Sequoyah Brown aged Legal years, whose residence is Tulsa, State of Okla, and Miss Nell Wood aged Legal years, whose residence is Tulsa, State of Okla, and for the purpose of procuring the same do solemnly swear that I have personal knowledge of the facts herein stated, that the names, ages and places of residence of said parties are truly and correctly set out above; that neither of said parties are disqualified or incapable under the law of entering into the marriage relation, nor are they related to each other within the degree prohibited by law. That I am Legal years of age; and legally competent to take an oath, and that I reside at Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Okla

Sequoyah Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1935

E. A. WARTERFIELD Court Clerk.

By J. Diamond Deputy.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, TULSA COUNTY, ss.

I, ..., being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the ... of ..., named in the above application as being of the age of ... years; that I do hereby consent to ... marriage to ...

Signed ...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ... day of ..., 19...

E. A. WARTERFIELD Court Clerk.

By ... Deputy.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, CITY AND COUNTY OF TULSA. IN COUNTY COURT

To Any Person Authorized to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to join in marriage Mr. Sequoyah Brown of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Okla. aged Legal years, and Miss Nell Wood of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Okla. aged Legal years.

And of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days from this date.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court this 19th day of July, A. D., 1935

My Credentials are recorded in Minister's Credentials, book ..., page ...

Recorded this 3 day of Aug., 1935

E. A. WARTERFIELD Court Clerk.

Seal. By J. Diamond Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, TULSA COUNTY, ss.

I, C. W. Kerr (NAME), Pastor (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION), Pentecostal Church (COURT OR CONGREGATION)

of Tulsa, in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that I joined in marriage the persons named in and authorized by this license to be married, on the 28 day of July, A. D., 1935

at ..., in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of Pauline Wood of Tulsa, Okla. and Marist Brown of " "

Rev. C. W. Kerr

Pent. Pastor Official Designation.

Returned and recorded this 3 day of Aug., 1935

E. A. WARTERFIELD Court Clerk.

By Nonie Monroe Deputy.

Left: *Tulsa Tribune, July 28, 1935;* ***Right:*** *Marriage record for Nell Wood and Sequoyah Brown from familysearch.org.*

Nell Wood and Sequoyah Brown Are Married

The wedding of Miss Nell Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Wood, 234 West Eleventh street, and Sequoyah Brown, son of Mrs. William Brown of Fort Gibson, was celebrated in a simple service Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the parlor of the First Presbyterian church.

Dr. C. W. Kerr read the wedding service. Guests included only members of the family of the bride and groom and a few close friends.

Before the service Miss Rosemary Marshall, soprano, sang "Because" to accompaniment played by Mrs. R C Drummond of Stillwater, sister of the bride. Mrs. Drummond played "The Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin" for the entrance of the bridal party.

The bride was presented in marriage by her brother, Frank Wood of Greggton, Texas. Miss Pauline Wood, her sister, was maid of honor and Merrill Brown, brother of the groom, best man.

The bride wore an afternoon dress of pink crepe, made with a yoke of embroidered organdy and a jacket of the same material. Her hat was the same shade of pink as her dress. She carried an arm bouquet of Enchantress carnations and bluebells.

Miss Pauline Wood wore a pink satin afternoon dress with maroon trim and a hat of maroon felt.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left immediately after the service for a wedding trip in the western states.

The bride attended the University of Oklahoma and was graduated from the University of Tulsa. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

The groom was graduated from the University of Tulsa.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA — Valid Only In Tulsa County State of Oklahoma — TULSA COUNTY

To any person authorized to perform or solemnize the Marriage Ceremony, Greetings:

You are hereby authorized, upon delivery of this marriage license within ten days from date of its issue to you, to join in marriage

Mr. Sequoyah Brown, of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Okla., age Legal years, and M. Nell Wood, of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State of Okla., age Legal years; and *by the command of the statute you shall make due return of this license to my office within five days succeeding the performance of the marriage herein authorized.*

Issued under my hand and official seal, and recorded in my Marriage Record before delivery, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, this 19th day of July, 1935.

(SEAL) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, Court Clerk E. A. Warterfield

By J. G. Diamond Deputy

Requirements of House Bill 7, Twentieth Oklahoma Legislature, fully met before issue, and fact endorsed. Person officiating will note. (Reverse)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I, C. W. Kerr (NAME), Presb Pastor (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION), Presb. Church U.S.A. (COURT OR CONGREGATION), of Tulsa in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that I joined in marriage the persons named in and authorized by this license to be married, on the 20 day of July A. D., 1935, at ____, in Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, in the presence of Pauline Wood of Tulsa, Okla., and Merrit Brown of " ".

Rev. C. W. Kerr (PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY)

Presb. Pastor (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION)

License returned, and Certificate of Marriage recorded subjoining the record of License issued and recorded in Marriage Record Book 63 *at page* 483, *on this the* 3 day of Aug., 1935.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, Court Clerk E. A. Warterfield

By Norine Monroe Deputy

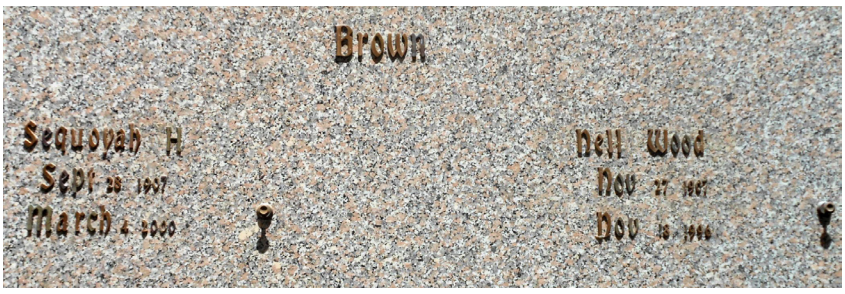
Squaw was employed in the oil industry in Tulsa, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Houston Texas, having been with Carter Oil, Interstate Oil Pipeline, Humble Pipeline, and Exxon. While living in Tulsa, Nell and Squaw had two sons. Robert Sevier and Timothy Richard. They moved to Shreveport in 1951 and to Houston in 1961. Squaw retired in 1973 but continued as a consultant.

Nell died in Houston in 1996 and Squaw died there in 2000.

Upper: *Tulsa World, July 21, 1935;* ***Lower Left:*** *Marriage License for Nell Wood and Sequoyah Brown from Patrick Clemes.*

Nell Wood Brown

HOUSTON, TX - Nell Wood Brown, 88, died November 18, 1996 at her home in Houston. She had been a Houston resident for the past 16 years, having lived in Shreveport, Louisiana for 1951 to 1960 and in Tulsa, Oklahoma prior to that date. A daughter of the late William and Kizzia Jones Wood, she was born November 27, 1907 in Hominy, Oklahoma. Mrs. Brown attended Oklahoma University and graduated from Tulsa University, where she was named Miss Tulsa University. She was also the first woman to receive the Centennial Alumnus Award, which was bestowed upon her at the 100th anniversary of Tulsa University. Mrs. Brown taught physical education for nine years. She was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, the Houston Country Club, and First Presbyterian Churches of Tulsa, Shreveport, and Houston. She is survived by her husband of 65 years, Sequoyah H. Brown; sons, Robert S. Brown and his wife, Alice and Timothy R. Brown and his wife, Suzanne; grandchildren, Tiffani, Allyson, Laura, Lattie, Hunt, Parke, Meridith, Mitchell, and Catherine; one great granddaughter, Anne Acklen Brown. Friends may call Geo. H. Lewis & Sons, 1010 Bering Drive, Houston, TX after 12 noon Wednesday, November 20, 1996, where the family will be present for visitation from 5 p.m. until 6 p.m. Funeral services will be held 10 a.m., Thursday, at First Presbyterian Church, 5300 Main Street. Serving as pallbearers will be Hunt S. Brown, Parke N. Brown, Brian C. Jinks and Todd Neal.



Sequoyah Hunt Brown

HOUSTON, TX - Sequoyah Hunt Brown, known as "Squaw" Brown to his friends, died March 4, 2000. He was 92 years old. Born on September 28, 1907 in Fort Gibson, OK, he earned a B.A. and L.L.B. from Tulsa University, and an additional degree from the Advanced Management Program of the Harvard Graduate School of Business. He and his wife, Nell, were recipients of the Centennial Award from the University of Tulsa for outstanding alumni achievement. He spent 37 years with Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon) subsidiaries, including Carter Oil Company, personnel department, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Interstate Oil Pipeline Co., director and vice president, Shreveport, LA; Humble Oil Pipeline Co., director and vice president, Houston, TX and Exxon Pipeline Company, director and vice president, Houston, Texas. After retirement, he served as a consultant for Morgan Stanley-Dean Whitter Co. for 28 years. He served on the Board of Directors for the following firms: Creole Petroleum Co. of Caracas, Venezuela; Yellowstone Pipeline Company of Bozeman, MT; Plantation Pipeline, Atlanta, GA, Alyeska Pipeline, Jeaneau, AK; Norwela Boy Scouts of America, Shreveport, LA; YMCA, Shreveport, LA, Petroleum Club, Houston, TX. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Shreveport, LA and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Houston. He was also a member of the Cherokee Nation.

He is survived by his sons, Robert S. Brown and wife, Alice of Destin, FL; Timothy R. Brown and wife, Suzanne of Houston, TX; and nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife of 62 years of marriage, Nell Wood Brown. The family is grateful to his caregivers who provided wonderful care, assistance and prayers. Friends are invited to visitation with the family from 5 p.m until 7 p.m., Tuesday, March 7, 2000 at Geo. H. Lewis & Sons, 1010 Bering Drive, Funeral services will be conducted at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 8, 2000 at First Presbyterian Church, 5300 Main, Houston, TX with Dr. John Wm. Lancaster officiating. Private entombment will follow at Memorial Oaks Mausoleum. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be directed to First Presbyterian Church or to a charity of your choice.

Left: *The Times (Shreveport, LA) November 20, 1996;* ***Right:*** *Ibid., March 7, 2000;* ***Below Left:*** *Burial site of Nell and Squaw photo on findagrave.com by Dee.*

Old Dad and Mammy lived in Tulsa at 234 West Eleventh Street until summer of 1938 when they moved to 1417 South Carson.

Old Dad was a salesman for Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company which awarded him Prize Winning Salesman in April of 1922. A commemorative knife engraved for the occasion was presented to him by the company.

Removals With Address

G P Sheehan, from 1437 S Main to 6 E 13th.
W C Wood, from 234 W 11th to 1417 S Carson.





In 1924, Old Dad was hit by a car and hospitalized with a broken arm.

Old Dad and Mammy were living in Tulsa during the times that their children, except for Fred and Dokey, were married. Beginning in about 1931 and continuing until 1938, Mammy served as clerk of voting Precinct 70. In 1938, it became Precinct 92 after a restructuring by the city of Tulsa. In 1935, Old Dad served the Precinct as one of the elections judges. They moved to a

W. C. Wood, 62, of 234 W. Eleventh st., was recovering at the Oklahoma hospital today from injuries suffered when he was run down yesterday afternoon by a car driven by G. B. Orcutt, who lives east of the city. Wood was crossing the street at the corner of First and Madison, and his arm was broken in the accident. Orcutt reported to police but was not held.

Left Top: *Tulsa Daily Legal News, August 4, 1938;* ***Left Below:*** *Two views of the knife given to Old Dad, April, 1922. (In possession of the author);* ***Right:*** *Tulsa Tribune, May 16, 1924.*

Precinct No. 70. Voting place, First M. E. Church.
Inspector, W. T. Owen, Jr.
Judge, Mrs. Frank E. Smith.
Clerk, Mrs. W. C. Wood.

PRECINCT NO. 70
Clerks: Jack Dunnigan, Mrs. W. C. Wood.
Judges: Ray Bartholmew, W. C. Wood.
Polling Place: First Methodist Church, 1115 S. Boulder.

PRECINCT NO. 92—
Poll: First M. E. Church, 1115 South Boulder.
Inspector: Ray Bartholomew, Jr., 112 West 12th St.
Judge: Mrs. M. W. McGinnis, 1124 South Boulder.
Clerk: Mrs. W. C. Wood, 234 West 11th Street.

Case No. 3881
IN THE COUNTY COURT IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY AND STATE
In The Matter Of The Estate of Hattie Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against Hattie Jones, deceased are required to present the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administratrix, Mary Jones, at Hominy, Oklahoma, within four months of the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

Dated this 7 day of August, 1933.
MARY JONES,
Administratrix

G. K. Sutherland,
Atty. for Administratrix

new home in 1938 so were no longer in the same Precinct. Mammy devoted much of her time after that to visiting her sisters and daughters in Hominy and Arizona.

After Uncle Bob died in 1905, Mammy, Hattie, and Mary (Mamie) became the only remaining children of

Miss Hattie Jones Dead

Miss Hattie Jones died August 1, at three a. m. at her home on South Pettit avenue. She had been in ill health for the past four years, but was not confined to her bed until last month of her life.

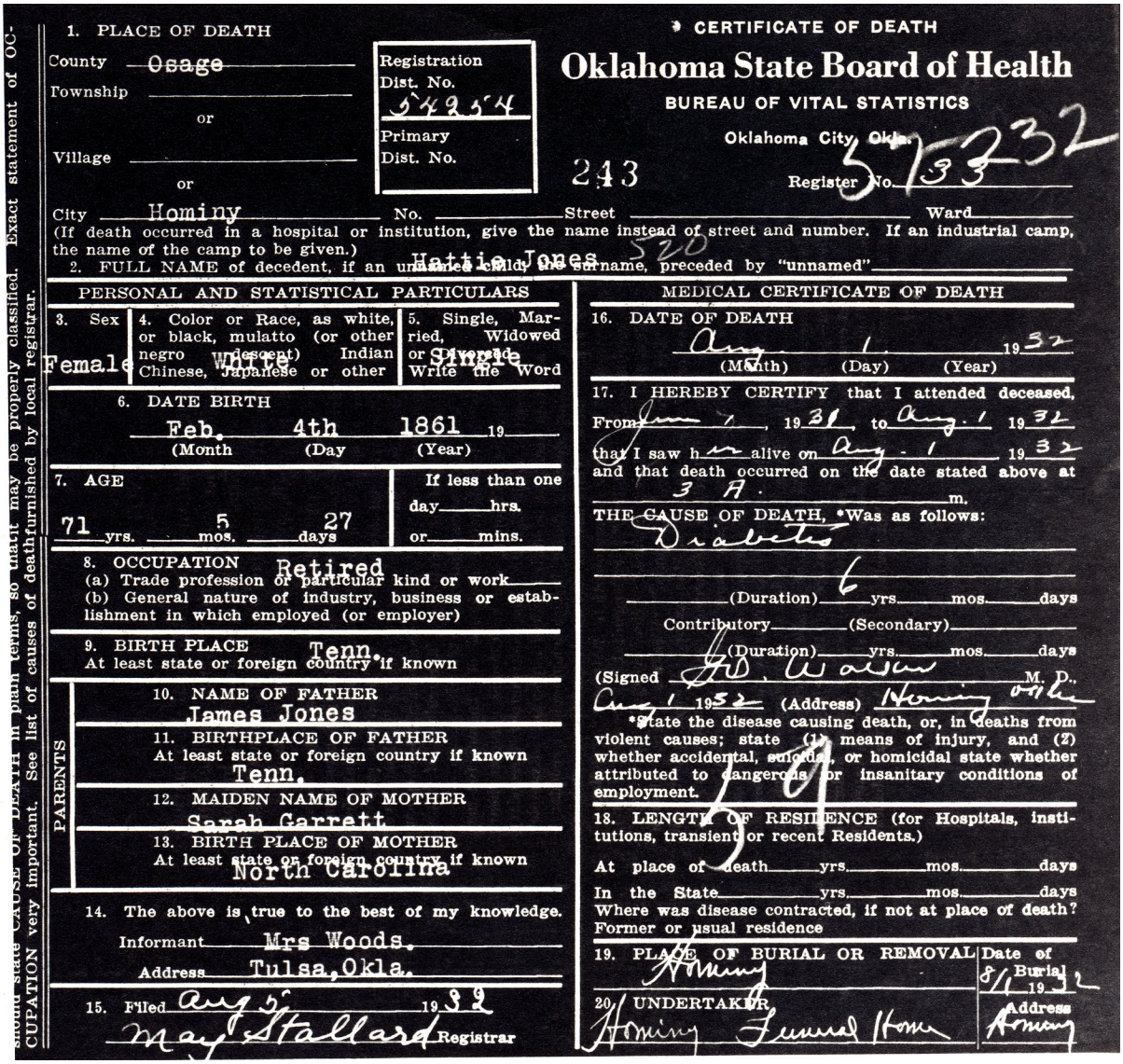
Funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon at five o'clock at the Nazarene church by Rev. W. H. Barlow, and interment was made in the Hominy cemetery.

Deceased was born in Greenville, N. C., moving with her parents to Tennessee where she resided until coming to Oklahoma in 1905. She is survived by two sister, Mrs. W. C. Wood of Tulsa and Miss Mary Jones of Hominy. In addition to these are five nieces, Mrs. Harry McGill, Misses Pauline, Nell and Inez Wood of Tulsa, Mrs. Neill Cook of Tucson, Ariz., and Mrs. R. C. Drummond of Hominy and two nephews, Fred Wood of Tulsa and Frank Wood of Longview, Texas.

Miss Hattie, as she was affectionately called by her friends, lived a beautiful life of service and love. She was a person who quietly went her way doing kindly, neighborly deeds. She was a member of the Church of the Nazarene, and faithfully lived the life exemplified by the Nazarene.

Rev. Barlow in his eulogy used the text, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith," and the friends and loved ones of Miss Hattie feel that no more appropriate text could be used.

Left Top to Bottom: *Tulsa Daily Legal News, May 11, 1931; Ibid., September 24, 1935; Ibid., March 3, 1938; Hominy News-Republican, August 11, 1933;* ***Right:*** *Ibid., August 5, 1932.*



CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Oklahoma State Board of Health

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Register No. 3732

1. PLACE OF DEATH

County Osage

Township

or

Village

or

City Hominy

Registration Dist. No. 3425 4

Primary Dist. No. 243

No. Street Ward

(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number. If an industrial camp, the name of the camp to be given.)

2. FULL NAME of decedent, if an unnamed child the surname, preceded by "unnamed" Hattie Jones 520

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. Sex: Female

4. Color or Race, as white, or black, mulatto (or other negro descent) Indian Chinese, Japanese or other: White

5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced. Write the Word: Single

6. DATE BIRTH: Feb. 4th 1861 19

(Month) (Day) (Year)

7. AGE: 71 yrs. 5 mos. 27 days

If less than one day hrs. or mins.

8. OCCUPATION: Retired

(a) Trade profession or particular kind of work

(b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)

9. BIRTH PLACE: Tenn.

At least state or foreign country if known

PARENTS

10. NAME OF FATHER: James Jones

11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER

At least state or foreign country if known: Tenn.

12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: Sarah Garrett

13. BIRTH PLACE OF MOTHER

At least state or foreign country if known: North Carolina

14. The above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Informant Mrs Woods.

Address Tulsa, Okla.

15. Filed Aug 2 1932

May Stallard Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH: Aug 1 1932

(Month) (Day) (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased, From June 1, 1931, to Aug. 1 1932

that I saw h[illegible] alive on Aug. 1 1932

and that death occurred on the date stated above at 3 A. m.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH, *Was as follows:

Diabetes

6

(Duration) yrs. mos. days

Contributory (Secondary)

(Duration) yrs. mos. days

(Signed) H. D. Walsh M. D.,

Aug 1 1932 (Address) Hominy Okla

*State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes; state (1) means of injury, and (2) whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal state whether attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment.

18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (for Hospitals, institutions, transient or recent Residents.)

At place of death yrs. mos. days

In the State yrs. mos. days

Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?

Former or usual residence

19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL: Hominy — Date of Burial 8/1 1932

20. UNDERTAKER: Hominy Funeral Home — Address Hominy

SHOULD STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION very important. See list of causes of death furnished by local registrar.

Death certificate for Jane Harriet Jones from Patrick Clemes.

the James Jones family. In 1932, Hattie became the next to die. Her sister Mary (Mamie) served as administratrix of Hattie's estate. In January of 1935, the Church of the Nazarene in Hominy dedicated a picture, "Christ in the Garden," to Hattie's memory.

Mamie continued to work in the local Pioneer Store but, in 1935, she was injured in the store and taken to the hospital. She had a broken foot in that accident. She continued to work in the grocery department of the store taking vacation from time to time to visit her sister in Tulsa. She remained active visiting family but began to decline later in life. During the 1940s she took the author to Saturday matinees at the local movie theater to see a western and a serial. We walked in the street from our home on South Price, rarely

Picture Is Dedicated

A large picture of "Christ in the Garden" was hung in the Church of the Nazarene here Wednesday and unveiled at a special service Wednesday evening. The picture bears the inscription, "In Memory of Miss Hattie Jones." Rev. W. H. Barlow in a very fitting manner eulogized the memory of "Miss Hattie," as she was fondly designated by her great host of friends. She was a charter member of the church here and during her life was a faithful member.

The Edwards Quartet was present for the service and sang many beautiful numbers during the evening. This evangelistic group left for Texas Thursday and from there they will go to the west coast states where they have an evangelistic program of meetings that covers a period of two years.

Miss Mary Jones Injured

Miss Mary Jones was injured Saturday night when several sacks of flour fell on her in the warehouse of the Pioneer Grocery. She had gone into the warehouse basement adjoining the grocery store to get some flour. A part of the loosened stack fell on her and as she fell she caught her foot under the platform. An X-ray showed two bones in her foot fractured. She was taken to the city hospital.

She was removed to her home Wednesday after the fractured foot had been put in a cast and she is improving.

Miss Pauline Wood and Mrs. Harry McGill of Tulsan and Mrs. R. C. Drummond of Stillwater have visited here here this week. Mrs. Lottie Austin a cousin from Oklahoma City, arrived and will spend several days visiting her.

Mary N. Jones Funeral Service Held Saturday

Last rites were held for Mary Nelson Jones December 16, at 11 a.m. in the Powell Funeral Home Chapel. Rev. Richard Stearns, assisted by Rev. W. H. Barlow, officiated.

Pallbearers were A. E. Dixon, Dick Drummond, Billy Riber, Gent Drummond, Jack Drummond, all of Hominy and Fred A. Drummond, Pawhuska.

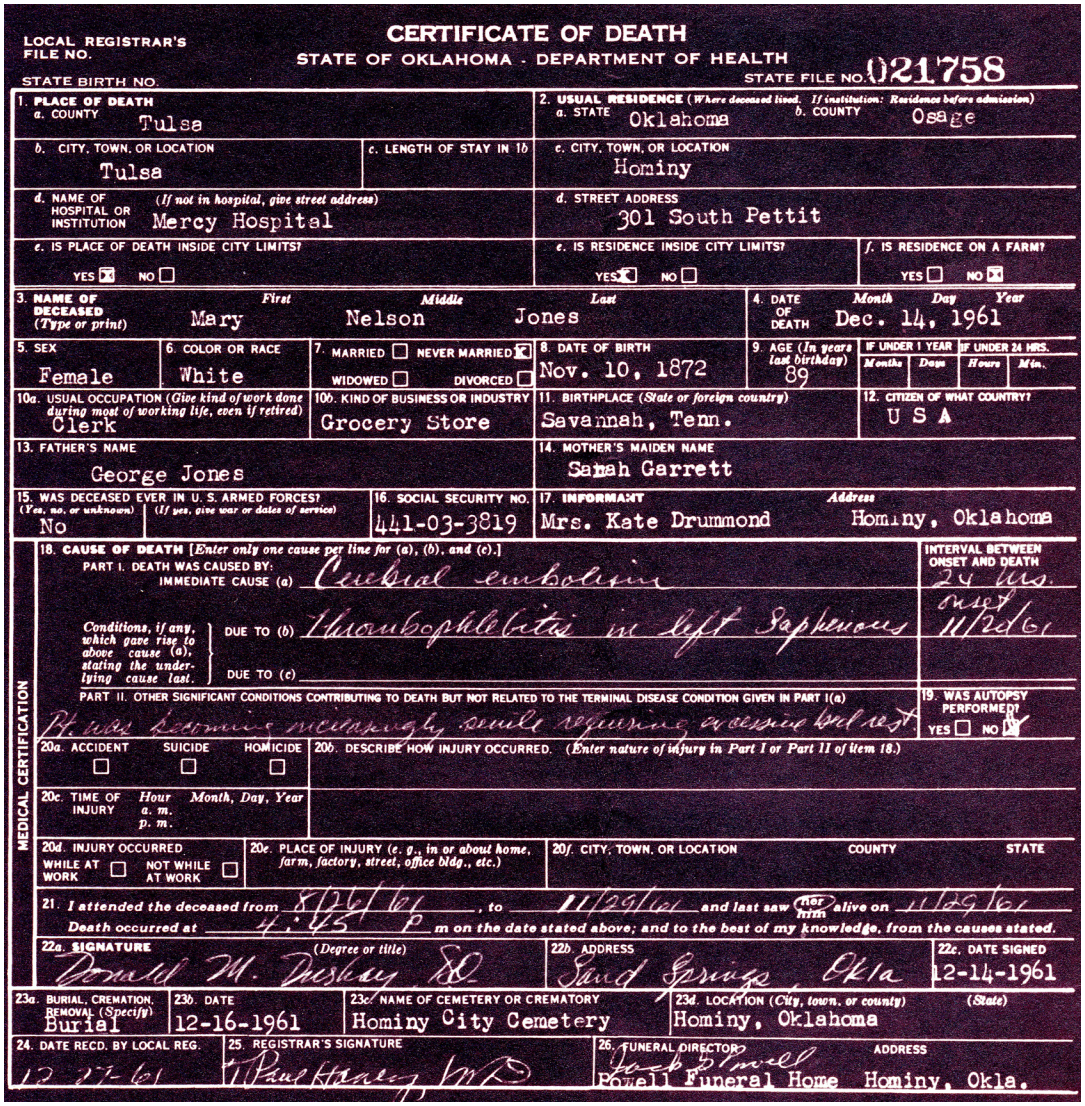
Burial was in the Hominy City Cemetery.

Mary Nelson Jones was born November 19, 1872, in Savannah, Tenn. and passed away December 14, 1961 in a Tulsa hospital at the age of 89.

She came to Hominy in 1900 and was a member of the First Methodist Church in Savannah, Tenn.

She is survived by six nieces.

Upper Left: *Hominy News, January 18, 1935;* ***Lower Left:*** *Ibid., November 22, 1935;* ***Right:*** *Ibid., December 21, 1961.*



CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LOCAL REGISTRAR'S FILE NO.

STATE BIRTH NO.

STATE FILE NO. 021758

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY: Tulsa
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION: Tulsa
c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b:
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital, give street address): Mercy Hospital
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☒ NO ☐

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: Residence before admission)
a. STATE: Oklahoma b. COUNTY: Osage
c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION: Hominy
d. STREET ADDRESS: 301 South Pettit
e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☒ NO ☐
f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES ☐ NO ☒

3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print): First Mary Middle Nelson Last Jones
4. DATE OF DEATH: Month Dec. Day 14, Year 1961
5. SEX: Female
6. COLOR OR RACE: White
7. MARRIED ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☒ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐
8. DATE OF BIRTH: Nov. 10, 1872
9. AGE (In years last birthday): 89
IF UNDER 1 YEAR Months / Days; IF UNDER 24 HRS. Hours / Min.
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired): Clerk
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY: Grocery Store
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country): Savannah, Tenn.
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U S A
13. FATHER'S NAME: George Jones
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Sarah Garrett
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service): No
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 441-03-3819
17. INFORMANT: Mrs. Kate Drummond Address: Hominy, Oklahoma

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

18. CAUSE OF DEATH [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).]
PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY:
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a): Cerebral embolism
Conditions, if any, which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last.
DUE TO (b): Thrombophlebitis in left Saphenous
DUE TO (c):
INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH: 24 hrs. onset 11/26/61
PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a)
Pt. was becoming increasingly senile requiring excessive bed rest
19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES ☐ NO ☒
20a. ACCIDENT ☐ SUICIDE ☐ HOMICIDE ☐
20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of Item 18.)
20c. TIME OF INJURY Hour a. m. p. m. Month, Day, Year
20d. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK ☐ NOT WHILE AT WORK ☐
20e. PLACE OF INJURY (e. g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)
20f. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION COUNTY STATE
21. I attended the deceased from 8/26/61 to 11/29/61 and last saw (her/him) alive on 11/29/61
Death occurred at 4:45 p m on the date stated above; and to the best of my knowledge, from the causes stated.
22a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title): Donald M. Dunlap MD
22b. ADDRESS: Sand Springs, Okla
22c. DATE SIGNED: 12-14-1961
23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify): Burial
23b. DATE: 12-16-1961
23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY: Hominy City Cemetery
23d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State): Hominy, Oklahoma
24. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL REG.: 12-27-61
25. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: T. Paul Haney MD
26. FUNERAL DIRECTOR: Jack D. Powell ADDRESS: Powell Funeral Home Hominy, Okla.

Death certificate for Mary Nelson Jones from Patrick Clemes.

on the sidewalk. Mamie died in 1961 at Mercy Hospital in Tulsa. She was the last surviving member of the James Jones family. The only children of James Jones to have children of their own were Elizabeth and Mammy. A memory of Mamie can be found in Appendix L.

In 1944, Old Dad died in Tulsa. His brother George Washington Wood had died in 1942 and his only surviving sibling was Martha Chrisodine Wood Moore, who died on January 2, 1951, in Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi.

After Old Dad died, Mammy spent more time with her daughters in Arizona where she died while visiting in 1954.

W. C. WOOD, COUNTY PIONEER, DIES AT TULSA

Came Here As a Licensed Indian Trader in 1897; First Store Was Housed in Tent

A colorful, eventful life, identified with early Osage county history, ended with the death of William Charles Wood Saturday night, January 1, 1944. Mr. Wood, age 82, died at his home, 1417 South Carson street, Tulsa, after an illness of several months. He was a prominent early day resident of Hominy.

He was born in Hardin county, Tennessee. With Mrs. Wood he came to Hominy as a licensed United States Indian trader in 1897. He established his first store in a tent a few blocks south of where the Graham Service station now stands. This was a general merchandise store, in which, according to A. B. Pattison, local authority on pioneer history, everything from a needle to a threshing machine might be bought, and the stock included even a drug supply.

The following year the store, operated under the name, W. C. Wood and company, was moved into new quarters, a stone building near the original site. Later, after the townsite of Hominy was located, the store was moved to Main street at about the location of the present Woolery Grocery store.

Wood avenue was named for the pioneer family and their home was built at 319 North Wood. Mr. Wood, a stalwart, handsome man of the pioneer type, is remembered for his charm, his general friendliness, his benevolence, and his activity in the business and social life of the city when it was at its best.

He was known also as a friend to man, particularly to the needy, and no man's plea for help ever went unheeded, early friends of Mr. Wood relate.

Mr. Wood sold his interests in his business in 1913 and the family moved to Tulsa where they have since made their home. At that time Mr. Wood became associated with the Wayne Tank and Pump company, Tulsa.

He is survived by his widow, the former Keziah Jones, and eight children: Fred Wood and Mrs. Harry McGill, both of Tulsa; Mrs. R. C. Drummond, Hominy; Mrs. Neil Cook, Phoenix, Ariz.; Frank Wood, Tulsa; Miss Pauline Wood of the home address; Mrs. Vernon Tuckey, Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Tulsa.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at Stanley McCune Funeral home, Tulsa. Burial was in Memorial park, Tulsa.

Pallbearers included Dr. Hugh Evans, Harley Aikin, Andy Mason, Lem Miller and Walter Clinton, all of Tulsa, and Harris B. Pettit.

Rites Held for Pioneer Tulsan

Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. today in Stanley & McCune Funeral home chapel for William Charles Wood, 82, a resident of Tulsa since 1913. Dr. Edward F. Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducted. Interment was in Memorial park.

Mr. Wood, a native of Tennessee, moved to Oklahoma before statehood, and was a merchant at Hominy for many years. After moving to Tulsa, he was representative of the Wayne Tank Co. for a number of years. He retired 10 years ago. His death occurred late Saturday at the home, 1417 S. Carson av.

Surviving relatives include the widow, Mrs. Keziah Wood, and a daughter, Miss Pauline Wood, both of the home; five other daughters, Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, 2403 E. Twenty-fifth pl.; Mrs. Vernon Tuckey of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Cecil Drummond of Hominy; Mrs. Harry McGill, 3216 E. Fourth pl.; and Mrs. Neil E. Cook of Phoenix, Ariz.; and two sons, Frank Wood, 1325 E. Seventeenth st., and Fred Wood of 2714 E. Admiral blvd.; 12 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Pallbearers for the services were Dr. Hugh J. Evans, Harley F. Atkins, Andrew Mason, Walton Clinton, Harris B. Petit and Leon Miller.

__Left:__ Hominy News-Republican, January 7, 1944; __Middle:__ Tulsa Tribune, January 3, 1944; __Upper Right:__ Tulsa World, January 3, 1944; __Lower Right:__ Tulsa Daily World, July 8, 1954.

W. C. Wood, 82, Dies; Services on Monday

William Charles Wood, 82 years old, 1417 South Carson, died late Saturday. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Keziah Wood; six daughters, Miss Pauline Wood of the home; Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, 2403 East 25th place; Mrs. Vernon Tuckey of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Cecil Drummond of Hominy; Mrs. Harry McGill of 3216 East Fourth place, and Mrs. Neil E. Cook of Phoenix, Ariz., and two sons, Frank Wood of 1329 East 17th and Fred Wood of 2714 East Admiral.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the Stanley-McCune chapel, the Rev. Edmund F. Miller officiating. Burial will be in Memorial Park.

TULSA WOMAN DIES ON TRIP

Mrs. W. C. Wood, 83, Lived Here 42 Years

Mrs. William Charles Wood, 83, of 2506 S Cincinnati ave., died of a stroke Wednesday in Phoenix, Ariz., at the home of a daughter, Mrs. J. Vernon Tuckey.

Mrs. Wood was visiting Mrs. Tuckey and another daughter, Mrs. Neil Cook, in Phoenix. She lived in Tulsa with a daughter, Miss Pauline Wood.

A native of Savannah, Tenn., Mrs. Wood was a graduate of Hardin college, Savannah, and was a school teacher in her home town until moving to this state in 1898. She had been a Tulsan since 1912 and was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the First Presbyterian church, here.

Other survivors include three daughters, Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy; Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, and Mrs. Harry McGill, 3216 E. 4th pl., a sister, Miss Mary Jones, Hominy; 11 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

Arrangements are pending with Stanleys funeral service.

Mrs. Keziah Wood. Oklahoma Pioneer Dies in Arizona

Mrs. Keziah Sevier Wood, 83, of 2506 S. Cincinnati av. died of a stroke Wednesday while visiting in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Wood, a pioneer Oklahoman, had been visiting several months with two daughters, Mrs. J. Vernon Ruckey and Mrs. Neil E. Cook, in Phoenix. She had suffered a prior stroke last Christmas.

She came to Oklahoma from her native Savannah, Tenn., in 1898, settling in Hominy. She moved to Tulsa 14 years later. She was the widow of William Charles Wood, retired manufacturers representative, who died 10 years ago.

Mrs. Wood made her home here with a daughter, Pauline Wood. She was a member of the First Presbyterian church and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Also surviving are three other daughters, Mrs. Harry McGill, 3216 E. Fourth pl., Mrs. Cecil Drummond, Hominy, and Mrs. Sequoyah Brown, Shreveport, La., a sister, Mary Jones, Hominy; 11 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren. A son, Frank Wood, vice president of the United Supply Co., died last September.

Services will be held at 4:30 p. m. Friday in the First Presbyterian church here. Interment will be in Memorial Park under direction of Stanleys Funeral service.

Services Slated at Tulsa Friday for Former Pioneer Here

Services will be held Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for Mrs. W. C. Wood, mother of Mrs. R. C. Drummond and sister of Mrs. Mary Jones of Hominy. The rites will be held in the Memorial Chapel of the Presbyterian church in Tulsa.

Mrs. Wood died Tuesday night in a Phoenix, Ariz., hospital. She had been in Arizona with two of her daughters, Mrs. Neil Cook and Mrs. Vernon Tuckey, but Tulsa was still home to her.

She was a former resident of Hominy, living with her husband and family on North Wood avenue which was named in honor of the couple. He was one of the first licensed government Indian traders in Osage county, coming to Oklahoma before statehood.

In addition to the daughter here and the two in Arizona there is one daughter of the home address in Tulsa, Miss Pauline Wood, and another Mrs. S. H. Brown of Shreveport, La., and Mrs. Harry McGill of Tulsa.

Burial will be in Memorial Park, Tulsa, beside her husband who preceded her in death.

Pawhuskan's Kin Dies In Phoenix

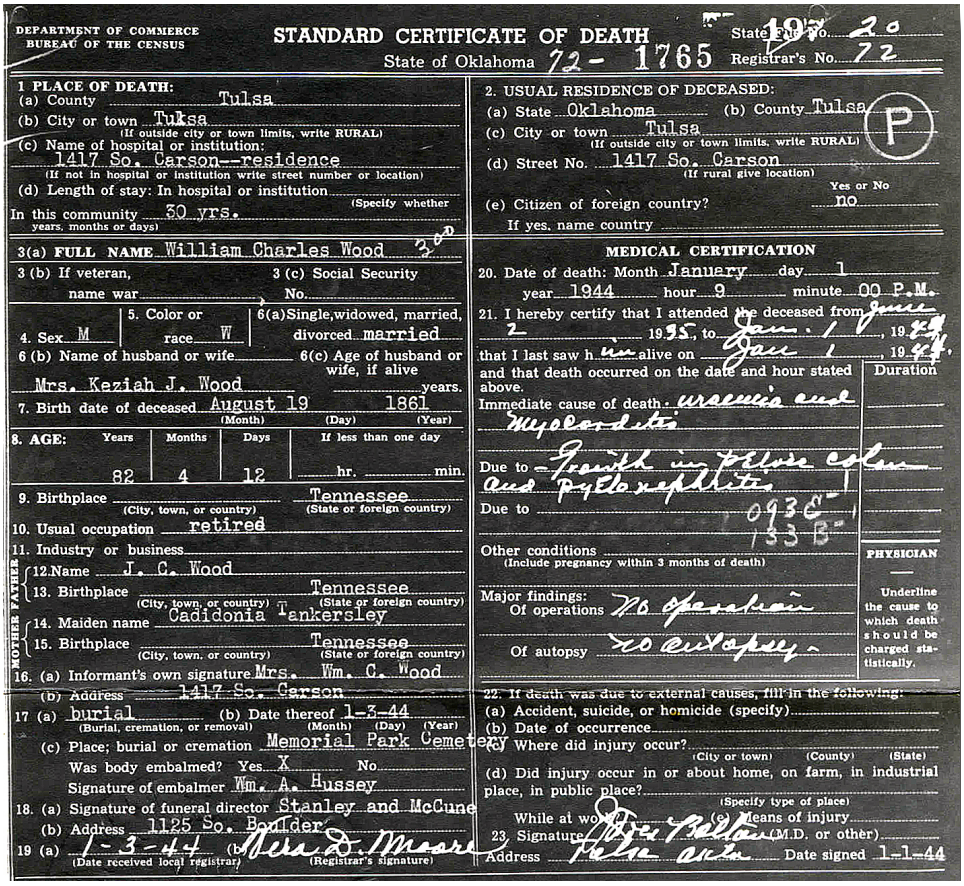
Mrs. W. C. Wood of Tulsa, grandmother of Fred A. Drummond of 1707 Grandview Ave., passed away Tuesday, July 6, in a hospital in Phoenix, Ariz., while she was on a visit in that city with her daughters, Mrs. Neil Cook and Mrs. Vernon Tuckey.

Funeral services were held at 4:30 p.m. last Friday in the Memorial chapel of the Tulsa Presbyterian church and burial was Memorial Park in Tulsa, beside her husband, who died several years ago.

Mrs. Wood was a pioneer Hominy resident, moving to Tulsa in recent years.

Besides the two daughters in Phoenix, she leaves four other daughters, Mrs. R. C. Drummond of Hominy; Mrs. Harry McGill of Tulsa; Miss Pauline Wood of the home in Tulsa; and Mrs. H. H. Brown of Shreveport, La.

Left: *Tulsa Tribune, July 8, 1954;* ***Middle:*** *Hominy News-Republican, July 9, 1954;* ***Right:*** *Osage Journal and Osage County News (Pawhuska), July 16, 1954.*



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State of Oklahoma 72- 1765

State File No. 197 20
Registrar's No. 72

1 PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Tulsa
(b) City or town Tulsa (If outside city or town limits, write RURAL)
(c) Name of hospital or institution: 1417 So. Carson--residence (If not in hospital or institution write street number or location)
(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution (Specify whether years, months or days) In this community 30 yrs.

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Oklahoma (b) County Tulsa
(c) City or town Tulsa (If outside city or town limits, write RURAL)
(d) Street No. 1417 So. Carson (If rural give location)
(e) Citizen of foreign country? Yes or No: no
If yes, name country

3(a) FULL NAME William Charles Wood
3 (b) If veteran, name war
3 (c) Social Security No.

4. Sex M | 5. Color or race W | 6(a) Single, widowed, married, divorced married

6 (b) Name of husband or wife: Mrs. Keziah J. Wood
6(c) Age of husband or wife, if alive: years.

7. Birth date of deceased August 19 (Month) (Day) 1861 (Year)

8. AGE: Years 82 | Months 4 | Days 12 | If less than one day hr. min.

9. Birthplace (City, town, or country) Tennessee (State or foreign country)

10. Usual occupation retired

11. Industry or business

MOTHER FATHER
12. Name J. C. Wood
13. Birthplace (City, town, or country) Tennessee (State or foreign country)
14. Maiden name Cadidonia Tankersley
15. Birthplace (City, town, or country) Tennessee (State or foreign country)

16. (a) Informant's own signature Mrs. Wm. C. Wood
(b) Address 1417 So. Carson

17 (a) burial (Burial, cremation, or removal) (b) Date thereof 1-3-44 (Month) (Day) (Year)
(c) Place; burial or cremation Memorial Park Cemetery
Was body embalmed? Yes X No
Signature of embalmer Wm. A. Hussey

18. (a) Signature of funeral director Stanley and McCune
(b) Address 1125 So. Boulder

19 (a) 1-3-44 (Date received local registrar) (b) Vera D. Moore (Registrar's signature)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. Date of death: Month January day 1
year 1944 hour 9 minute 00 P.M.

21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from June 2 19 35 to Jan. 1 19 44, that I last saw h alive on Jan 1 19 44, and that death occurred on the date and hour stated above.

Duration

Immediate cause of death: uraemia and Myocarditis

Due to Gramth in prime colon and Pyelonephritis

Due to 093 8-1 133 B-1

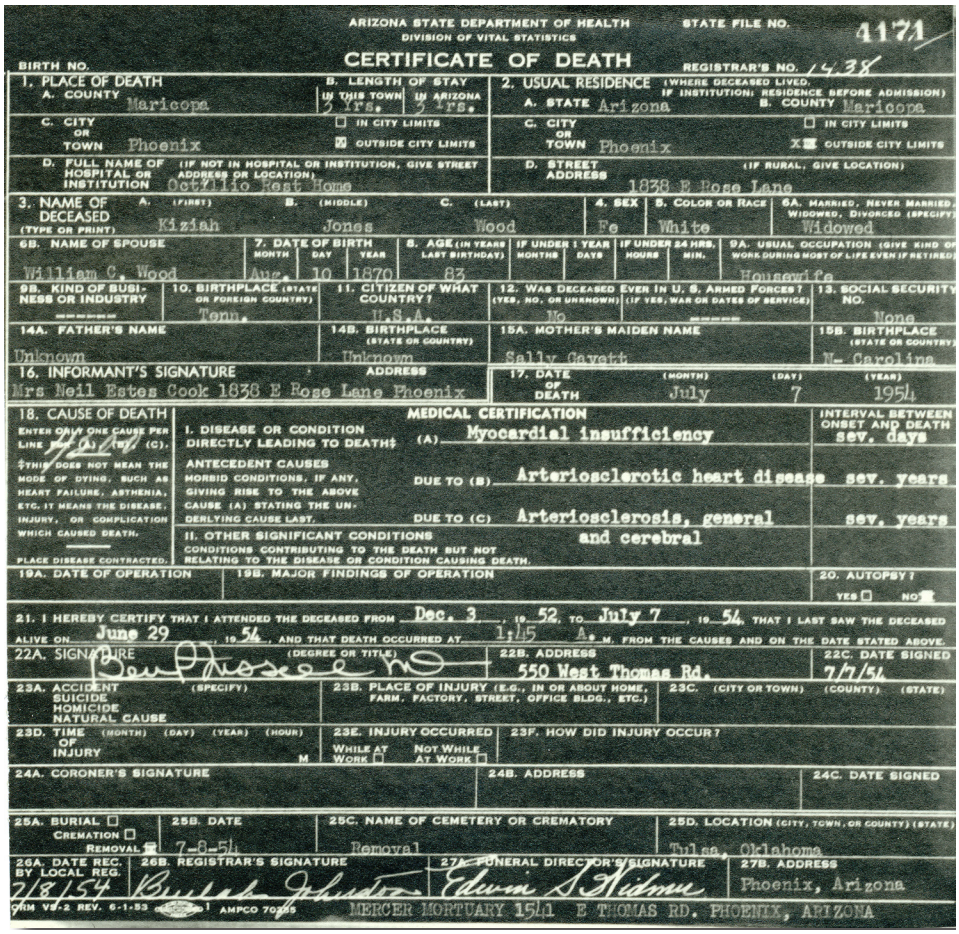
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)

Major findings: Of operations No operation
Of autopsy No autopsy

PHYSICIAN

Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically.

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify)
(b) Date of occurrence
(c) Where did injury occur? (City or town) (County) (State)
(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? (Specify type of place)
While at work (e) Means of injury
23. Signature (M.D. or other)
Address Date signed 1-1-44



ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

STATE FILE NO. 4171

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

BIRTH NO.
REGISTRAR'S NO. 1438

1. PLACE OF DEATH
A. COUNTY Maricopa
B. LENGTH OF STAY IN THIS TOWN 3 Yrs. IN ARIZONA 3 Yrs.
C. CITY OR TOWN Phoenix ☐ IN CITY LIMITS ☒ OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS
D. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE STREET ADDRESS OR LOCATION) Ottilio Rest Home

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (WHERE DECEASED LIVED. IF INSTITUTION: RESIDENCE BEFORE ADMISSION)
A. STATE Arizona B. COUNTY Maricopa
C. CITY OR TOWN Phoenix ☐ IN CITY LIMITS ☒ OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS
D. STREET ADDRESS (IF RURAL, GIVE LOCATION) 1838 E Rose Lane

3. NAME OF DECEASED (TYPE OR PRINT) A. (FIRST) Kiziah B. (MIDDLE) Jones C. (LAST) Wood
4. SEX Fe
5. COLOR OR RACE White
6A. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY) Widowed
6B. NAME OF SPOUSE William C. Wood
7. DATE OF BIRTH MONTH Aug. DAY 10 YEAR 1870
8. AGE (IN YEARS LAST BIRTHDAY) 83
IF UNDER 1 YEAR MONTHS DAYS
IF UNDER 24 HRS. HOURS MIN.
9A. USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DURING MOST OF LIFE EVEN IF RETIRED) Housewife
9B. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY
10. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Tenn.
11. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U.S.A.
12. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (YES, NO, OR UNKNOWN) No (IF YES, WAR OR DATES OF SERVICE)
13. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. None
14A. FATHER'S NAME Unknown
14B. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) Unknown
15A. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Sally Gavett
15B. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR COUNTRY) N. Carolina
16. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE ADDRESS Mrs Neil Estes Cook 1838 E Rose Lane Phoenix
17. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH) July (DAY) 7 (YEAR) 1954

18. CAUSE OF DEATH
ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE (A), (B), AND (C).
THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE MODE OF DYING, SUCH AS HEART FAILURE, ASTHENIA, ETC. IT MEANS THE DISEASE, INJURY, OR COMPLICATION WHICH CAUSED DEATH.
PLACE DISEASE CONTRACTED.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH# (A) Myocardial insufficiency — INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH sev. days
ANTECEDENT CAUSES MORBID CONDITIONS, IF ANY, GIVING RISE TO THE ABOVE CAUSE (A) STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST.
DUE TO (B) Arteriosclerotic heart disease — sev. years
DUE TO (C) Arteriosclerosis, general and cerebral — sev. years
II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH BUT NOT RELATING TO THE DISEASE OR CONDITION CAUSING DEATH.

19A. DATE OF OPERATION
19B. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION
20. AUTOPSY? YES ☐ NO ☒

21. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM Dec. 3, 19 52 TO July 7, 19 54, THAT I LAST SAW THE DECEASED ALIVE ON June 29, 19 54, AND THAT DEATH OCCURRED AT 1:45 A.M. FROM THE CAUSES AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE.

22A. SIGNATURE (DEGREE OR TITLE) Ben Prosser MD
22B. ADDRESS 550 West Thomas Rd.
22C. DATE SIGNED 7/7/54

23A. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE NATURAL CAUSE (SPECIFY)
23B. PLACE OF INJURY (E.G., IN OR ABOUT HOME, FARM, FACTORY, STREET, OFFICE BLDG., ETC.)
23C. (CITY OR TOWN) (COUNTY) (STATE)
23D. TIME OF INJURY (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) (HOUR) M
23E. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK ☐ NOT WHILE AT WORK ☐
23F. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?

24A. CORONER'S SIGNATURE
24B. ADDRESS
24C. DATE SIGNED

25A. BURIAL ☐ CREMATION ☐ REMOVAL ☒
25B. DATE 7-8-54
25C. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Removal
25D. LOCATION (CITY, TOWN, OR COUNTY) (STATE) Tulsa, Oklahoma

26A. DATE REC. BY LOCAL REG. 7/8/54
26B. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Burdette Johnston
27A. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE Edwin S Nidmo
27B. ADDRESS Phoenix, Arizona

FORM VS-2 REV. 6-1-53 AMPCO 70289
MERCER MORTUARY 1541 E THOMAS RD. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

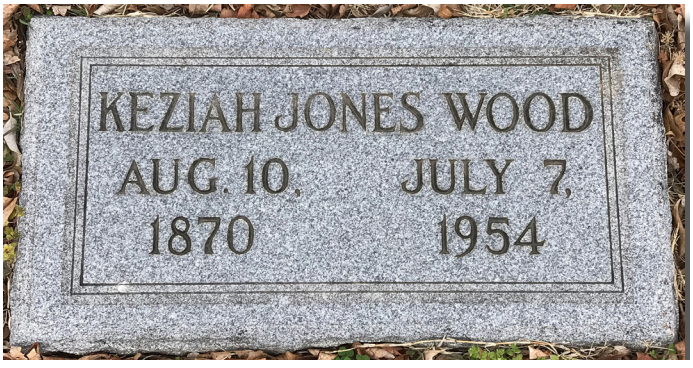
Death certificates for Old Dad (above) and Mammy from Patrick Clemes.











Upper: *Wood family. Mammy seated in center beside Frank and Nell. Standing (l-r) are Inez, Dokey, Pauline, and Louise.;* ***Lower:*** *Photos of Old Dad and Mammy from Chuck Drummond and their gravestones from findagrave.com by Shane.*

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Addendum

Hattie Jones became a charter member of the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) when it was formed in early 1900. Her father, James Jones, was the Confederate soldier she used in her application for membership.

SHILOH CHAPTER.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

In response to the call published in the last week's Courier, a number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Irwin on the 23rd inst., to organize a chapter of the Daughters of Confederacy. Capt. J. W. Irwin was requested to act as temporary Chairman and assisted in the organization. After scripture reading all knelt and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the association.

Sections of the Constitution of the U. D. C., were read showing the procedure of organization and management. A Chapter was organized and christined "Shiloh Chapter" for the famous battlefield so near us. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting. The objects of the Association are educational, memorial, literary and benevolent. And one grand purpose of this Chapter is to secure the erection of a handsome monument on the battlefield of Shiloh, in memory and honor of the Confederate soldier. The ladies are sanguine in the belief, that every county in the State and every State in the South which had troops in the battle will esteem it a privilege to aid the recognition of the patriotism of the Southern soldier, who offered his life upon the altar of his country.

The following are the names enrolled and officers elected:

Mrs. Cornelia Broyles Irwin, President.
Mrs. Hettie Irwin Hardin, 1st Vice Prest.
Mrs. Patience McDougal Broyles, 2nd Vice Prest.
Mrs. Belle Patterson Woodside, Rec. Sec'ty.
Mrs. Virginia East Hefner, Cor. Sec'ty
Mrs. Cornelia Irwin Welch, Treasurer.
Mrs, Myrtle Archer McDougal, Historian.
Mrs. Mariah Broyles Welch, Poetess.
Miss Sue E. Irwin.
Mrs. Sarah Cherry Benton.
Miss Cherry Louise Benton.
Mrs. Mary Irwin Cherry.
Mrs. Mary Cherry Winship.
Miss Nannie Mariah Sevier.
" Tennessee Johnson.
" Mary Ruth Stone.
" Elizabeth Florine Irwin.
" Nancy Gertrude Irwin.
Mrs. Mary Baily Irwin.
Mrs. Mildred McDougal Patterson.
Miss Elizabeth Williams.
Miss Mildred Nixon Patterson.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Patterson.
Mrs. Cora Russell Alford.
Mrs. Gaston Broyles Barlow.
Miss Hattie Jones.

Twenty-six charter members is certainly an auspicious begining. It is hoped that every lady in the county, eligible to membership, and many in other counties, and states, will enroll their names. The local dues were fixed at One Dollar per annum, and the per-capita dues to the parent organization, the "United Daughters of the Confederacy," is ten cents per annum. Total, $1.10 to be paid when name is enrolled.

Any lady eligible for membership, who may wish to enroll, will apply to the President or either Secretary for application blanks.



Left: *Savannah Courier, March 30, 1900;* ***Above:*** *Photo of the Siloh Chapter of UDC in 1912.* ***First row*** *(l-r): Mrs. Dan Welch (Cornelia Irwin), Mrs. Ida Sevier, Mrs. Cornelia Irwin (Cornelia Broyles), Mrs. Annie Hughes, Mrs. Belle Woodside;* ***Second row*** *(l-r): Mrs. I. C. Walker, Sr., Mrs. Sallie Benton, Miss Florine Irwin, Miss Sue Irwin;* ***Third row*** *(l-r): Miss Mariah Sevier (Rige), Mrs. Patience Broyles, Miss Gertrude Irwin. From the UDC, Richmond, Virginia.*

Hattie's membership application was obtained from the UDC in Richmond, Virginia. It is actually a reapplication since the original was lost and needed to be refiled. The form appears to have been filled out by Mrs. K. Patterson, registrar of the Shiloh Chapter in May of 1924. It was noted by Mrs. Patterson that Hattie had recently suffered a fall and was unable to complete the form herself. Furthermore, Hattie appears to have been in Sapulpa at the time. She frequently attended the Nazarene Assembly there. In Hominy, she was a trustee of the local Nazarene Church.

Many of the charter members of the Shiloh Chapter of the UDC were related to Hattie as a result of their connection with the Sevier family. The ancestors they shared with James Jones, and hence his daughter Hattie, are shown in the following charts made with Reunion software.

Charter member
Reregistered

No. ..... on Roll Book
Shiloh ..... Chapter
No. 371

Registrar ..... Chapter

PETITION OF
Miss Hattie Jones
Located at Sapulpa (Street)
Tennessee
Date of Admission March, 19 0

President

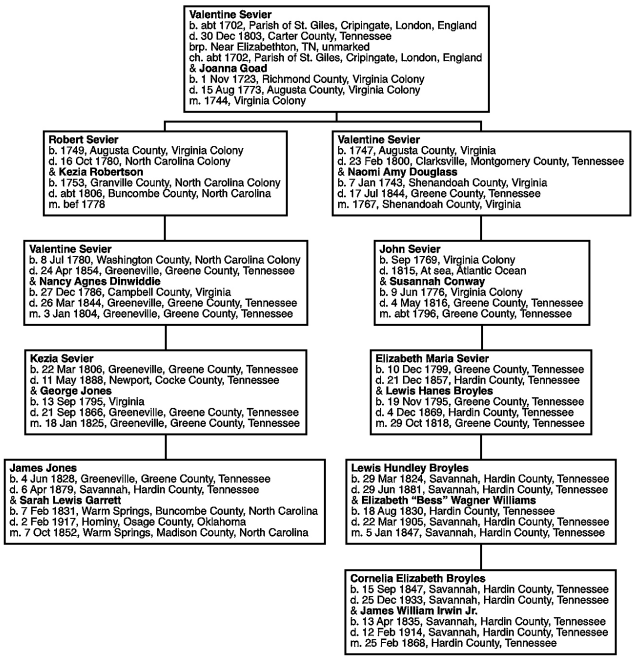
Recording Secretary

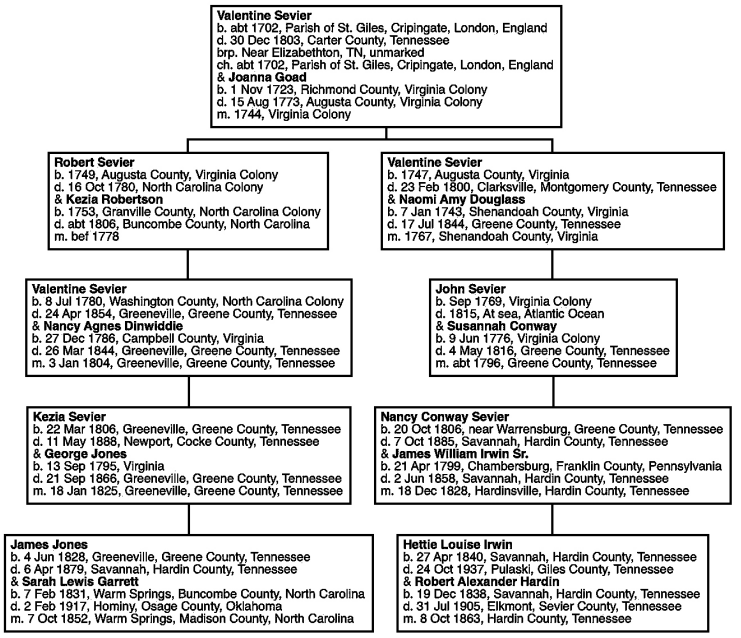
Received 12th day of May, 19 24
Entered on Roll Book of the State 12th
day of May, 19 24
State Roll No. 8
Mrs Lelpair Hodgens
Registrar Tennessee Division
Registered MAY 15 1924 19
Marion D. Woodliff.
Registrar General, U. D. C.

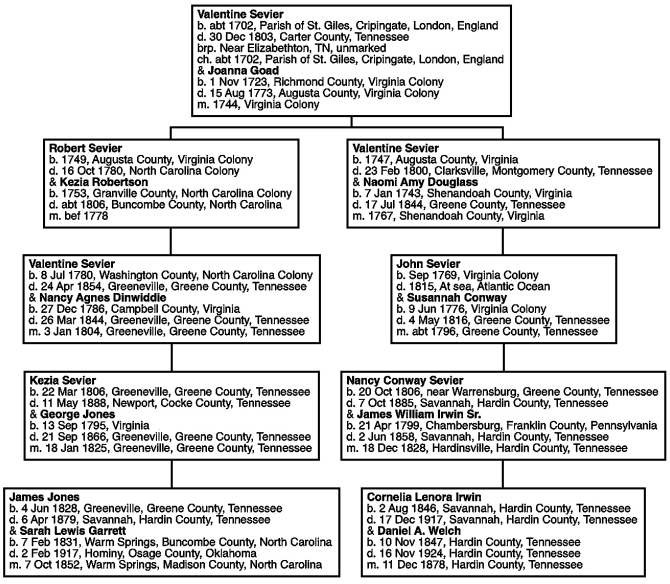
Attend Nazarene Assembly

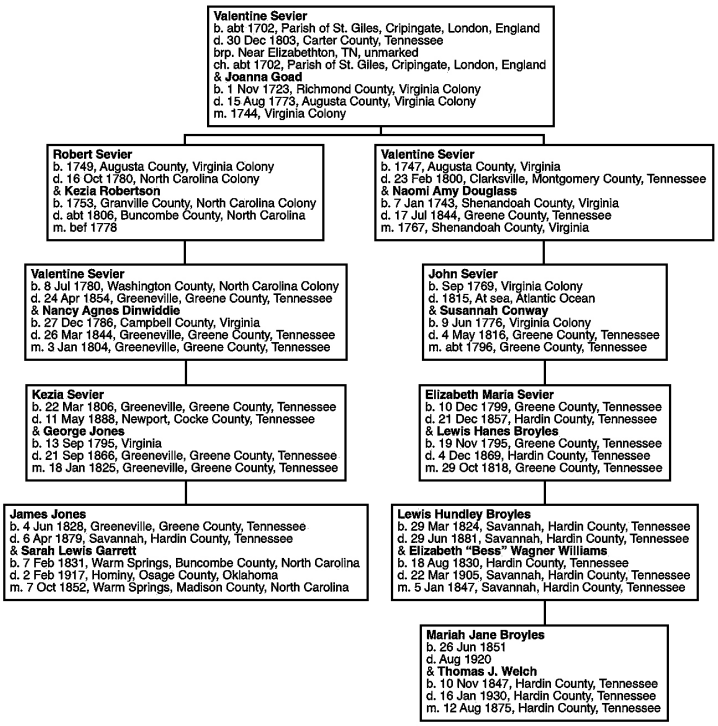
Rev. W. H. Barlow, pastor of the Nazarene church, attended the Eastern Oklahoma Assembly of the church at Sapulpa Tuesday of this week. He is secretary-treasurer of the Assembly. Others attending were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baldwin, Mrs. Allen Sisson, Mrs. R. E. Gray, Mrs. H. E. Wood and Miss Hattie Jones.

Left: *Cover page of the reapplication of Hattie Jones for membership in the UDC;* ***Right:*** *Hominy News-Republican, October 4, 1929.*

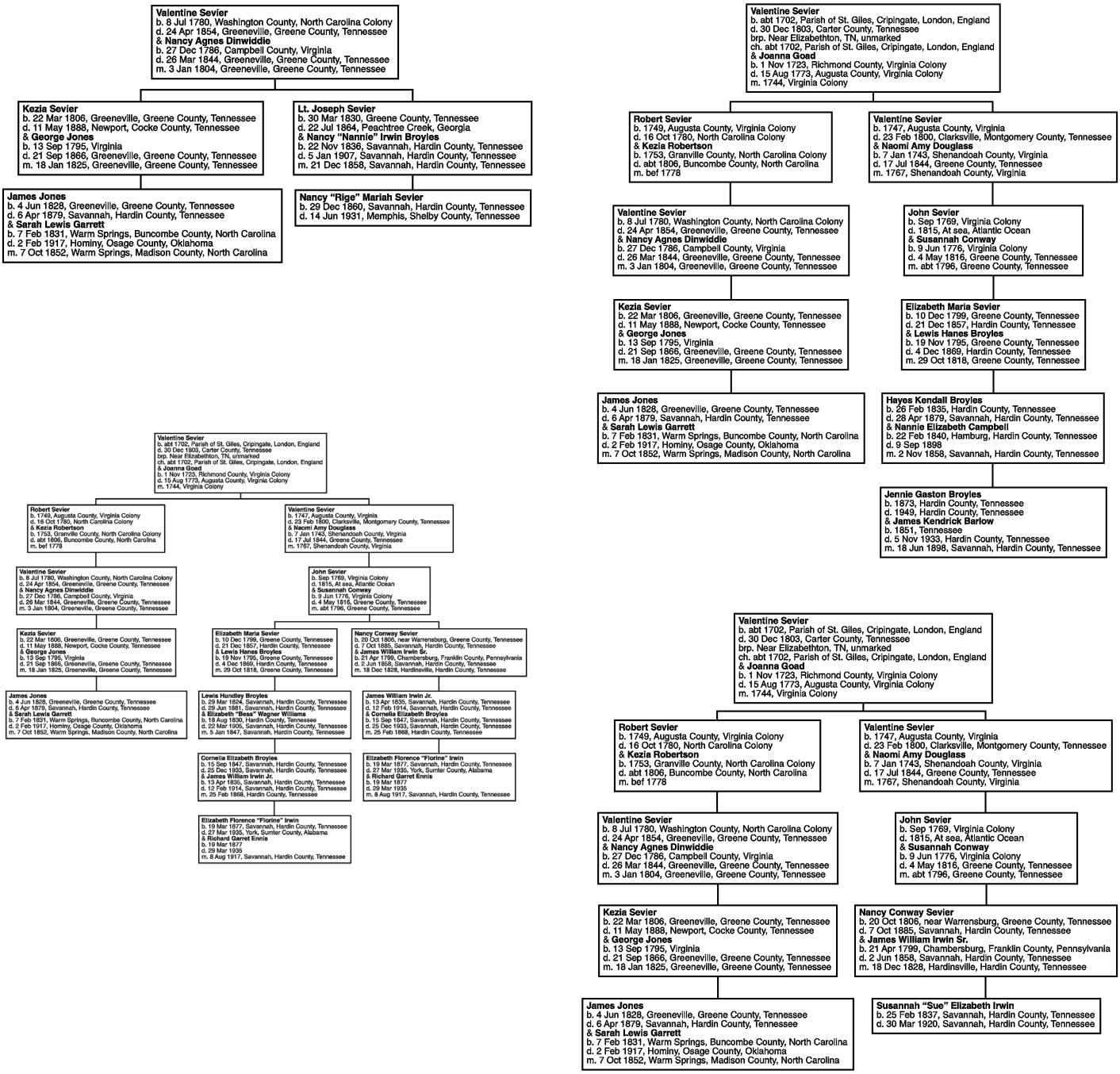








Genealogy charts showing the relationship of some of the charter members of the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to James Jones. ***Upper Left:*** *Cornelia Broyles Irwin;* ***Upper Right:*** *Hettie Irwin Hardin;* ***Lower Left:*** *Cornelia Irwin Welch;* ***Lower Right:*** *Mariah Broyles Welch.*



Genealogy charts showing the relationship of some of the charter members of the Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to James Jones. ***Upper Left:*** *Nancy Mariah Sevier (Rige);* ***Upper Right:*** *Jennie Gaston Broyles Barlow;* ***Lower Left:*** *Elizabeth Florence (Florine) Irwin;* ***Lower Right:*** *Susannah (Sue) Elizabeth Irwin.*

Appendix A

An agreement among the surviving family members of George Jones was drawn up and approved on May 24, 1872, as a means of reaching an amicable settlement of the estate assets. George died in September of 1866 and the executor of his estate, namely his brother-in-law David Sevier, had not finalized distribution to his heirs. It was assumed by everyone involved that the so-called "family settlement" would be the instrument they needed to finalize the estate. However, additional points of contention arose and continued to be brought forward for several years afterwards. I have not seen documents related to the absolute final distribution of the assets of George Jones.

The "family settlement" was actually written by Thomas Amis Rogers Nelson, husband of Mary Jones, a daughter of George and Kezia Sevier Jones. This document outlines some of the estate assets and was signed by all of the heirs, including the widow Kezia Sevier Jones and the executor of the estate, her brother David Sevier.

All images were obtained from familysearch.org and are shown here sequentially.

This Agreement, made and entered into on this 24th day of May 1872, between David Levien, administrator of the estate of George Jones deceased, William R. Smith and James Jones surviving partners of the firm in which they and George Jones were partners under the name and style of Jones, Smith & Co.; Regiah Jones widow of George Jones dec'd and Elizabeth Smith wife of William R. Smith, Mary Nelson, wife of Thomas A. R. Nelson, Valentine J. Jones and William Thomas Jones, heirs at law and distributees of the estate of George Jones deceased, Witnesseth that the said parties have assembled together for the purpose of making, as far as possible, a final settlement of all the business of George Jones' estate and of the rights and interests of his surviving partners, widow, heirs at law and distributees, and with the aid of the said David Levien have been engaged for more than one week in examining his books and papers, stating accounts and ascertaining the rights and interests of all the parties. The said George Jones, during the latter part of his life, was engaged, at different times, in three mercantile partnerships, the first composed of George Jones and J. C. Greenway under the firm name and style of G. Jones and J. C. Greenway; the second, composed of George Jones and James Jones under the firm name and style of G. Jones & Co. and the third, composed of George Jones, William R. Smith and James Jones under the firm name and style of Jones, Smith & Co. In the first named firm, the partnership interests of George Jones was one half; in the second, three fourths and in the third, one third, of the capital stock and profits; but no final and complete settlement

of the business of said partnerships, or either of them, had been made at the time of his death, which occurred on the 21st. day of September 1866. altho' the two first named had been dissolved for a number of years.

Owing to the nature and intimate relation of the partnerships and the complicated character of the business, as well as to the fact that it is impossible to state an accurate account of advancements, and also owing to the facts that some of the firms were indebted to others, and some of the distributees, to the separate firms and to the administration, we believe, after a careful investigation of the entire business, that it is impracticable to establish exact mathematical equality in the settlement, and with the views of effecting, as nearly as possible, an equitable adjustment and of saving costs and litigation, we do, by this instrument and in accordance with a verbal understanding between us, declare and establish a final Family Settlement and arrangement of the entire business.

1. It having been ascertained that Valentine S. Jones, as appears from the books, is largely indebted to the firms of ~~S~~ Jones & Co. and Jones, Smith & Co. and that considerable payments, or advancements, have been made to him by the administrator; that he has largely, by means of said indebtedness and payments, exceeded his share of the personal estate, it was agreed, with the view of simplifying the settlement and also of saving the costs and expenses of litigation, that he should relinquish all the claim he has, or may have, on the real and perso-

real estate of George Jones deceased, and that the other heirs and distributees should release him from all indebtedness to the firms of G. Jones & Co and Jones, Smith & Co.; and to the administrator of George Jones: convey to his wife and children his interest in an undivided moiety of a tract of land which formerly belonged to Marcus K. Jones, containing 110 acres, more or less, and authorize David Lewis administrator to transfer to him a judgment recovered, at the last term of the Supreme Court in Knoxville, against the administratrix of William E. Keller deceased. And, to this end, deeds have been executed, bearing even date herewith, which are hereby referred to as part of this agreement.

2. It is agreed that Mrs. Regiah Jones, (widow of George Jones deceased) who has received, in one form and another more than her distributive share of the personal estate, shall not be held to account therefor, first, because she is the mother of all the distributees and, secondly, because a large part of her account was created for the support of part of her children and their families who, at different times, have resided with her.

3. It is agreed that no interest shall be charged, on any of the accounts of the distributees, with either of said firms or with the administrator.

4. It is agreed that where either of the distributees (other than Mrs. Regiah Jones and Valentine S. Jones whose accounts have been adjusted as above stated) has overdrawn his share of the personal estate, the interest of such distributee in the real estate shall be liable for the excess, including the interest accrued

under the deed this day executed by Valentine S. Jones as aforesaid.

4. The residue of the estate of George Jones deceased, both already provided for as above and including the interest conveyed by Valentine S. Jones, is to be equally divided (including both the real and personal estate) between James Jones, Mary Wilson, Elizabeth Smith and William Thomas Jones: but each is to account for all payments made to them by the administrator and all such sums as the estate of the said George Jones may have been charged with, for their benefit, on the books of the several firms of which the said George Jones was a partner.

In making this family settlement, we have adopted, so far as it goes, the settlement made by David Devin, as administrator, with the County Court of Greene County, on the 2d^th^ May 1871. from which it appears that, up to that date, he had received the sum of $15009.54 (fifteen thousand and nine dollars and fifty four cents) and that he had disbursed, including his commissions, the sum of $15450.27¼ (fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and twenty seven and one fourth cents) and that there was then a balance due him of $440.73¾.

In the settlement, ~~of the accounts~~ with the administrator, of the accounts of distributees appearing on the mercantile books, and of payments made to them before and since his settlement with the County Court, it appears that the amount due from V. S. Jones to G. Jones & Co. was $400.00; to Jones Smith & Co. $3208.83; and that he has received of the administrator since the death of George Jones

$1170.00, making in all $4778.83. That the amount of payments made to Mrs. Rizpah Jones widow up to the time of the settlement with the Clerk of the County Court was $3074.41; and, since the settlement $121.30; that her account on the books of G. Jones & Co. is $468.63, and on the books of Jones, Smith & Co. $1532.76, making in all $3197.10 (five thousand one hundred and ninety seven dollars and ten cents) and that deducting from this amount the sum of $2500.00 allowed her in the written agreement, signed by all the heirs and bearing date the 2 November 1866. for repairs, and her year's allowance, the nett amount received by her, on her distributive share, is $3697.10, (thirty six hundred and ninety seven dollars and ten cents.) The amount of actual payments made, by the administrator to James Jones, since the death of George Jones, is $873.09 and his accounts with the said firms in which he was a partner will be hereinafter mentioned. The amount due from Thos. & R. Nilson, on account to G. Jones & Co., is $8.60, and to Jones, Smith & Co. is $438.36, and the amount of actual payments, made by the administrator to Mary Nilson in person, before said settlement with the Clerk of the County Court, was $170.00 and, since said settlement, $90.00, making the whole amount chargeable to Mary Nilson's distributive share $706.96. The amount paid, for Wm R. Smith, to G. Jones & Co., was $242.78 and of actual payments, by the administrator to Elizabeth Smith up to the time of his said settlement, $815.10, making an aggregate amount, chargable to Elizabeth Smith's distributive share, of $1057.88.

The amount of payments, made by the administrator to William Thomas Jones, up to the date of said settlement with the County Court, was $1283.31; on account to G. Jones & Co $100.00; to Jones Smith & Co. balance, after deducting $400.00 improperly charged after the death of George Jones, $1592.46 (fifteen hundred and ninety two dollars and forty six cents.) The aggregate accounts of the distributees, exclusive of the above mentioned accounts of Mrs. Reginia Jones and Valentine S. Jones, amount to $4230.38 (four thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and thirty eight cents) and the distributive shares to which Mary Nelson, James Jones, Elizabeth Smith, and William Thomas Jones are entitled of this amount is the sum of $1057.59, to each – thus showing that, on this part of the settlement, after deducting their respective distributive shares, there is a balance, in favor of James Jones, of $184.01; a balance in favor of Mary Nelson of $350.13; a balance against Elizabeth Smith of ninety nine cents; and a balance against William Thomas Jones of $535.37. (five hundred and thirty five dollars and thirty seven cents.)

The amount collected by David Levien, administrator, since his settlement with the Clerk of the County Court, is $357.36, and his disbursements, including the balance due him on said settlement, with interest thereon and his commissions amounts to $850.13, from which, after deducting the amount assumed by the estate of G. Jones dec'd to Jones, Smith & Co. for D. Levien, of $220.49, leaves a balance, in favor of said Levien, of $629.64. From this balance,

the said sum of $357.36 was deducted, leaving a balance of $272.28, which, in the progress of the settlement, was assumed by the estate of George Jones to Jones Smith & Co., for D. Devien, so as to liquidate said account.

The amount of unpaid notes, belonging to the estate of George Jones died, ~~is~~ supposed to be good, is $6785.86, and there are claims due his estate which are supposed to be doubtful and which are set forth, on pages 39 and 40, of the account stated by David Devien, which is hereto annexed marked exhibit A and is hereby referred to as part of this agreement.

The total amount of personal assets belonging to the estate of George Jones deceased, exclusive of real estate, is $6646.87½, as shown on page 43 of exhibit A, which is liable for the payment of debts, as therein shown, to $893.27, leaving a balance, of personal estate, of ~~$~~ $6053.30, which, divided into four shares, makes the amount of each distributive share - (C. S. Jones having sold his distributive share to the other four distributees as hereinbefore stated) $1513.32½. On the final adjustment of these distributive shares, there is, as shown on page 44 of said report, a balance, in favor of James Jones, of $6.40 2d; a balance, in favor of Mary Nelson, of $806.38½; a balance, in favor of Elizabeth Smith, of $4.38.04, and there is a balance, due from William Thomas Jones, of $79.13½, as shown on page 44 of said report.

The balances due to distributees do not consist of cash in the hands of the administrator, but of the various debts set forth in different parts of exhibit

A as due on the business of Jones & Greenway, D. Jones & Co. and Jones, Smith & Co. and cannot be paid until collected by the administrator; and the balances, stated as being due from George Jones estate to Jones & Greenway and to Jones, Smith & Co., are not to be understood as due either from the administrator of George Jones' estate, or from his distributees, but are to be settled out of the debts as collected - the said balances being only temporarily assumed in this settlement for the purpose of approximating a final settlement as nearly as possible. and should any of the ~~debts~~ unpaid debts, due either of said firms, which are treated as good in exhibit A, prove to be worthless, the loss is to be sustained by the firm to which such debts may be owing, and not by the distributees personally.

The account with David Lewis, administrator, up to this date is finally balanced, as shown on p. 41 of said exhibit A - some of its details having been stated in a previous part of this agreement.

There are doubtful and desperate claims stated in exhibit A, which have not been included in the final results above stated and there may be others which have not been overlooked and are not included. These doubtful and desperate claims belong to the four distributees and if any thing can hereafter be realised on any of them, the proceeds are to be equally divided between James Jones, Mary Nelson, Elizabeth Smith and William Thomas Jones. - And, in further ex-

planation of exhibit A and of the results herein before stated, it is agreed that there is a balance due from James Jones to G. Jones & Co. of $1081.5½ as shown on page 13, which is carried into subsequent parts of said account. Deducting from said balance the sum of ~~$ [illegible]~~ Six Hundred and forty dollars and twenty four cents in James Jones favor upon the general account stated on page 41, there is, in fact, a balance due from James Jones to George Jones estate of $340.32, and he is to account to the other three distributees – Elizabeth Smith, Mary Nilson and Wm Thos. Jones – for the same out of the proceeds of the sale of real estate as William T. Jones is also to account to them and James Jones for the said sum of $79.93½ out of his share of the proceeds of the real estate.

In the progress of the settlement and of the preparation of this agreement, we have ascertained that Mrs. Reginah Jones is indebted to Henry B. Baker in the sum of $806.02, on her private account for family supplies &c which is not embraced in exhibit A, and, as we do not wish that she shall be indebted and part of the distributees have, with their families, lived with her at different times, we have agreed that the balance of said account shall be finally settled and paid by James Jones, Mary Nilson & Elizabeth Smith, ~~William Lyttman~~, out of their shares of the ~~proceeds~~ estate, ~~and pay Valentine Dr Jones note in favor of Baker in payment assigned to~~ them, in equal proportions: that is to say, we have agreed with said Baker that his account shall be

credited with $360.00 for rent of store house from 1st May 1871 to 1 November 1872 and with $40.17, one half of the taxes paid by D. Devier on the house and lot in Greenville, one moiety of which we have this day conveyed to said Baker for the services stated in our deed of conveyance, making the sum of $401.17 credited and leaving a balance with the exception of W. J. Jones part thereof which he has settled with Baker due said Baker of $40.83, which is to be paid, in the proportions and by the persons above named, and for which he has agreed to give indulgence until the same can be collected out of the assets of the estate.

It is further agreed that David Devier, administrator, shall, as soon as practicable, place all the claims in which the estate of Enoch Jones is interested as shown in exhibit A, due by note and account, and which there is any probability of collecting, with the exception of those herein after specially transferred to W. J. Jones, in the hands of a suitable agent for collection and that he shall pay such agents, out of the proceeds, such liberal commissions as may, in his judgement, be necessary to secure promptness and efficiency in said agent.

The writing of this agreement was commenced several days since and has been continued, from time to time, in the progress of the settlement, and as facts were ascertained and the preparation of exhibit A was continued. And now, at the close of the negotiations, William Thomas Jones has agreed to sell and convey and does hereby bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, confirm and convey to James Jones, Mary Nelson and Elizabeth Smith all his right, title interest and claim, as one of the

heirs at law and distributees of George Jones estate, in and to any parth of the estate, real or personal, belonging to the said George Jones, or in which he had any claim or interest at the time of his death. The consideration upon which this conveyance is made is the sum of two thousand and fifty dollars which has been paid to the said William Thomas Jones as follows; The said bargainees hereby transfer and assign to William T. Jones their interest in the following notes mentioned in exhibit A, to wit;

Note on	J. C. Hankins for		$ 9.00
"	"	Nathan Murlock	48.67
"	"	Barnard Cooter	46.78
"	"	James M. Lowry	69.69
"	"	B. Mc. Daniel	12.33
"	"	Sam. Milligan	15.18
"	"	James C. Wilson	121.91
"	"	B. Mc. Daniel	9.47
"	"	James C. Wilson	20.93
"	"	J. C. Hankins	84.80
"	"	N. Murlock	87.69
"	"	B. Cooter	373.15
			$ 869.60

George Jones' interest in the business of B. Jones & J. C. Greenway, as shown in exhibit A page 12, being an interest in the claims by note and account specified in said exhibit as constituting said fund 689.17

Carried Over $ 1558.77

Amount brought over — — — $ 1888.77

Amount due from W. L. Jones, on account of the excess of personal estate paid to him which, in the further progress of the settlement has been increased from $ 79.13½ stated in a previous page of this agreement to the sum of — — — — — — — — 183.00

The interests of James Jones, Elizabeth Smith, and Mary Nilson (including W. L. Jones interests now belonging to them) in the house and lot in Greenville known as the Goode property in which Eb. Lemons lives, one eighth of which property belonged to George Jones deceased — taken by W. L. Jones at the price for said interest of — — — 183.00

The note of James Jones, Elizabeth Smith & Mary Nilson for — — — — — — 125.23

making the said sum of — $ 2050.00

To have and to hold the said interest of William L. Jones in all the real estate in which said George Jones had any interest whatever at the time of his death to the said James Jones, Mary Nilson, and Elizabeth Smith their heirs and assigns forever, as a lawful inheritance in fee simple, which the said William L. Jones binds himself forever to warrant and defend against the lawful claim of all manner of persons claiming, or who may claim, the same. To prevent any misconstruction of this complicated set-

thereunto, it is expressely declared that, by this agreement, William Thomas Jones conveys all his interest in the real estate consisting of the brick store house and lot on Main Street in Greeneville, in which George Jones formerly carried on the mercantile business, extending back from Main street to Mill Branch, supposed to contain one acre more or less and including both the old store house lot garden and the buildings thereon and the lot formerly known as the McClellan lot. Also, the house and lot now occupied by Mrs. Reginald Jones, supposed to contain two acres, more or less, situated in Greeneville Tennessee on Depot and Irish streets, supposed to contain two acres and adjoining the lots of James A. Gilbraith and others. Also, a tract of land in Civil District Number 10, in Greene County, containing 70 acres, conveyed by Lewis Broyles to George Jones by deed of conveyance bearing date the 4th day of October 1851, out of which the heirs at law of George Jones died have conveyed, since his death, about seven acres to Matt. Jones (colored.) Also, a tract of land conveyed by J. G. Reeves, Sheriff, to George Jones, by deed bearing date the 13th February 1864, for 5000 acres, duly registered in the Register's Office of Greene County on the same day. Also, the undivided interest of William T. Jones in the undivided interest of Edward Sevier in the estate of the late Valentine Sevier conveyed by the said Edward Sevier to Jones & Greenway, by deed of trust duly registered in the Register's Office in Greene County.

As the previous part of this settlement only embraces the claims supposed to be good set forth in exhibit A., the said William L. Jones takes, in full satisfaction of his share of the doubtful and desperate claims, the claims mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed marked B, which he takes at his own risk and without any recourse whatever, at law or in equity; and this, with the other considerations herein-before expressed, finally extinguishes all claims whatever of William L. Jones to any part of the real or personal estate of the said George Jones deceased, legal or equitable.

The remaining doubtful and desperate claims mentioned in exhibit A belong, under this agreement, to James Jones, Mary Nelson and Elizabeth Smith, who by this agreement, own the shares of George Jones or his personal representative and other distributees therein, and to the ~~partners~~ other partners, or those representing them in the said firms of G. Jones & J. C. Greenway, G. Jones & Co. and Jones, Smith & Co. as shown in exhibit A.

And the final result of this entire agreement is that James Jones, Elizabeth Smith and Mary Nelson are now the owners of the entire estate real and personal, legal and equitable, of George Jones deceased, including the interests of Regiah Jones, Valentine S. Jones and William Thomas Jones, with the exception of Regs. Jones dower interest, but they own the same in unequal proportions; and on the sale of the real estate the balances herein before declared as appearing

in exhibit A, in favor of Mary Nilson and Elizabeth Smith, and against James Jones are to be adjusted so as to give to those entitled the sums due them in addition to their equal interests in the estate. The interest of said three persons in the lot on which A. B. Baker lives is not embraced in the above statement as it has been conveyed to him; nor do they now own any interest in the Dowdle lot as their undivided interest therein belongs, by this agreement, to William L. Jones.

It is further understood and agreed, by and between all the parties, that William R. Smith is hereby appointed agent of Regina Jones to rent out the home place in Greenville heretofore assigned her as dower on the best terms he can; that he is to pay the rents when collected into Mrs Jones own hand and that Valentine L. Jones who, with his family, has been living with his mother, is to surrender the possession of said premises whenever the same may be demanded by the said William R. Smith; the interest in remainder in said dower estate belonging, as above shown, to James Jones, Mary Nilson and Elizabeth Smith.

In witness whereof the said David Levien administrator of George Jones deceased, Regina Jones, widow of the said George Jones, James Jones, Thomas A. R. Nilson and his wife Mary, William R. Smith and his wife Elizabeth have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals to this agreement, the writing of which was

Commenced on the 24th May 1872 and is finally concluded, on this the sixteenth page of this agreement, on this 29th May 1872 – all erasures and interlineations having been made by and in the handwriting of the draughtsman previous to the signing and sealing of the same.

A Lewis atty for Geo Jones dec'd (Seal)

K Jones (Seal)

James Jones (Seal)

W R Smith (Seal)

Elizth Smith (Seal)

Thos A. R. Nelson (Seal)

Mary Nelson (Seal)

V S Fones (Seal)

Wm Jones (Seal)

Appendix B

Three pages of the application of Kezia Sevier Jones Wood for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

National Number 180783

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
TO
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

State Oklahoma

City Tulsa

Name of Chapter Tulsa

(~~Miss~~ or Mrs.) Regia Jones Wood

Wife of William Charles Wood

Address 734 West 11 Street, Tulsa Oklahoma

DESCENDANT OF

Captain Robert Jones

The undersigned have investigated and approved the applicant and her application.

May 3, 192 2

Susan Merrill Linton
Chapter Regent.

Etta Maude S. Weaver
Chapter Secretary.

Pearl B. Rumble
Chapter Registrar.

MAY 8 1922

Application and duplicate received by National Society ....., 192...

Fees received by National Society ..... May 1, 192 2

Application examined and approved ..... JUN 7 1922, 192...

Permit for insignia issued ....., 192...

Permit for ancestral bar issued ....., 192...

Emma N. Studer
Registrar General.

JUN 7 1922

Accepted by the National Board of Management ....., 192...

Indorsement for membership at large

Mita A. Fauger
Recording Secretary General.

State Regent.

Nominated and recommended by the undersigned members of the Society. Two names of endorsers required and their residence must be given.

Signature of Applicant Regia Jones Wood

Mrs. Mde C. Upshaw
1824 S. Boston Ave.
Residence Tulsa, Okla.

Residence

Mrs Etta Maude S Weaver
Residence 822 S. College Ave, Tulsa Okla.

To be filled out and after being properly endorsed by the local chapter, forwarded to the Treasurer General of the National Society, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with the necessary fee and dues. When approved by the National Officers one copy will be returned to the Registrar of the Chapter or to the individual, if joining at large, and the other will be filed with the National Society.

TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I Regia Jones Wood being of the age of eighteen years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from Captain Robert Sevier (7)

who was born in Virginia on the _____ day of _____, 1749

and died in "Bright Place" Yellow Mt. N.C. on the 10th day of October, 1780

His place of residence during the Revolution was _____

I was born in Town of Savannah County of Hardin

State of Tennessee

I. I am the daughter of

James Jones born June 4-1828 died Apr. 6-1879 and his (-) legal and lawful wife

Sarah Garrett born Feb. 7-1831 died Feb. 2-1917 married Oct. 7-1852

Their children _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

II. The said James Jones was the son of

George Jones born 1795 died Sept. 1866 and his ( ) legal and lawful wife

Regia Sevier born Mar. 1806 died May 11 1888 married April 1825

Their children _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

III. The said Regia Sevier was the daughter of

Valentine Sevier born July 1780 died 1854 and his (1) legal and lawful wife

Nancy Dinwiddie born _____ died 1844 (4) married 1803 (4)

Their children _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

IV. The said Valentine Sevier was the son of

Capt. Robert Sevier born 1749 (7) died Oct. 10 1780 and his ( ) legal and lawful wife

Regia Robertson born _____ died _____ married 1775 (4)

Their children _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

Date of marriage may be substituted for dates of birth and death where such dates prove the soldier to have been living during the Revolution and of a suitable age for service.
Resolution adopted by the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress:
Descendants of polygamous marriage are not acceptable as members of this Society.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; *Provided*, That the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

Official proof of service must be furnished with the application; also references to authorities quoted, to show line of descent. Where reference is made to unpublished, or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same.

Statements based upon tradition alone cannot be considered.

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

In assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:

Captain Robert Sevier was a Captain in his brother Colonel John Sevier's regiment of Washington County N.C (now Tenn) militia. He was instrumental in crushing the Tory element in his district in 1779-1780. He led his company in the battle at Kings Mountain Oct. 7-1780 and was wounded in the engagement and dies at "Bright Place" on Yellow Mountain N.C.

Give below a reference, by volume and page, to the documentary or other authority upon which you found your record.

Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee
Pages 223-241
L.C. Draper "Kings Mountain and its Heroes" - Pages 266-303
Court Records Hardin Co. Tenn

Verified By National Number 877154

The following form of acknowledgment is required:

Applicant further says that the said Capt Robert Sevier (name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived), is the ancestor, mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

(Signature of Applicant) Regia Jones Wood by Louise Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Tulsa

this 24 day of Apr A. D. 1922 [SEAL]

Pearl Knuble Notary Public

My com. expires July 28, 1923

Appendix C

Bill of Complaint filed on August 13, 1888, by Elizabeth Jones Smith against her husband William Roadman Smith, her sister Mary Jones Nelson, the surviving members of the family of James Jones, and David Sevier.

All images were obtained from familysearch.org and are shown here sequentially.

To the Honorable Jno P. Smith, Chancellor &c. for the 1st Chancery Division of Tennessee, sitting in Chancery at Newport. for the District Composed of the County of Cocke &c.

The Bill of Complaint of Elizabeth Smith by her next friend W. C. Smith a citizen of Cocke County Tennessee *

Filed against.

David Sevier in his own right, and as Exr of the Estate of volentine Sevier decd - a citizen of Sullivan County Tennessee.

Mary Nelson. a citizen of Knox County Tennessee

Wm R Smith and Jacob Susong. citizens of Cocke County Tennessee

Sarah Jones (widow of Jas Jones) Hattie Jones. Keziah Jones and May Jones. the last two are minors over without regular guardian and all reside in Hardin County Tennessee -

Robert Jones who is a citizen of Knox County Tenn

Lizzie who is intermarried with Chas Wood and Chas Wood citizens of Hardin Co Tenn

S. a minor J P by Cocke County. and citizen thereof -

Complainant Elizabeth Smith Sheweth unto your Honor. That she is the wife of the Defendant. W. R Smith. having intermarried with him in the year 1854.

Her father Gungo Jones. died at his residence in Greenville Tennessee some time in the year 1866. leaving Surviving him. a widow. Keziah Jones

and the following heirs at law. Mary. who intermarried with Thos A R Nelson. (The said Thos A R Nelson is now dead) W. J. Jones. Volentine S. Jones, James Jones. and your Complainant Elyabeth Smith - James Jones died about the year 1878. leaving a widow Sarah Jones. and the following heirs at law: to wit: *
David Sevier the defendant in this cause was shortly after the death intestate of Geo. Jones appointed his administrator by the County Court of Greene County, and qualified and gave bond as such.
Complainant would state that some 5 or 6 years after qualification of David Sevier as administrator, of her father's Estate, no final settlement being made, and the heirs at law finding the Estate unsettled and inter woven with many difficulties. made on the 24 day of May 1872 an arrangement among themselves, by and with the advice of the administrator, by which the property was divided among the heirs and the respective equities settled and adjusted. This settlement was reduced to writing on that date duly signed by the Defendant David Sevier. by Complt. Mrs Kezeiah Jones and the Defts W R Smith. Mary Nelson. Thos A R R Nelson (the draftsman) Jas Jones & W. J. Jones.

* Lyzie who intermarried with Chas Woods. Robert Jones. Nancy Jones Kezeiah and Mary Jones. the last two minors. with next friend guardian ad litem.

and all parties in interest—

This "family settlement" was be produced on the hearing—

Said settlement at the outset recites as follows viz:

" That the said parties have assembled
" together for the purpose of making as far
" as possible a final settlement of all the
" business of Geo Jones' Estate and interests
" of his surviving partners, widow, heirs
" at law and distributees", &c.

" And that, "Owing to the nature and intimate
" relation of the partnerships, and the complicated
" character of the business, as well as the fact
" that it is impossible to state an account of
" advancements; and also owing to the fact
" that some of the "firms" are indebted to others,
" and some of the distributees to the seperate
" firms and to the administrator, we believe
" after a careful investigation of the entire
" business, that it is impossible to establish
" exact mathematical equality in the settle-
" -ment, and with the view of effecting as
" nearly as possible an equitable adjustment
" and of saving costs and litigation we
" do by this instrument and in accordance
" with a verbal understanding declare
" and establish a final family settlement

and arrangement of the entire business" &c
All matters pertaining to the partnerships with
which the decd Geo Jones was in his lifetime
connected were and are adjusted in accordance
with the provisions of said "Family Settlement"
and no questions have ever been raised over those
matters
Compl would show your Honor. That by the terms
of said "Family settlement", Wm T. Jones and
Columbus S. Jones received certain personal
assets therein set forth, in full of their
interest in the real and remaining personal
assets of said Geo Jones. leaving certain
personalty, and the real estate therein
mentioned, and herein after referred to
in this bill, as the joint property of
your Complainant. Mary Nelson, and
James Jones. And it is further shown
in said settlement that James Jones
was indebted to the Estate on the footing
of said settlement in the sum of $342.32
for which said settlement recites." He is to
account to the other three distributees, Eliz
Smith Mary Nelson & Wm Thos Jones"
Wm T. Jones for certain considerations
set forth in said "settlement" sold and
conveyed all his interest in the real
Estate to Compl. Mary Nelson and

James Jones - The realty which, by the terms of the settlement, became the property in common of Jas Jones. Mary Nelson and Complt. in proportion to their interests is as follows.

1st The Brick Store house and lot on Main Street in Greenville Tenn. Extending back from Main Street to M M Branch, including what was known as the McClellan lot;

2d The Homestead property in said Town. Known as the Geo Jones homestead, subject to Mrs Keziah Jones dower therein;

There were some few other lots of little value not necessary to be mentioned,

Complt would further show, your Hons. that the rights and equities of Complainant. of Mary Nelson & Jas Jones were fully set forth and declared in said "Family Settlement" in the following language, viz: "And the final result of this
" Entire agreement is, That James Jones. Eliz.
" Smith, and Mary Nelson, are now the owners
" of the entire estate, legal and equitable
" of Geo Jones' Estate, including the interests
" of Keziah Jones. Volentine S. Jones. and Wm
" Thos Jones (with the exception of Mrs. Jones'
" Dower interest) but they own the same
" in unequal portions; and on the sale of
" the real Estate the ballances herein before
declared as appearing in Ex. "A" in favr.

" of Mary Nelson and Elij Smith, and against
" James Jones are to be adjusted so as to give
" them the sums due them in addition
" to their equal interests in the Estate -
Ex "A" so referred to, prepared by David Sevier
himself showed the "ballances" in favor
of Mary Nelson, and Compch as follows
1st Bal in favor of Mary Nelson $806.36½
2d Bal in favor of Elij Smith 455.44½
At the same date of said Settlement viz 24th May
1872. A "memorandum" to said Settlement
prepared by David Sevier admr. of said Estate
was submitted to the heirs at law of Geo Jones
decd. and adopted, shewing particularly
these "ballances" due from the Estate to Compch
and Mary Nelson and are in the words
and figures following
Due Mary Nelson $806 36½
Due Elij Smith $455.44
Due W.R. Smith 505.08 $960.52
Due by Jas Jones to Estate $6.00,
Any said "Memorandum" Expressly
declares on its face as follows:
"That whenever the real estate or any part
is disposed of "the ballances" due the above
named parties are to be first paid, so
as to produce Equality, and the ballance

of such proceeds, divided Equally between
Jas Jones. Mary Nelson and Your Compl'ch."

This memorandum will be produced
on the hearing

Thus it will be seen that Your Comp'l'ainant
and Mary Nelson, as well as Jas Jones
respective interests in Trust in the really above
mentioned, was in proper time to the respective
amounts due each from the Estate, and
whenever the same were sold Mary Nelson and
Your Complainant were first to be paid
the "ballances" shown in said settlement as
due them, and the remainder if any Equally
divided between Jas Jones, Mary Nelson and
Your Complainant. Thus were the rights and
equities fixed and established, and to these
rights the heirs at law, under any David
Sevier afixed their signatures,

Compl'h would now show your Honor
that about the year 1869 James Jones became
indebted by promissory note in the sum of
$454.$\frac{56}{100}$ to the Estate of Volentine Sevier.
The same being unpaid David Sevier as
Executor of said Estate, on the 20th March A. 1876.
filed in the Chancery Court at Greenville
Tennessee an attachment bill, against
Jas Jones. W R Smith agent of Jas Jones. A B.
Wilson H. B. Baker. Geo E Jones. & C. H. Mench

to enforce the collection of said note, and attached
certain notes in the hands of said parties
as the property of said Jas Jones. The notes
so attached being proceeds of the sale of
the "Homestead property of Geo Jones decd. hereinafter
mentioned in this bill. Mary Nelson and
your Complainant were never made parties
to said suit, It may be proper to state
in this immediate connection, that W R Smith
as the agent of Keziah Jones, of Mary Nelson
of James Jones and of Comfort Hay shortly
before the filing of said Bill sold at public
sale this Homestead property to Charles Gass
and had taken in part payment notes on
various parties attached in which notes
has been attached subsequently by Servier
in the aforesaid suit. Gass paid $1991.50/100
for said homestead property.
James Jones made no defense whatever, and
accordingly a final decree was rendered in
said Cause on the 22d May 1877 by the
Chancellor in favor of the estate of Volentine
Servier for $681.84 against Jas Jones. It
was decreed that Jas Jones owned 1/3 Equitable
interest in said Homestead, being 1/3 of
$1991.50 and said sum amounting to $
663.83 was held as properly attached as the
property of Jas Jones and ordered to be

paid The Estate of Volentine Sevier It being
also decreed That Kezziah Jones was entitled
to the $1991.50/100 during her life The interest thereon was
ordered paid to her. W R Smith as agt
of James Jones was ordered to pay said
sum of $663.33/100 into Court and the master
directed to loan same out during the
life time of Kezziah Jones. at her death the
sum to be paid to the Estate of Vol. Sevier
~~James Jones~~

Your complainant states that in the
progress of said suit Either Jas Jones.
or W R Smith his agent executed a
note with Jacob Swing as his surety.
to David Sevier under order of Court
and obtained from the Clk. said sum
of $663.33 Said note became payable
upon the death of Kezziah Jones

Complt states that Kezziah Jones died
at Complts house on or about the 15th day of
May 1888. and that in the last few days
David Sevier has brought suit before
S. A Burnett a Justice of the Peace for Coke
County against W R Smith and Jacob Swing
to enforce the collection of said note
and apply the same to the satisfaction of
the judgment in the Cause of David Sevier
Exr of Volentine Sevier vs James Jones et als
and will do so unless restrained by Injunction

Complt Charges. The facts to be. That at the time of the bringing of said suit by David Sevier in the Chancery Court at Greenville in 1876. That James Jones had no interest legal or Equitable in the real or personal property of the Estate of Geo Jones deceased None in the Homestead property or its proceeds. And she further charges. That James Jones had largely overdrawn his share in the real and personal Estate at and before the institution of said suit. She charges that upon the payment of the "ballances" due her and Mary Nelson as shown in the "family settlement" and "memorandum" referred to. not one cent arising from the sale of said Homestead, and property attached in that suit belonged to, or was due to James Jones. but the entire fund was due to her and Mary Nelson. ~~[illegible]~~ She charges. that prior to the sale of the "Homestead" property. All the real Estate and personal Estate of Geo Jones had been sold, & collected That the "ballances" due her and Mary Nelson. had never been paid by Geo Jones

or by David Sevier the administrator, and that James Jones had no interest whatever in the proceeds of said Homestead property so attached by David Sevier as Executor of Volentine Sevier — And she is advised that the Creditors of James Jones could certainly acquire no greater interest in the Estate of Geo Jones, than James Jones had, when proceedings were instituted against him — She charges that at the time of the filing of the bill of David Sevier in 1876 as aforesaid she and Mary Nelson were the sole beneficiaries of the proceeds of the sale of the Homestead, subject to the life interest of Keziah Jones, and that the decree in the cause of Sevier Executor vs James Jones as aforesaid cannot in any impair or take away the rights or the rights of Mary Nelson to the fund —

She Charges that the interest of her Husband W R Smith, and herself are antagonistic, he being the agent of James Jones. That the property she is now seeking to recover is her seperate property and all that is left to her from the estate of her father Geo Jones she desires in event of recovery to have the same set apart to her seperate and sole use,

She insists that she is entitled to have the

proceeds of the note executed by W R Smith. agt of
Jas Jones & Jacob Seevey declared to be
her own. and that Enjoin the Collection of
the same by David Sevier *

Premises Considered

She prays that the parties mentioned in the
Caption be required to answer but an
answer under oath is expressly waived,
That David Sevier either in his own right
and as Executor of Valentine Sevier be
enjoined and inhibited from proceeding
to Collect the note now sued on before
and Burnett enjoined from proceeding to judgment on said note
Burnett, & and all proceedings before said
magistrate be enjoined and stayed
That Complainant be held entitled to the
proceeds of said note. and to this end
that an account be taken to show
what sums are due Complainant. and
Mary Nelson and James Jones. as distributees
of Geo Jones deceased at the time of
the filing of the bill of David Sevier in
the Chancery Court at Greeneville in 1876.
And that Complainant interests rights and
equities in the proceeds of the Homestead property
be ascertained and declared.,
That W R Smith and Jacob Seevey be
enjoined and inhibited from paying
said note to David Sevier or to any

person or persons until the further order of this Court – She prays for General relief, for process, and for Injunction to issue – That Guardian ad litem be appointed for the minor defendants – This is the first application for writ of Injunction in this cause –

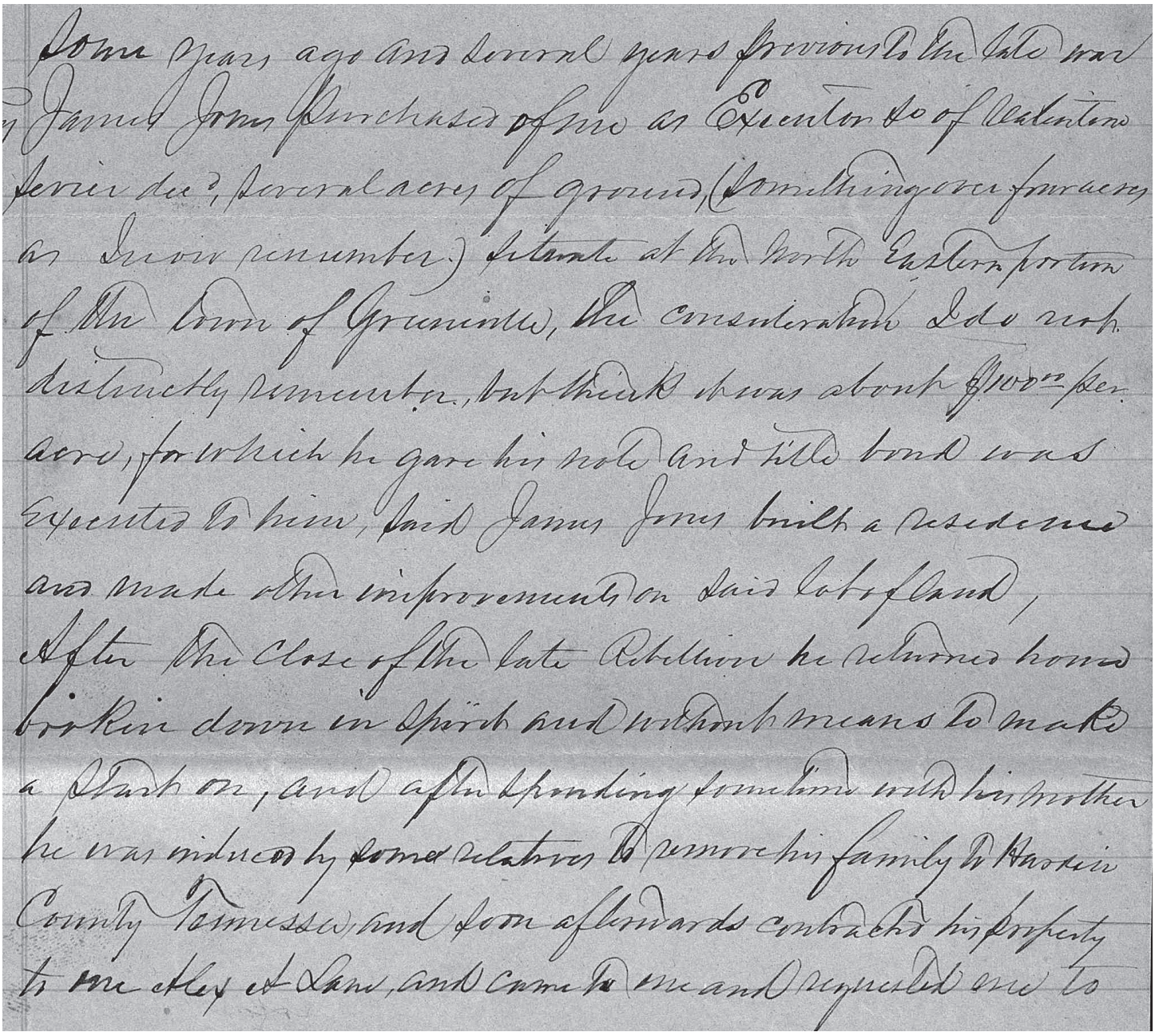
W. W Langhorne
Sol for Complt –

State of Tennessee } Personally appeared before
Cocke County } the Undersigned Elizabeth Smith, the Complainant in the foregoing Bill who makes oath in due form of law that the facts set forth in the foregoing bill are true to the best of her knowledge, information and belief – That owing to her poverty she is unable to give bond and security for the costs of this cause and for Injunction which she has prayed for, That she knows of no one who will act as next friend for her who can give said bonds, & She is justly entitled to the relief sought as she verily believes –
Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 13th August Elizabeth Smith
1888 – John R Shults C & M.

Appendix D

Deposition of David Sevier on August 2, 1889, in response to the complaint of Elizabeth Jones Smith.

All images were obtained from familysearch.org and are shown here sequentially.



Some years ago and several years previous to the late war
y James Jones purchased of me as Executor &c of Valentine
Sevier dec'd, several acres of ground, (something over four acres
as I now remember) situate at the North Eastern portion
of the town of Greeneville, the consideration I do not
distinctly remember, but think it was about $100 per
acre, for which he gave his note and title bond was
executed to him, said James Jones built a residence
and made other improvements on said lot of land,
After the close of the late Rebellion he returned home
broken down in spirit and without means to make
a start on, and after spending some time with his mother
he was induced by some relatives to remove his family to Hardin
County Tennessee and soon afterwards conveyed his property
to one Isley & Sons, and came to me and requested me to

make a deed to Sam. told him he had never made any payment on his note for the property and could not make the deed until the lien was discharged— at this he seemed greatly troubled and remarked that if I insisted on payment of his note for the property, and could not make the deed until the lien was discharged, he would not have a dollar left to take him to Hardin County, he seemed greatly troubled and drove, and in a day or two came back, and asked me if he could not furnish me his mothers receipt on her residuary interest in her fathers Estate, and settle his liability in that way? told him I could not consent to such an arrangement, in the first place because I did not know whether her residuary interest would amount to as much as his note, and secondly because I did not think it just to ask his mother to make such an arrangement for she might need all that was coming to her in the event she lived to maintain her comfortably I then suggested to him, as he seemed to have the matter so much at heart, that he would have a considerable amount due him at the date of his mothers dower interest in the homestead, and the date of the other property belonging to the Estate, Store house &c and that if he would agree to pay me promptly out of the proceeds of the sales of the real Estate, I thought I might safely execute a deed for the lot— this proposition he readily assented to, and promised to do as I suggested. I think (though I am not certain) that he paid me

interest, how much I do not remember, but may be add that was due on the original note, and gave a new note for the balance and, - sometime after the execution of this last mentioned note I was in Evansville, and there met William R Smith, who I learned had, as agent for the parties interested, been making sale of a considerable portion of the most valuable real estate, three houses and other lots, belonging to the estate - I mentioned to him the agreement and understanding between James Jones and myself in regard to the payment of the note out of the proceeds of the sale of said Estate, and requested him to tell James Jones, he appeared very indifferent about it, and said that James Jones had given him no directions or authority about taking the note, and he did not feel at liberty to do it -

I then stated to him that I knew James Jones would approve the payment of the note, but I knew he was in rather straitened circumstances, and that in order to have the matter settled I would remit the interest then due on the note, amounting to something probably between 100 and $200.00, and that I knew James Jones would readily assent to such an arrangement, and that I made the proposition to save any litigation, for I saw that Smith was determined I should not be paid, or rather was determined to handle the money himself - and for the purpose of aiding James Jones in getting along, when I saw Mr Smith's purpose was to avoid the

payment of the note. I went to A P Wilson Esq, as he understood held the sale note, given for the Jones property sold by W R Smith, and made collection as they became due, and stated to him the circumstances above recited, and requested him to take the note and retain out of any money he might collect in which James Jones was interested, the amount due upon my note, W Wilson consented to take the note and do what he could do, but at the same time stating that he had collected and paid over to W R Smith, a week or two before, a considerable amount, and that the note given for the homestead was all that was left. W Wilson called me to him afterwards, or perhaps at the time, but after the note had been given to him by me for collection, stated to me that W R Smith had called upon him for the money he had recently collected on the homestead note, when he stated to Smith the circumstances about James Jones' note, and told him he wished to retain James Jones' interest in what money was in his hands, according to James Jones' agreement with me. To which Smith replied (as W Wilson informed me) that he would not pay the note, or allow it to be retained out of said sale fund, and that "Jones might look to me for other source for his money." W Wilson during this determination was to not pay my note, placed it in the hands of other counsel, who caused said James Jones' interest in said note given for the homestead property to be attached by process from the Chancery Court of Grenada, and

to the Bill filed by my Counsel & said Smith answered
and in his answer admitted that there was in his hands
or under his control a fund in which James Jones was
interested amounting to the sum of about $463.83 and as I
remember, that being the amount of the note executed by said
Smith unto J H Strong, this sum as I understood from Smith's
answer, to which there not access at present, to refresh my recollection,
was the Exact balance due coming to James Jones from his
father's estate, after payment of the sums for which James Jones
interest in the estate was liable the Chancellor on the
day of rendered a Decree in the said Delivered
to James Jones in favor of myself for the amount shown
by W^m R Smith in his answer, and as well as I now remember,
directed that said amount be paid over by said Smith to the
Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Greenville, and
that the Clerk and Master should loan the same out
and pay to Mrs Keziah Jones the interest accruing thereon
during her lifetime, and at her death the principal should
be paid to me on said Decree (the fund in which James
Jones' interest was attached, was the proceeds of the sale
of the homestead, in which Mrs Keziah Jones had dower,
and she having consented to a sale of her dower interest,
she was thereby entitled to the interest on the proceeds
of the sale of her dower as long as she lived.
There had been some Goodwill on the part of the Clerk
and Master in his financial matters, in said Office, and
in consequence his securities and others who had money

in the Office, was considerable loosen, and in order
to guard against losses of a similar character in order
to save Mrs Keziah Jones the Clerk and Master Com-
missions for loaning the funds and collecting and paying
over the interest I suggested to Wm R Smith as well as I
remember, that if he would execute a note with good security,
payable at the death of Mrs Keziah Jones - that I was willing
that he should have the use of the money, and that he
could pay Mrs Jones the interest from time to time as she
might need it - This proposition Wm R Smith readily,
without a moments reflection on the subject, and without
any mental reservation so far as I could discover,
but the least reluctance or objection did he evince, &
but to all appearances he was highly pleased with the
idea of his having an opportunity to handle the money,
He left the Court House and returned home, as
I now remember, without executing the note, and I soon
thereafter, Wm A Wilson presented a note
to me, signed by William R Smith, and some one else,
but who I do not remember distinctly, but think it
was one of his brothers-in-law - as his security for the
account of my decree, and in accordance with the decree,
I refused to accept the note because I did not consider
the security sufficient, and returned the note to Mr
Wilson - Sometime afterwards Mr Wilson presented
another note for the same amount, I think, signed
by Wm R Smith as Agent for James Jones, and as
security for him and also signed by J H Jones, as I

now remember, also as security— ~~this~~ ~~Clerk~~ John D. Smith
Clerk and Master at Newport Ten. certified that W.R.
Smith and J.H. Lusong ~~&~~ countersign this note with
good and solvent security in the amount of thirteen— This
note upon the representations of said Clerk & Master Smith
I considered sufficient and was accepted by me, and
is the same inforce in his hands although I did not
consider it a satisfaction of the amount of my decree,
yet from the representations of William R Smith, as
stated in his answer, I did not expect to realize
any thing more upon my claim, and did not expect
to realize the amount of the note until the death of Mrs
Kezia Jones— I have laid out of the use of my money
from the date of said decree, the note drawing an
interest until the death of Mrs Kezia Jones— And now
W.R. Smith seeks to go back upon the statements he made
in his answer to the Bill filed by me, and to utterly
defeat the collection of my debt— Not one word nor
even a hint did I ever hear from the gentleman that
he was determined to contest the payment of said note
until after the death of Mrs Kezia Jones, and then all of
a sudden he has discovered that the amounts due
from James Jones to his sisters Mrs Nelson and Mrs
Smith as stated in the family settlement had never
been paid and that there was not sufficient assets
belonging to the Estate ~~of~~ in which James Jones was
entrusted, to pay the amounts due his sisters— What

Could he have been doing that he overlooks this very important matter for so many years, and to have so badly neglected his trust—The family Settlement, as recited in, Expressly provides that the amount due from James Jones to his sister Mrs Nelson and Mrs Smith, should be Paid out of the first moneys that James Jones should be entitled to—And what disposition did he make of the several large amounts paid into his hands previous to the death of Mrs Keziah Jones—There certainly has been some "shoddy" work somewhere in the case, But I think, from what I can learn, I can safely venture the assertion that not one dollar of said amount has ever been paid or accounted for by him to either Mrs Nelson or Mrs Smith, tho' Wm K Smith has had almost as much, if not quite, as three times that amount properly belonging to James Jones in his hands, And up to a few years since he had paid to the widow of James not one cent of the said James Jones interest on the funds coming into his hands although the family of James Jones was very badly in need of some assistance nor has he paid to Mary Nelson or Elizabeth Smith any part of James Jones' said interest in satisfaction of the amounts due them as shown in the family Settlement— What amount of interest to which Mrs Keziah Jones was entitled, was ever paid I do not know I have no means of knowing certainly, but from information I fear she fared like Mrs Nelson and the others—probably receiving but little aside from her board, for the interest due her, We

Appears to have been pursuing some sort of "Ignis fatuus" or "Will O' the wisp" with the funds of his friends and he has about absconded on his own estate and that of others for whom he was agent &c. And now he prevails upon his wife who is a high bred and perfect lady, the Soul of honor and without a fault, to acquiesce in the filing of the Bill in this cause against myself and others. Which if she had a Knowledge of the true condition and circumstances in the case, she never would have allowed this Bill to be filed by her son as her next friend, Have no memorandum with me showing the date of the Decree in my favor in the suit myself & James Jones & William R. Smith, or the amount of it but my recollection is that the Decree includes some 40 or $50.00 of accounting to as much as my note at the date of the decree

From the following statement it will be seen that James Jones' interest in the Estate funds which came into the hands of William R. Smith his agent was greatly more than sufficient to satisfy the amount due to his sisters Mrs Nelson and Mrs Lamb as shown in the family settlement, and also the amount of his said note to myself, as shown by the testimony of said William R. Smith Viz

Amount of sale of Lot to Hawkins	$175.00
" " " interest in land	75.00
" " " Lot to McDonald	1200.00

Amount of Sale of Store House to Baker $26.25 00

" " " " Homestead to Charles Jass 1991.50

" Collected from Cumberland Church 388.50

Total $6455 00

Which Sum being equally divided between Mary Nelson Elizabeth Smith and James Jones gives to Each the sum of $2151.66

Distributive Share of James Jones $2151.66

Deduct amount shown by family Settlement to be due from James Jones to Mary Nelson and Elizabeth Smith (Amount not Certainly Known, but supposed to be about) 806.36

Leaving a balance still coming to James Jones of $1345.30

To this sum should be added the said James Jones Share or proportion of the money collected and paid over by myself as Administrator of the Estate of George Jones dec'd, to said William R Smith upon his receipt bonds & bonding bonds, the amount of which I have no memorandum or book to refer to with me.

Appendix E

Letter written by Kezia Sevier Jones to her son James Jones dated June 30, 1873, from Knoxville. She was staying with her daughter Mary at the time. From Patrick Clemes.

Write soon

Knoxville June 30th

My ever dear Son

I received your most welcome
letter some weeks since and intended
answering it at once but have not got it
done I have a sad account to give you
of our old home Greeneville the Cholera
has been raging there for nearly three weeks
almost every family that could leave have
left. Mr. A. Piper was the first to take tak
it he was taken on monday night and died
wednesday he was taken to Rheatown to be
buried his daughter Mrs. Mitchell went
up with them to the funeral took sick
that night and died the next morning
Mrs Lincoln died without any of her relatives
with her and but two or three of her neighbors
were bold enough to come to her bed side to
close her eyes it was with difficulty
that they could get her ready for the
grave she died in eleven hours after
she was taken W. R. Brown and family

had left that morning before she was taken sick Mrs James Wilson also died with the same disease there has a great many deaths White & Black young and old Mr Mourhead died Friday he was sick several days. there are but two Physicians living in Greenville Doct Smith and Taylor they are both broke down three Physicians from this place have gone up to assist in taking care of the sick the paper says it is difficult to get persons able to dig the graves. Eliza & her family have gone to S. Carolina to spend the summer her Father is dead Mr Smith moved down to Greenville to live in the house until Eliza returned or till he got his house ready down at his farm in Cocke County but when the Cholera broke out he left and went to his mothers but Elizabeth wrote to me that they had got possession of their own house and was going to move into it it is one he built for

genta he is going to move to some other place
when they get fixed in their own house I
expect to go there to stay awhile I have
spent the greater part of the last year here
I came down with you when you started
home and staid until the last of June or
the first of July then I went home and
staid until November I came back and
staid until Mr. Smith and family came to
G. the last of May I went home expecting
to stay all Summer but when the Cholera
made its appearance Mr. Smith thought
it would be best for him to go at once to
his farm they insisted on my going with them
but as they had to go into the house with his
Mother for the present, I thought it would
make her family so large I could not think
of it I thought I would stay with Tom at
home I never had so lonesome a time in
my life no one to speak to except at meal
time and at night when Tom would be
there Tom had a very good garden but
we did not make any use of it only
at first we eat radishes and onions

but soon quit using them we did not pretend to cook any thing but meat & bread rice and coffee and we use the same here there is a great quantity of vegetables of every kind brought here but they find poor sale for them Mary dont buy at all except sometimes she has old potatoes no fresh meat is eaten here some few in Town may use it but very few use any thing but bacon I hope you are not using vegetables I have not heard from Vals family since I came down he had not come to Town Monday when I left; I dont expect he will stay in town until the place get healthier he goes home every saturday and comes in Monday he says Media and the boys have several acres of corn planted and potatoes Val Nelson has gone to Annapolis to the Navy school he appears to be very well satisfied the health of this place is better than usual for the time of year one man died here with cholera the Physicians he brought it on by eating vegetables imprudently give my love to Sarah and all the children Your aff

Mr Thos

Appendix F

Wood family saga written by William Wayne Weems, husband of Annie Sue Cooper Weems, a third great granddaughter of William Wood.

THE WOOD FAMILY GOLD

By William W. Weems after a tale told by Inez Franks Cooper (1913-2003), descendant of John C. Wood and published member of the Hardin County Historical Society.

Late at night a few men with grim faces crept over a hill and into a family cemetery. These men came with picks, shovels and shrouded lanterns. It was the time of the great economic depression in the United States of America, and these men were attempting to better their lot by digging for gold. It was a measure of their desperation that they were willing to desecrate the graves of the dead to do so. It was later presumed they had fortified themselves with moonshine whiskey, for when their hours of digging had proved fruitless they toppled some tombstones and broke others in a fit of mindless rage. Surviving relatives of those buried in the cemetery quickly refilled the graves, but it would take decades of volunteer work to restore the cemetery to its present condition. Those who toiled to fill and level the graves shook their heads in wonder and disgust. Their family histories led them to believe that in their own region golden items were commonly kept as heirlooms back in the 1800's, not buried with the dead. Considering the dates on the desecrated graves, the vandals must have been inspired by the old tale of the lost Wood family gold. If so it seemed obvious they were not digging in the right place. This was the Wood cemetery of southern Hardin County, Tennessee, and almost certainly the Wood family gold would have not been hidden there. The trouble was, no one in or out of the Wood family

knew just where it had been buried.

William Wood (1807-1881) came to Hardin County, Tennessee as a teenager in the company of his two older brothers, Daniel Green Wood and Charles Wood. He married Syntha Brooks (c.a. 1828) and they settled near the Tennessee River. They had six children together until Syntha's death in November of 1841. These were named after other family members, so it may be difficult to avoid confusion in tracing their affairs; suffice it to say that William's elder brother Daniel Green Wood seems to have left Hardin County and William's eldest son Daniel Green Wood (born in 1829) is one of the principal actors in this story, along with his youngest son John C. Wood (born 1838).

By the time of the Civil War William Wood was a prosperous farmer. He had a large house and some of his children, including Daniel Green Wood and John C. Wood, had married and constructed their own houses nearby. Daniel Green Wood married Delilah Hatley, and also at this time his father William had married another of the Hatley clan named Rebecca (John C. Wood married Caldonia Tankersley). There was great concern in the Wood family about the unsettled conditions during the war between the States. A major battle had been fought just downriver at the Petersburg steamboat landing, around the Shiloh Church. Although Confederate armies had withdrawn from the immediate area after that battle, Confederate Calvary General Nathan Bedford Forrest raided at will in West Tennessee. Then their were irregular fighters, guerilla bands who broke away from the chafing discipline of regular armies and plundered the countryside to keep their forces supplied. While regular soldiers did forage for foodstuffs from nearby farms, offering script I.O.U.'s when challenged by landowners they knew to be on their side, irregular forces tended to simply loot everything they could find on private property in "enemy territory". Small wonder some of these motley bands became little better than roving thieves and others did not cease that sort of activity with the coming of peace (one thinks of the song about Jesse James "robbing the Union train").

Hardin County was well known as a hotbed of Union sentiment. When General Grant's forces liberated the County Seat at Savannah locals immediately organized three companies of volunteer soldiers for the Union Army. However, Hardin County also sits on the Mississippi and Alabama State border; small wonder the Wood family felt uncomfortable in the southern part of what the Confederates might consider hostile territory. Moreover, anyone in that era would take it for granted a prosperous farmer would have some gold lying around.

People didn't always trust Banks back then. No government agencies insured small depositors and a financial downturn could lead to a "panic" where there might easily be a "run" on a Bank rumored to be in trouble. This led to depositors rushing to be first to withdraw their money, which was certain to cause the Bank to be in trouble if it was not before. A Bank made money by lending out money. If enough of its borrowers defaulted when a needy Bank attempted to call in its loans during a "run" the Bank would not be able to redeem its deposits. Then it would be deemed to have failed and be forced into receivership. Depositors who did not join the run on that Bank in time might only get pennies for each dollar on deposit. And of course, outlying farmers were always the last to know about such things.

People didn't always trust paper money. The hyperinflation that gutted Confederate bills was to folk of that era only the latest example of paper money proved worthless. Paper money was little more than a promissory note to pay the holder gold or silver at a certain time or on certain conditions (in the case of Confederate bills and notes, a certain period of time after as treaty of peace with the United States of America) so why not just have the cash money of silver and gold in hand?

Not that you wouldn't have it hidden. And most of what you hid would probably be gold. Paper money could get wet, silver might tarnish. Gold would be impervious to moisture. Since a single gold coin would be worth several silver coins gold would have less weight and bulk; easier to carry,

easier to hide. Every Wood household had its own hiding place (William's was said to be behind a loose stone in the chimney). But with rumors of raiders in the area extraordinary measures were clearly in order.

Womenfolk and children found safe places to hide themselves; Daniel Green Wood and John C. Wood each took part of the family's operating capital and found secure hiding places in the surrounding forests. John C. Wood hid the silver by spreading it out under a large flat rock near his house. He watched as his elder brother Daniel Green Wood disappeared into the forest shadows with the gold. John intended to tell his wife the location of his hiding place, but no one but Daniel knew the location of his own hiding spot. Daniel was so proud of the clever way he had hidden his private but not inconsiderable collection of coins that he was taking the family gold to that spot as well.

As they all feared a band of mounted ruffians galloped into their neighborhood. Not everyone had time to hide, or thought hiding was the wisest course....William Wood met the band at his home. Except for the tattered flag they flew this group of guerillas could have been a rag tag band of Mexican banditos. They certainly acted like outlaws, demanding William deliver any money he had hidden. William refused, not even offering to hand over the few coins still hidden in his chimney hiding place. The toughs then roughed William up, and let him know they had been told he and his family had gold. When William still refused to give them money they ransacked his house and finding nothing, beat poor William again.

The leader of the group then fashioned a noose from a piece of rope and flung the rope of a ceiling beam in the largest room in William's house. Binding William's hands the tough put his noose around William's neck and pulled hard on the other end of the rope. The others helped yank the rope tighter until poor William was balancing precariously on his tiptoes, the rope actually beginning to stretch his neck. Tell us where to find the gold, the leader hissed, or we will leave you like this. William said nothing. The leader and his men stomped out and mounted their horses, taunting William with

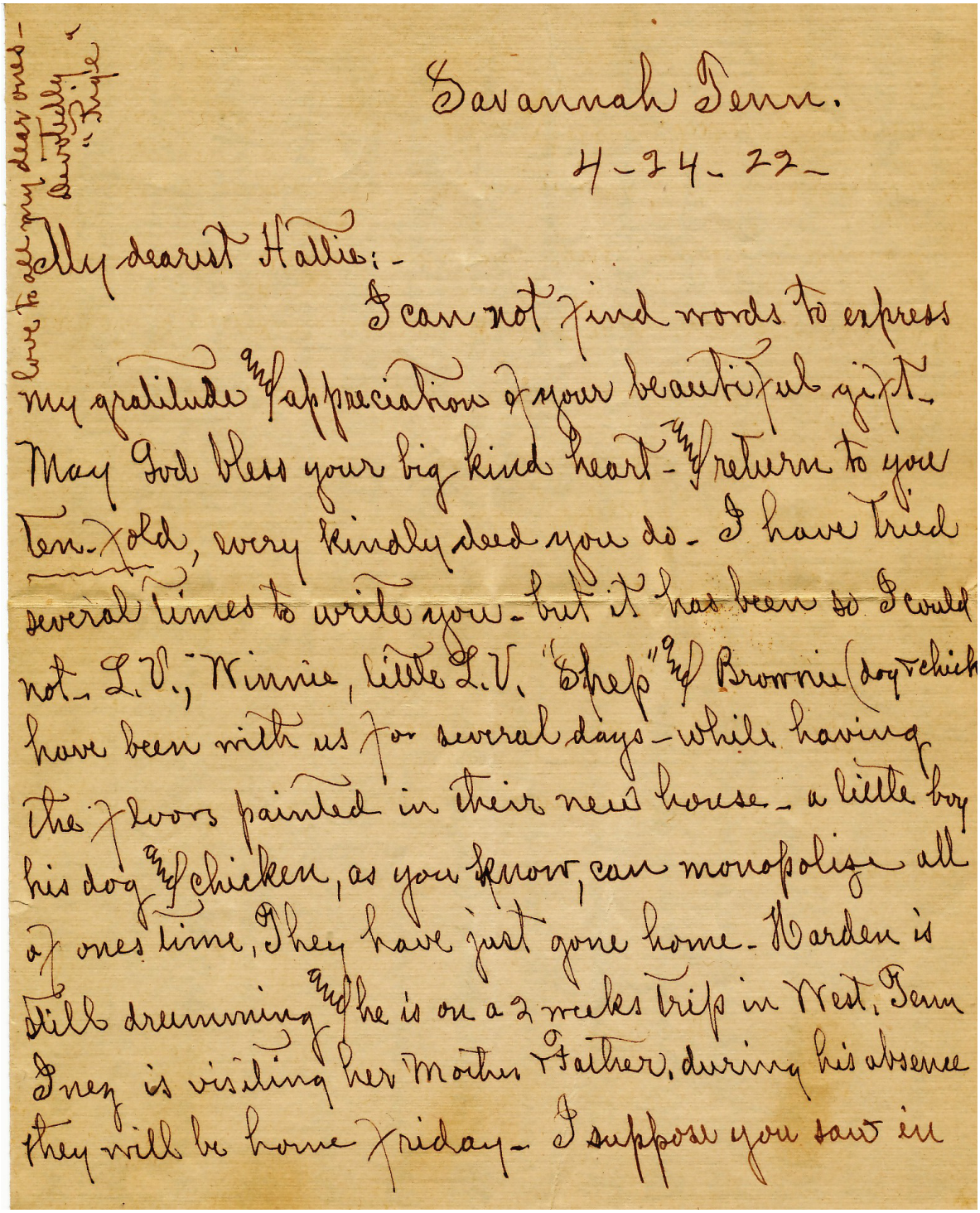
speculation as to the length of time he could stand on tiptoe. As William was still silent they cursed and fired a volley from their guns through the windows of the house at their hapless victim and galloped off.

William's luck held. None of the bullets struck him and the sound of the gunfire drew family members from hiding to see what had happened. They cut down William before the strain of his ballerina posture became too great. Later the same day Delilah became agitated when Daniel Green Wood could not be located and a search was organized. Delilah's worst fears were realized when Daniel was found dead on a woodland path. It was presumed he encountered the guerillas when they were still in a foul mood, and found himself dealt with in a summary fashion when he would not give them gold. William seemed certain that his eldest son was even tighter than he was, and had not given up the secret of the gold's hiding place. Unfortunately it was a secret he had taken with him to the grave.

How much money did Daniel Green Wood have hidden? Perhaps not much by today's standards. Farmers tended to have a large infusion of cash when they sold their crops or livestock, but they had to live on that money for several months to come. Certainly the value of any coins in that hoard to a modern collector would far eclipse their total face value. Have likely areas been examined by modern equipment? Depends on what you mean by "likely areas". All the areas around the old Wood home place have been swept with metal detectors. As noted, the spiritual descendants of the Civil War guerillas have torn through the old Wood family cemetery where William and so many of his family rest. But family legend is adamant that Daniel Green Wood had a hiding place far out in the woods, a place of such clever concealment that he prized it, convinced that no one could ever find where it was. And no one ever has.

Appendix G

Letter written by Mariah "Rige" Sevier to Hattie Jones obtained from Chuck Drummond.



Savannah Tenn.
4-24-22-

Love to all my dear ones -
Lovingly
Rige

Dearly dearest Hattie:-

I can not find words to express my gratitude & appreciation of your beautiful gift. May God bless your big kind heart - & return to you ten-fold, every kindly deed you do - I have tried several times to write you - but it has been so I could not - L.V., Winnie, little L.V. "Shep" & Brownie (dog which have been with us for several days - while having the floors painted in their new house - a little boy his dog & chicken, as you know, can monopolize all of ones time. They have just gone home - Warden is still drumming & he is on a 2 weeks trip in West Tenn Inez is visiting her Mother & Father, during his absence they will be home Friday - I suppose you saw in

the "Courier" that Lizzie has been to see us - I wish you could have been with us - for I know you would love each other - I hope you & Mary can come this summer, any time - I will be so glad to see you - There is always a warm welcome for you Mary - Lizzie & her family - so come any time you can -
Annie Hughes was to see me Saturday, said Fannie W. had a telephone from Ella the Saturday before, asking Fan to meet her at Paducah Ella was taking Elizabeth (Elizabeth) home as she had heart trouble - Fan left on the morning mail Monday - When she reached Paducah Elizabeth Eccles & Elizabeth Dougherty (Wesley's wife) met her at the train - When they reached home Fan told Ella & Elizabeth they could decide which one, but one of them must get in bed for she had come to nurse the sick: Cos. Fannie Irwin was in Saturday looks about as well as usual - says Jane is better from his last stroke of paralysis - which is his 2nd stroke - Bob H tells me that Jane has - hardening of the arteries - Brights disease & heart trouble - & the Dr's. say Jane may last a year or 2 - but that he may go suddenly any time - Adrienne wrote me a sweet hopeful letter - several weeks ago - said they would go back to their home - I believe at Ashland Okla - They had just moved to Eufaula when he was stricken. Annie Cherry has a baby girl - She lives at San Antonio Tex. her husband has joined the Texas Conference. Annie has a little boy two 2 or 3 years old -
Monty Atkins is hauling his material on the ground to begin in a week or so - to build a bungalow on the Mrs. Fannie Smith lot. So you see we are still growing - Gaston wants Dr. B. to build here this summer - but the Dr. Wants to move to Memphis if he can sell his drug store, I don't know what they will do - Dr. B has wanted to leave here for years but Gaston is not willing - I would

hate very badly to see them go - but if it best for them, I would not say a word. I was so distressed over the loss of their home and no insurance. Cos. Chas, seems better than he has been for a long time, but he has bad days and nights some times, he sends love to you, Mary and Lizzie - Ida is never well, and I noticed yesterday afternoon (we all went up to L.V.'s house for a little while) that she kept rubbing her weak eye - I am afraid she is having trouble again - but she does not like for us to speak of her affliction so I did not say any thing. Well dear Dora has "phoned" for me, so I will have to close my letter - They are making me a gray organdy - We are having such cool weather that organdy dont appeal to me today - I am afraid all the fruit will drop off - and your garden is not doing much good - and my chicks less. So I wish it would turn warmer - tho' I guess I should be thankful that we have plenty of wood - Well dear I never find a stopping place when I am writing to you - again thanking you for my beautiful shawl, or blanket (which is it) which will be a pleasure to me as long as I live, as a love gift from you. Kind remembrances to enquiring friends and lots of love to all my dear ones -

Devotedly
"Tiple"

Savannah Ga.
4-24-22-

My dearest Hallie:-

I can not find words to express my gratitude and appreciation of your beautiful gift. May God bless your big kind heart - and return to you ten fold, very kindly deed you do - I have tried several times to write you - but it has been so I could not. L.V., Minnie, little L.V., Ethel and Bonnie (my relish) have been with us for several days - while having the floors painted in their new house - a little boy his own age and chicken, as your Mamma can more politely express it, they have just gone home. Harden is still drumming and he is on a 2 weeks trip in West Ga. and is visiting her Mother, during his absence they will be home Friday - I suppose you have it

Appendix H

Applications filed by William Charles Wood, Jr. and his brother Alfred Thomas Wood regarding 160 acres of land in Noble County, Oklahoma Territory. Photographs of the land were taken by the author toward the east and north from the road next to the land directly south of the town of Billings, Noble County, Oklahoma.

Application of W. C. Wood is shown on the first eight pages and that of Tom Wood on the next twenty three pages.

[4—007.]

No. 5766.

Homestead Application.

William C. Wood

Savannah Penn

March 15 1894

Sect. 2 W 45 Town 23, Range 2 W

Canceled per circ. Dept. 7.1894

U.S. LAND OFFICE,
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1894
PERRY, O. T.

42/158

[4—007.]

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION No 5766

Land Office at Perry Ok

March 15 189

I, William C Wood, of Savannah Penn

....., do hereby apply to enter, under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, the NW4 of Section 5, in Township 23 N of Range 2 West, containing 160 acres.

William C Wood

Land Office at Perry Ok

March 15 1894

I, Louis Davis REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE, do hereby certify that the above application is for Surveyed Lands of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, and that there is no prior valid adverse right to the same.

Louis Davis

Register.

DAILY LEADER PRINT, GUTHRIE, OK.

(4—138.)

Receiver's Duplicate Receipt No. 5766 Application No. 5766

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office, Pierre S. Dak., March 1, 1894.

Received of William C. Wood the sum of fourteen dollars —— cents, being the amount of fee and compensation of register and receiver for the entry of NW¼ of Section 5 in Township 23 of Range 2 west, under Section 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. W. King
Receiver.

$14.00

Note.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract he can, at any time after fourteen months, pay for it with cash or land-warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.

0—4

Received by Register and Receiver as per Act of Aug. 30, 1890.

12725 b—50 m

I, William C. Wood, hereby relinquish to the United States all my right, title and interest to and in the within described tract of land and request that my home stead Entry No. 5766 be Cancelled of record.

William C. Wood

Subscribed and acknowledged
before me this 8th day of Sep. 1894

Lewis Davis
Register

(4—137.)

RECEIVER'S RECEIPT, No. 5766 APPLICATION, No. 5766

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office, Perryot

Mch 15, 1894

Received of William Lewood the sum

of fourteen dollars ⌒ cents;

being the amount of fee and compensation of Register and Receiver for the

entry of Lot

of Section 5 in

Township 23 of Range 2 west, under

Section No. 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

J. H. King

Receiver.

$ 14⁰⁰

NOTE.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he can, at any time after fourteen months, pay for it with cash or land warrants, upon making proof of settlement and of residence and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.

o 6—012

13568 b—20 m

☞ See note in red ink, which Registers and Receivers will read and EXPLAIN THOROUGHLY to person making application for lands where the affidavit is made before either of them.

Timber land embraced in a homestead, or other entry not consummated, may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises, *but for no other purpose.* If, after clearing the land for cultivation, there remains more timber than is required for improvement, there is no objection to the settler disposing of the same. But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber *for legitimate purposes* is a question *of fact* which is liable to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and removed *for any other purpose* it will subject the entry to cancellation, and the person who cut it will be *liable to civil suit* for recovery of the value of said timber, *and also to criminal prosecution* under Section 2461 of the Revised Statutes.

Before the U.S. Land Office
Perry Ok

William C Wood of lawful age being duly sworn on his oath says that he is the identical person who files application herewith to make Homestead Entry upon the S½ Sec 5 T23 N R 2 West – and further states that he does not present a Booth Certificate herewith for the reason that – on the 16th day of September 1893 the date which the lands ~~which~~ he now applies to enter were opened to settlement – by the Presidents Proclamation he was then living at Savannah Penn and had so resided for more than four years prior thereto and further states that – he did not enter upon or occupy any part of the lands opened to settlement by the Presidents Proclamation dated August 19 1893 and prior to 12 o clock noon of Sept 16/93 central standard time and asks that this affidavit be taken in lieu of Booth Cert & that his Homestead application be placed upon record William C Wood.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of March 1894

4—963.

HOMESTEAD AFFIDAVIT

Land Office at Perry, O. T., March 15 1894

I, William C. Wood of Savannah Penn

having filed my application, No. ..... for an entry under section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear that I am not the owner in fee simple of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory; *that I am the head of a family; (or) that I am over 21 years of age, ~~and unmarried~~; that I am a native born citizen of the United States; (or) ~~that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States~~ .....

that my said application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of the law as to settlement, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title I might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself, and further, that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered under the land laws of the United States or filed upon, a quantity of land, agricultural in character, and not mineral, which, with the tracts now applied for, would make more than three hundred and twenty acres. That I have not heretofore made entry under the homestead laws or filed a Soldier's Declaratory Statement. †

I did not enter the Choctaw Nation nor settle upon the Cherokee Outlet.

(SIGN HERE) X William C. Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15 day of March 1894

Louis Davis Register.

..... Receiver.

*If applicant is the head of a family, erase the clause in regard to 21 years of age; but if not the head of family, erase that clause, and leave one in regard to age. If applicant is a native born citizen, erase that clause in regard to declaration of intention; if applicant is not native born, erase that clause and leave one in regard to declaration of intention. Persons not native born must furnish certified copy of certificate of naturalization or declaration of intention.

†Here add an exception, if any, of land heretofore entered under homestead law.

..... Attorneys.

L. F. Leach, Jr., Job Printer, Guthrie, Ok

(4—102 d)

AFFIDAVIT.

Land Office at Perry, Ok. Ty.

(Date) ..... Perry Mar 15, 1894

I, William C Wood of Savannah Texas applying to enter (or file for) a homestead, do solemnly swear that I did not enter upon and occupy any portion of the lands described and declared open to entry in the President's Proclamation, dated August 19th, 1893, prior to 12 o'clock, noon, central standard time of September 16, 1893, also that all of the statements contained in a certain declaration made by me as foundation for obtaining permission to enter upon the Cherokee Outlet in pursuance of requirements of the President's proclamation opening said Outlet to settlement are true in every particular.

(Sign here) X William C. Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15 day of March, 1894.

Lewis Daggs Register

NOTE.—This affidavit must be made before the Register or Receiver of the proper district land office, or before some officer authorized to administer oaths and using a seal.

L. F. Leach Jr., Job Printer, Guthrie, Ok.

[4—189.]

No. 299.

CASH ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT

Perry, Oklahoma,

Sec. 5, Town. 23, Range 2 W.

2113

T. 19 R. 2. Jan. 31, 1899 – C.P.C.

Div. C, List No. 26

Approved June 23, 1899,

by C.P.C., Clerk.

Division "C"

Patented 26 July 1899

Recorded Vol. 22, Page 317

6—390 (3695—50,000.)

42 – 158

Under Section 19 of Act of Congress of August 15-1894

No. 299.

Land Office at Perry, Oklahoma Territory.

July 19th, 1898., 189 .

It is hereby certified that, in pursuance of law, Alfred T. Wood,

, residing at , in

Noble, County, ~~State~~ of Oklahoma, , on this day purchased of

the Register of this Office the South West Quarter,

of Section No. Five, in

Township Twenty Three, North, of Range No. Two West, of the Indian, Principal

Meridian, containing 160, acres, at the rate of Two,

dollar and Fifty, cents per acre, amounting to Four Hundred, dollars and

cents, for which the said Alfred T. Wood,

has made payment in full as required by law.

Now, therefore, be it known that, on presentation of this certificate to the **COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE**, the said Alfred T. Wood,

shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the lot above described.

, *Register.*

6—390

No. 209.

Receiver's Office at Perry, Oklahoma Territory.

July 19th, 1898., 189

RECEIVED *from* Alfred T. Wood,

of Noble, *County,* Oklahoma Territory, *the sum of* Four Hundred and Sixty One, *dollars and* Eighty Two, *cents; being in full for the* and including interest for the South West,

quarter of Section No. Five, *in Township* No. Twenty Three, North, *of Range No.* Two West, 1.M., *containing* One Hundred and Sixty, *acres and* ---------- *hundredths, at* $ 2.50, *per acre.*

Principal, ---------$400.00.
Interest, ----------$ 61.82.

$ 461.82.

James J. Comer, *Receiver.*

$ 1.05, *testimony fee received. Number of written words,* 700, *Rate per 100 words,* fifteen, *cents.*

James J. Comer
Receiver.

13692 b—60 m 0-8

(4—137.)

RECEIVER'S RECEIPT, No. 7113 APPLICATION, No. 7113

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office, Perry OT

Sept 8th, 1894.

Received of Alfred T Wood the sum

of fourteen dollars —— cents;

being the amount of fee and compensation of Register and Receiver for the

entry of Aw4

of Section 5 in

Township 23 of Range 2 west, under

Section No. 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

J H Harris
Receiver.

$14.00

NOTE.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he can, at any time after fourteen months, pay for it with cash or land warrants, upon making proof of settlement and of residence and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.

o 6—012

12246 b—20 m

☞ See note in red ink, which Registers and Receivers will read and EXPLAIN THOROUGHLY to person making application for lands where the affidavit is made before either of them.

Timber land embraced in a homestead, or other entry not consummated, may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises, *but for no other purpose.* If, after clearing the land for cultivation, there remains more timber than is required for improvement, there is no objection to the settler disposing of the same. But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber *for legitimate purposes* is a question *of fact* which is liable to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and removed *for any other purpose* it will subject the entry to cancellation, and the person who cut it will be *liable to civil suit* for recovery of the value of said timber, *and also to criminal prosecution* under Section 2461 of the Revised Statutes.

4—063.

HOMESTEAD AFFIDAVIT.

U. S. Land Office at Perry O.T.,

Sept 8, 1894

I, Alfred T. Wood, of Arnold O.T.

having filed my application No. ____, for an entry under section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear that I am not the proprietor of ~~more than~~ one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory; that I am * a native born citizen of the United States - & that I am over 21 years of age and a single person

that my said application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I might acquire from the Government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except myself, and further, that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon, a quantity of land, agricultural in character, and not mineral, which, with the tracts now applied for, would make more than three hundred and twenty acres, except

and that I have not heretofore made any entry under the homestead laws, except ~~on~~ pilot Saldura Declaratory Statement

(Sign plainly with full christian name.) Alfred T. Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8 day of Sept, 189 4, at my office at Perry O.T. in ____ County,

Louis Davis
Register

*Here insert statement that affiant is a citizen of the United States, or that he has filed his declaration of intention to become such, and that he is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age, as the case may be. It should be stated whether applicant is *native-born* or not, and if not, a certified copy of his certificate of naturalization, or declaration of intention, as the case may be, must be furnished. (See page 45, circular of January 1, 1889.)

o-4 14102 b—25 m

(4—102 d)

AFFIDAVIT.

Land Office at Perry, Ok. Ty.

(Date) ..... Sep. 8 ....., 189 4.

I, Alfred T. Wood of Arnold, O.T. applying to enter (or file for) a homestead, do solemnly swear that I did not enter upon and occupy any portion of the lands described and declared open to entry in the President's Proclamation, dated August 19th, 1893, prior to 12 o'clock, noon, central standard time of September 16, 1893, also that all of the statements contained in a certain declaration made by me as foundation for obtaining permission to enter upon the Cherokee Outlet in pursuance of requirements of the President's proclamation opening said Outlet to settlement are true in every particular.

(Sign here) X Alfred T Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8 day of Sep, 189 4

Louis Dayer
Register

NOTE.—This affidavit must be made before the Register or Receiver of the proper district land office, or before some officer authorized to administer oaths and using a seal.

L. F. Leach Jr., Job Printer, Guthrie, Ok.

[4—007.]

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION No.

Land Office at Perry, O.T., Sep— 8 1894

I, Alfred T. Wood, of Arnold O.T.

, do hereby apply to enter, under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, the S.W. 1/4 of Section 5 in Township 23 N. of Range 2 W., containing 160 acres.

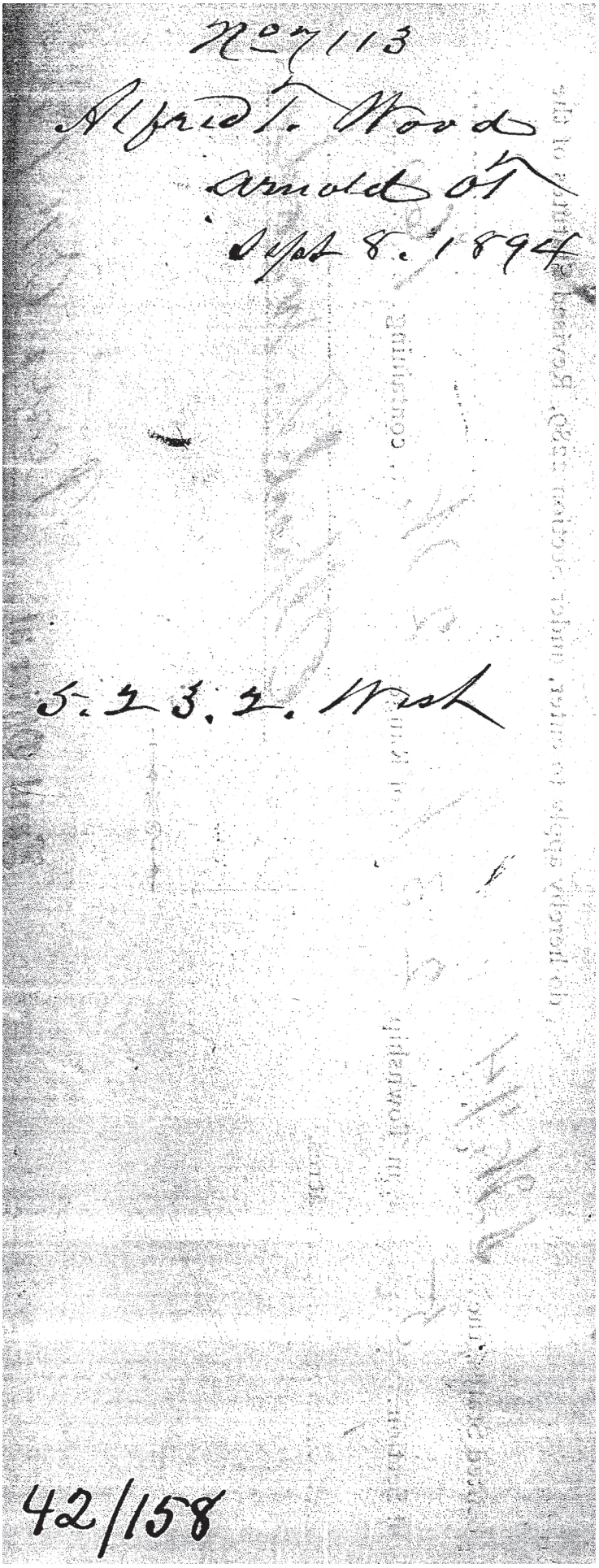
Alfred T. Wood

Land Office at Perry O.T. Sep. 8 1894

I, Louis Davis, REGISTER OF THE LAND OEFICE, do hereby certify that the above application is for Surveyed Lands of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, and that there is no prior valid adverse right to the same.

Louis Davis
Register.

STATE CAPITAL PRINTING CO., GUTHRIE, OK.


No 7113
Alfred T. Wood
Arnold Oct
Sept 8. 1894
5. 2 3. 2. Wash
42/158

Before the United States Land
Office at Perry O.T.

In Re Cash Entry #299
Dated July 19th 1898, H.E.
#7113 made Sept 8th 1894
by Alfred J. Wood of
White Rock Okla
for the S W 1/4 Sec 5
Twp 23 N. Range 2 West
I.M.

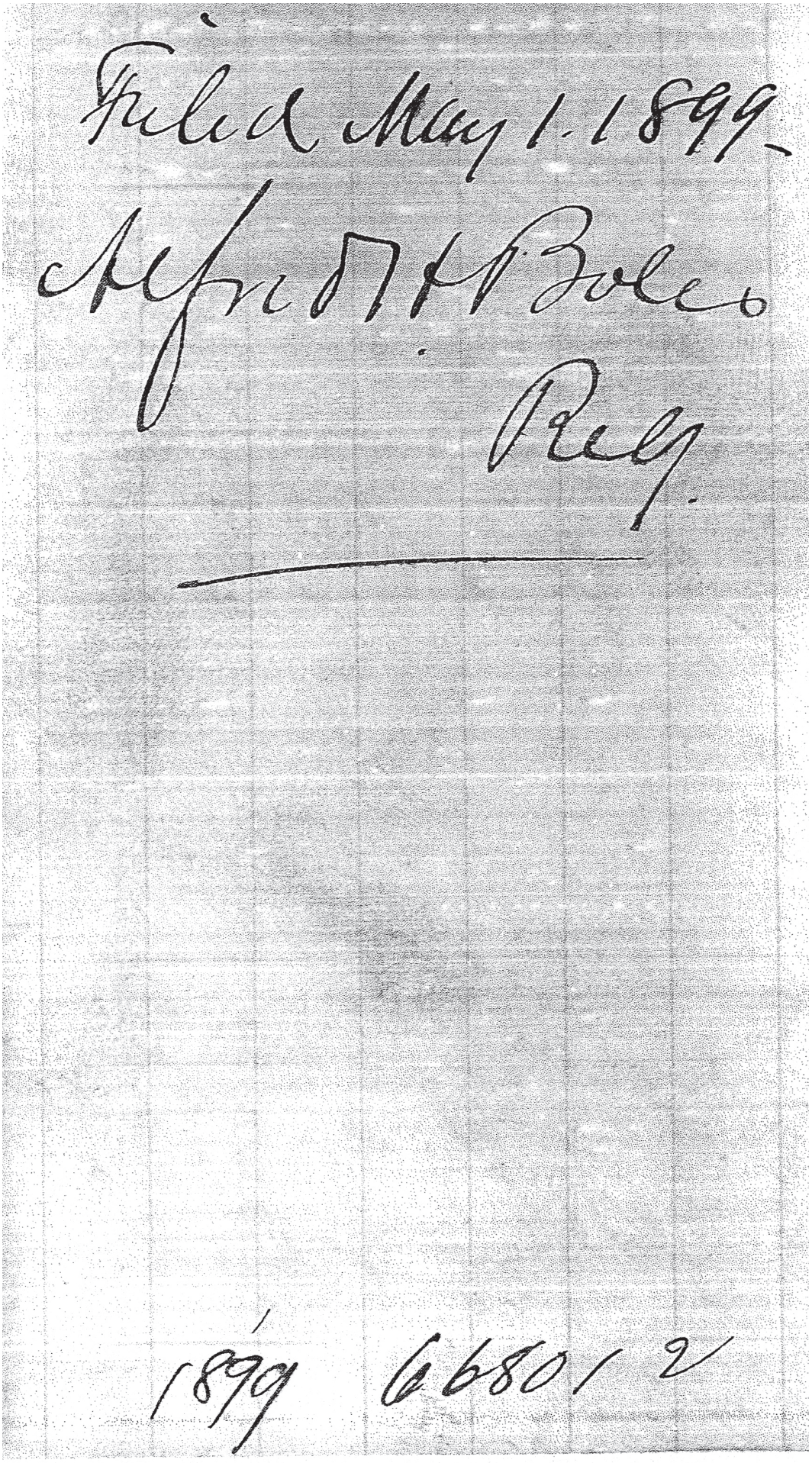
Alfred J. Wood being first duly
sworn says that he is the
same party who made Cash
entry # 299 July 19th 1898 at the
United States Land Office at
Perry O.T. for the South West quarter
of Section 5 Township 23 North
of Range 2 West I.M. and that
the reasons why said final
proof was made on July 19th 1898
instead of July 11th 1898 as
advertised are as follows.
That on July 11th 1898 at the
time advertised for this proof
to be made. this affiant had
to ~~loan~~ borrow the money with

Which to make said proof
and that one M. R. Conway
had agreed to loan him a
sufficient sum of money to the
government price thereof, ~~but~~
that when said time arrived
he was unable to procure
the money from said Conway
owing to the absence of said
Conway in the State of Kansas
attending the funeral of his
mother. and affiant was
compelled to make other anaugements
to procure the money which
took until July 19th 1898.
and that affiant was also
unable to procure the attendance
of his witnesses at the Land
office at Perry O.T. on July
11th 1898. owing to them being
busy in their crops.

Alfred T Wood

Subscribed & sworn to before me
this 1st day of May 1899

Alfred W. Boles Reg.


Filed May 1. 1899.

Affidavit of Belo.

Reg.

1899 66801 2

(4—138.)

Receiver's Duplicate Receipt No. 7113 Application No. 7113

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office, Perry OT

Sept 8th, 1894

Received of Alfred T Wood the sum

of Fourteen dollars —— cents;

being the amount of fee and compensation of register and receiver for the

entry of Lot 4 of Section 5 in

Township 23 of Range 2 west, under

Section 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

[signature]

Receiver.

$14.00

NOTE.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract he can, at any time after fourteen months, pay for it with cash or land-warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.

0—4

12725 b—50 m

(4—102 *b.*)

☞ TO BE USED IN ALL ENTRIES SINCE AUGUST 30, 1890. ☜

AFFIDAVIT.

Land Office at Perry, Oklahoma Ter.

(Date) July 19th, 1898. *189*

I, Alfred T. Wood, *of* White Rock, Okla., *applying to enter (or file for) a* homestead, *do solemnly swear that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon, a quantity of land which, with the tracts now applied for, would make more than 320 acres, except* _____ *for* _____ *settled upon by me prior to August 30, 1890. Said settlement was commenced* _____, *and my improvements consisted of* _____

Alfred T Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th, *day of* July, 1898. *189*

James J Power

Receiver.

2296 b—200 m o-8

(4-102).

AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF CLAIMANT.

I, Alfred D. Wood, who on July. 19-1898., per cash entry No. 299, under section 19 of the act of Congress of August 15, 1894, my homestead ebtry No. 7113, made upon the SW¼, section No. 5 Township 23 N., R. No. 2W, do solemnly swear that no part of said land was, at the date of purchase, occupied, required or intended for townsite purposes, and that said entry, in whole or in part, was not made for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporation, not in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, for townsite or other purposes; that I had not then directly or indirectly made, nor was it my intention to make any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate, whatever, except as provided in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes, by which the title that I might acquire from the Goverment of the United States, should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any other person except myself.

A S Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of July, 1898.

James J Power

(4—347.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Perry OK Ty,
May 17th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Perry OK Ty, on July 11th, 1898, viz: Alfred T. Wood

for the South West quarter of Sec 5, Tp 23, Range West I.M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A. L. Banta, of White Rock OK Ty
C. B. Elliott, of White Rock OK Ty
H. G. Pierce, of White Rock OK Ty
Joe Bacho, of White Rock OK Ty

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

Alfred H. Bolles
Register.

NOTE.—This notice must also be posted in a conspicuous place in the Land Office for a period of thirty days prior to date of final proof.

6—461

Posted in Office. May 17. 1898
Alfred H. Bolles Reg.

(4—227.)

CERTIFICATE AS TO POSTING OF NOTICE.

Land Office at Perry, Okla.

July 19", 18 8.

I, Alfred A Boles, Register, do hereby certify that a notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, was by me posted in a conspicuous place in my office for a period of thirty days, I having first posted said notice on the 17 day of May, 1898.

Alfred A Boles.
Register.

6—356

9286 b—50 m

[4—348.]

No. 1.--HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at Perry OK Ter.

May 17th, 1898.

P. Alfred J. Wood, of White Rock OK Ty

who made Homestead Application No. 7113 for the

South West quarter of Sec 5 Town 23 Range 1 West

do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Perry OK Ty on July 17th, 1898.

by two of the following witnesses:

A. L. Bailey, of White Rock OK, Ty

E. E. Elliott, of White Rock OK Ty.

H. A. Pierce, of White Rock OK Ty

Joe. Bachs, of White Rock OK Ty.

Alfred J. Wood

(Signature of Claimant.)

Land Office at Perry OK Ty

May 17th, 1898.

Notice of the above application will be published in the Enterprise Times printed at Perry OK Ty., which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in said application.

Register.

Notice to Claimant.—Give time and place of proving up and name the title of the officer before whom proof is to be made; also give names and post-office address of four neighbors, two of whom must appear as your witnesses.

6—391

A to C

374

Alfred J. Wood

Aplication

final proof

~~SW~~ SW 1/4 Sec 5 - 23 - 2W -

filed May 17th 1898

Proof of Publication. ENTERPRISE-TIMES Print.

Copy:

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, } ss.
Noble County,

H. H. Welch ..... of lawful age being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is Editor ..... of the Weekly .. Enterprise-Times a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Noble County, O. T., and that a Legal Notice ..... of which a true copy is hereto attached was published in the regular and entire issues of each number of said Paper for 6 ... consecutive weeks, the first publication being made as aforesaid on the 19 ..... day of May ..... A. D. 1898 and the last on the 14 .... day of July ..... A. D. 1898

H. H. Welch

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 19 ..... day of July ..... A. D 1898

James Power
Recorder

Received of A. J. Wood
the sum of Four and 10/100 DOLLARS,
the printer's fee in full for publishing the above.

H. H. Welch
Ed. Enterprise Times

7/18/1898

First Pub. in WEEKLY ENTERPRISE-TIMES May 19, 1898.)

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PERRY, O. T. (May 17, 1898.)

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Perry, Okla., on July 11, 1898, viz: Alfred T. Wood, for the South-west quarter of Section 5, Twp. 23, Range 2, West I. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. L. Banta, of White Rock, Okla., E. V. Elliott, of White Rock, Okla., H. A. Piercie, of White Rock, Okla., and Joe Bachs, of White Rock, Okla.

ALFRED H. BOLES, Register.

6t-w

(4—369.)

HOMESTEAD PROOF—TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.

A. L. Banta, being called as witness in support of the Homestead entry of Alfred T. Wood, for SW¼-5-23-2 W., testifies as follows:

Ques. 1.—What is your name, age, and post-office address?

Ans. A. L. Banta; age 33 yrs; White Rock, Okla.

Ques. 2.—Are you well acquainted with the claimant in this case and the land embraced in his claim?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques. 3.—Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business?

Ans. No sir.

Ques. 4.—State specifically the character of this land—whether it is timber, prairie, grazing, farming, coal, or mineral land.

Ans. Prairie, farming land with timber along the creek.

Ques. 5.—When did claimant settle upon the homestead and at what date did he establish actual residence thereon?

Ans. ~~xkxxMarch~~ First saw claimant on the land the latter part of March 1894, he wasresiding thereon at that time.

Ques. 6.—Have claimant and family resided continuously on the homestead since first establishing residence thereon? (If settler is unmarried, state the fact.)

Ans. Claimant is unmarried at this time, his wife having died; he has some children; he has resided thereon continuously.

Ques. 7.—For what period or periods has the settler been absent from the land since making settlement, and for what purpose; and if temporarily absent, did claimant's family reside upon and cultivate the land during such absence?

Ans. None to my knowledge.

Ques. 8.—How much of the homestead has the settler cultivated and for how many seasons did he raise crops thereon?

Ans. About 100 acres for four seasons.

Ques. 9.—What improvements are on the land and what is their value?

Ans. Frame house about 16x28; granary; barn; all fenced; about 4 acres in orchard; about 100 acres broken; total value about $1200.00.

Ques. 10.—Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the homestead? (If so, describe what they are, and state whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes.)

Ans. Not to my knowledge.

Ques. 11.—Has the claimant mortgaged, sold, or contracted to sell, any portion of said homestead?

Ans. Not to my knowledge.

Ques. 12.—Are you interested in this claim; and do you think the settler has acted in entire good faith in perfecting this entry?

Ans. No sir. I think he has.

(Sign plainly with full christian name.) A L Banta

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing testimony was read to the witness before being subscribed and was sworn to before me this 19th, day of July, 1898, 189 , at my office at Perry, in Noble, County, Okla.

[SEE NOTE ON FOURTH PAGE.]

James J. Power
Receiver.

(The testimony of witnesses must be taken at the same time and place and before the same officer as claimant's final affidavit. The answers must be full and complete to each and every question asked, and officers taking testimony will be expected to make no mistakes in dates, description of land, or otherwise.)

6—577

(4—369.)

HOMESTEAD PROOF—TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.

Henry A. Pearcy, being called as witness in support of the Homestead entry of Alfred T. Wood, for SW¼-5-23-2 W., testifies as follows:

Ques. 1.—What is your name, age, and post-office address?

Ans. Henry A. Pearcy; age 29 yrs; White Rock, Okla.

Ques. 2.—Are you well acquainted with the claimant in this case and the land embraced in his claim?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques. 3.—Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business?

Ans. No sir.

Ques. 4.—State specifically the character of this land—whether it is timber, prairie, grazing, farming, coal, or mineral land.

Ans. Mostly prairie, farming land with little timber along the creek.

Ques. 5.—When did claimant settle upon the homestead and at what date did he establish actual residence thereon?

Ans. First saw claimant on the land about July, 1894, he was residing on the land at that time.

Ques. 6.—Have claimant and family resided continuously on the homestead since first establishing residence thereon? (If settler is unmarried, state the fact.)

Ans. Claimant is a widower; he has resided thereon continuously.

Ques. 7.—For what period or periods has the settler been absent from the land since making settlement, and for what purpose; and if temporarily absent, did claimant's family reside upon and cultivate the land during such absence?

Ans. None to my knowledge.

Ques. 8.—How much of the homestead has the settler cultivated and for how many seasons did he raise crops thereon?

Ans. From 90 to 100 acres for 3 seasons to my knowledge.

Ques. 9.—What improvements are on the land and what is their value?

Ans. House 14x28, frame house, with a L about 14x18; well; barn and granary; all fenced with post and wire; about 90 acres broken; total value about $1100.00.

Ques. 10.—Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the homestead? (If so, describe what they are, and state whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes.)

Ans. No sir.

Ques. 11.—Has the claimant mortgaged, sold, or contracted to sell, any portion of said homestead?

Ans. Not to my knowledge.

Ques. 12.—Are you interested in this claim; and do you think the settler has acted in entire good faith in perfecting this entry?

Ans. No sir; I do.

(Sign plainly with full christian name.) x Henry A Pearcy

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing testimony was read to the witness before being subscribed and was sworn to before me this 19th, day of July, 1898, 189 , at my office at Perry, in Noble, County, Okla.

[SEE NOTE ON FOURTH PAGE.]

James J Porter
Receiver.

(The testimony of witnesses must be taken at the same time and place and before the same officer as claimant's final affidavit. The answers must be full and complete to each and every question asked, and officers taking testimony will be expected to make no mistakes in dates, description of land, or otherwise.)

6—577

(4—369.)

HOMESTEAD PROOF—TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT.

Alfred T. Wood, being called as a witness in his own behalf in support of homestead entry, No. 7113, for SW¼, Sec. 5, Twp. 23 N., R. 2 West. testifies as follows:

Ques. 1.—What is your name, age, and post-office address?
Ans. Alfred T. Wood; age 35 yrs; White Rock, Okla.

Ques. 2.—Are you a *native-born* citizen of the United States, and if so, in what State or Territory were you born?*
Ans. I am. Tennessee.

Ques. 3.—Are you the identical person who made homestead entry, No. 7113, at the Perry, Oklahoma, land office on the Eighth, day of September, 1894, 18 , and what is the true description of the land now claimed by you?
Ans. I am. SW¼, Sec. 5, Twp. 23 N., R. 2 West, I.M.

Ques. 4.—When was your house built on the land and when did you establish actual residence therein? (Describe said house and other improvements which you have placed on the land, giving total value thereof.)
Ans. House built in October, 1894 and residence established same time Frame house ~~xxxxx~~ 12x20; about 95 acres broken; about 30 acres fenced for pasture; granary 8x24; another granary 8x10; buggy shed; ~~about 200 fruit trees; about 95 acres broken; total value about~~ $1200.00

Ques. 5.—Of whom does your family consist; and have you and your family resided continuously on the land since first establishing residence thereon? (If unmarried, state the fact.)
Ans. Myself and 2 children. I have resided thereon continuously myself, the children have been absent a part of the time.

Ques. 6.—For what period or periods have you been absent from the homestead since making settlement, and for what purpose; and if temporarily absent, did your family reside upon and cultivate the land during such absence?
Ans. I have been absent three times for about 2 weeks at each time.

Ques. 7.—How much of the land have you cultivated each season and for how many seasons have you raised crops thereon?
Ans. About 40 acres for 1 season; about 95 acres for 3 seasons.

Ques. 8.—Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade and business?
Ans. No sir.

Ques. 9.—What is the character of the land? Is it timber, mountainous, prairie, grazing, or ordinary agricultural land? State its kind and quality, and for what purpose it is most valuable.
Ans. Prairie, farming land with some timber along the creek.

Ques. 10.—Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? (If so, describe what they are, and state whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes.)
Ans. Not that I have ever seen.

Ques. 11.—Have you ever made any other homestead entry? (If so, describe the same.)
Ans. No sir.

Ques. 12.—Have you sold, conveyed, or mortgaged any portion of the land; and if so, to whom and for what purpose?
Ans. No sir.

Ques. 13.—Have you any personal property of any kind elsewhere than on this claim? (If so, describe the same, and state where the same is kept.)
Ans. No sir.

Ques. 14.—Describe by legal subdivisions, or by number, kind of entry, and office where made, any other entry or filing (not mineral), made by you since August 30, 1890.
Ans. None.

(Sign plainly with full christian name.) Alfred T. Wood

*(In case the party is of foreign birth a certified transcript from the court records of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, or of his naturalization, or a copy thereof, certified by the officer taking this proof, must be filed with the case. Evidence of *naturalization* is only required in final (*five-year*) homestead cases.)

6—577

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing testimony was read to the claimant before being subscribed, and was sworn to before me this 19th, day of July, 1898, , 189 , at my office at Perry, in Noble, County, Okla.

[SEE NOTE ON FOURTH PAGE.]

James J. Power
Receiver.

NOTE.—The officer before whom the testimony is taken should call the attention of the witness to the following section of the Revised Statutes, and state to him that it is the purpose of the Government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

Title LXX.—CRIMES.—Ch. 4.

SEC. 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than five years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed. (See §1750.)

(4–369.)

HOMESTEAD PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT Perry, Oklahoma

Original Application No. 7113

Final Certificate No. 299.

Approved: Alfred A. Bailey Register.

James J. Power, Receiver.

6–571

FINAL AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS.

SECTION 2291, OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Alfred T. Wood, having made a Homestead entry of the SW¼, Section No. 5, in Township No. 23, of Range No. 2 West, subject to entry at Perry, Oklahoma, under section No. 2289 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do now apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of section No. of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and for that purpose do solemnly swear, that I am a native born, a citizen of the United States; that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated and resided upon said land since the 8th, day of Sept. 1894, 18 , to the present time; that no part of said land has been alienated, except as provided in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes, but that I am the sole *bona fide* owner as an actual settler; that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and, further, that I have not heretofore perfected or abandoned an entry made under the homestead laws of the United States, except

(Sign plainly full christian name.) Alfred T. Wood

I, James J. Power, Receiver, of U.S. Land Office, Perry, Okla., do hereby certify that the above affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th, day of July, 1898, 189 , at my office at Perry, in Noble, County, Okla.

James J. Power
Receiver.





Photos of land south of Billings in Noble County, Oklahoma, purchased by Old Dad and his brother Tom Wood. ***Top:*** *Looking east from the road (County Road 20) south of Billings.* ***Bottom:*** *Looking northwest from the road south of Billings. Photos by the author in December, 2011.*





Photos of land south of Billings in Noble County, Oklahoma, purchased by Old Dad and his brother Tom Wood. ***Top:*** *Looking north along the road (County Road 20) to Billings.* ***Bottom:*** *Looking east from the bridge crossing Red Rock Creek. Photos by the author in December, 2011.*

Appendix I

The will of John Crittendon Wood and reports of the administrator, William Charles Wood, Jr., his son. Images were obtained from familysearch.org.

John C Wood's Will

I John. C. Wood of the County of Hardin and State of Tennessee hereby Make and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking and making void all other Wills by me ~~at~~ any time heretofore made

Item 1st It is my will and desire that my funeral expenses be paid as Soon after my death as Convenient out of any money I may have on hand at the time.

Item 2nd It is my will and desire that my wife Calloua Wood have two horses one of them to be my yellow Mare named Dexas and if my wife Should not desire to take one of the others horses I may own at the time of my death I desire that my executor to be hereinafter named buy for her a gentle horse or mare.

Item 3rd It is my will and desire that my Said wife have Sufficient pork from the hogs I now own to supply her with meat for the present year that She have a Sufficient number of the Stock hogs now owned by me to keep up the Stock for her Supply of meat also that She have the three milch Cows now owned by me all of the meat and lard on hand and all of the household and Kitchen furniture of every Kind and description which I now own or may own at my death also that She have from the farming tools now on hand two turning plows Stocks and Singletrees two ten inch Shovels plows four Six and Seven inch Shovel plows two colters and colter bar also my corn planter and whenever She so desires I direct that my executor buy for her a two horse wagon out of any money he may hold arising from my estate

John C. Woods Continued

also that my wife have all of the Corn which I may have on hand at the time of my death an that She have from the present growing Crop one hundred barrels of Corn

Item 4th It is my will and desire that my Executor, take possession of all of my personal property of every Kind and description except that to be taken by my wife as above ~~described~~ directed and as Soon after my death as convenient he will advertise and Sell Said property in the following manner 1st I direct that all of my horses and Mules and farming tools be Sold on a credit of twelve Months purchaser giving note with approved Security 2nd that the Balance of my property Consisting of Cattle hog &c be Sold for Cash

Item 5th If I Should die before the Crop now growing upon my lands is gathered it is my will and desire that my executor after Siting apart one hundred barrels of Corn to my wife Sell all the remainder of Said Crop for Cash and with the proceeds of Sale pay all of my Just debts I think the amount received for Said Crop will be amply Sufficient as I Owe but very little at this time

Item 6th It is my will and desire that my executor take possession of and Collect all of my Notes and accounts and hold amount collected as a part of my general estate to be used for the payment of my Just debts as well as proceeds of present Crop.

Item 7th It is my will and desire that my Said wife have the bottom tract of land owned by her at the time of our marriage Containing about 100 acres also that She have the use and Control for her

John C Wood's Continued

Special benefit of the house in which we now
live and the hill tract of land on which the
Same is Situated during her natural life
and at her death Said land to be disposed
of as will be hereinafter provided.

Item 8th It is my will and desire that the remainder
of my real estate which consists of four diff
erent tracts of land a portion of the Same
lying in the hills and a portion lying in the
Tennessee river bottom be taken charge of
by my executor to be under his care and controll
both the tilable and timbered lands I
desire that the tilable lands be rented out
by him every year to the best advantage
he considered by him and that he take charge
of the rents of Said lands and Sell the Same
at the time he may deem proper. he will
thus continue to hold and rent Said land
until as herein after directed. I also direct
that my executor give to my present tenants
the preference in renting my land ~~and~~
and the tenements houses on the Same.

Item 9th It is my will and desire that in the event
my Said wife Should need assistance in
any way or if the rents and profits of the
lands held and controled by her Should not
be Sufficient to properly Support and
maintain her and my minor children
who may remain with her that my
executor pay to her from the fund he may
have on hand arising from the Sale of the
rents of the land or otherwise belonging
to My estate an amount Sufficient to
maintain and Support her and the minor
Children living with her.

Item 10th It is my will and desire that my two
Sons John Wood and Harry Wood and
My daughter Flora Wood be Sent to
School until they have a thorough
English education and in the event

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John C Wood Will Continued

Their mother Should be unable to pay their tuition and keep them in School until they have a thorough English education it is my desire that my executor pay out of any funds held by him as proceeds of rents and profits received from my lands in his charge or proceeds of any other property belonging to my estate an amount Sufficient to educate my said three Children as above expressed It being my chief aim and intention to provide for and protect my wife and to aid her in the Support and education of my minor Children and I make a Special charge and request of my executor to Sa aid my Said wife out of any munies he may hold as proceeds of my general estate or as rents and profits of ~~my~~ lands

Item 11th It is my will and desire that my executor Continue his Care and control of my lands until each and all of my minor Children arrive at the age of twenty one years. And if my wife Should be living at the time my youngest Son Harry Wood arrives at the age of twenty one years I desire that my executor continue in the charge and control of my lands until the death of My Said wife and if any of the proceeds of rents are required for her Support that he apply the amount of Same necessary to that purpose.

Item 12th If my Said wife Should die before my youngest Son Harry Wood becomes twenty one years old it is my will and desire that My executor upon his reaching twenty one years of age turn over for devision of proceeds of Sale or partition all of my lands including that held by my wife during her lifetime and which

John C Woods Will Continued

I desire my executor to take in Charge and hold in the Same manner as the other lands. in the event my wife Should die before my yaungest Son is twenty one years old and when Said lands are thus released by my executor I desire that all of the Same be Sold for a division of proceeds or partition in the manner and way herein after directed by me. but if my wife Should be living at the time my yaungest Son becomes twenty one years old I desire my lands held as directed in Item 11th

Item 13th If my wife Should be dead at the time my yaungest Son became twenty one years old it is my will and desire that my lands if practicable be partitioned into eight equal Shares as follows to my children W.C. Wood Alford T Wood George W Wood Annie Wood Flora Wood John Wood Harry Wood and Martha wife of John Moore and my Grand Son James Frank Child of my deceased daughter Tuda Bell Franks deceased wife of Samuel Franks to be taken by my Said children and grand child Share and Share alike and if any of my Children Should die without lawfull issue living at the time of their death then it is my will ~~and~~ that Such deceased Childs part be taken by my Surviving children and grand child named above Share and Share alike but if not practicable to partition my lands I direct that they be Sold for division of proceeds among my Said children and grand child and I do not intend nor desire that in the final Settlement of my estate and division of same for my three yaungest children Flord John and Harry wood to have to account in any way for the amount expended out

John C. Woods Will Continued

of my estate for their education and support until after they become twenty one years old that is they are to be educated and supported free from any charges against their part of my estate until they are twenty one years of age

Item 14th It is my will and desire that my daughter Martha wife of John Moore have and hold the land which may be set apart to her or proceeds of same in case of division by Sale ~~of Same in case of~~ free from the debts liabilities Contracts and control of her present husband or any future husband she may hereafter have and at her death if she have issue living to be held by them in the same manner if she have no issue living at the time of her death I desire that said lands revert back to my estate to be taken as above ~~described~~ directed and if my two daughters Flora and Annie Wood who are now unmarried should at any time marry it is my will and desire that they hold the land which may be set apart to them or their portion of proceeds in case of Sale free from the debts liabilities Contracts and control of any husbands or husbands either of them may have and to descend in event of their death without issue living at the time in the same manner as ~~described~~ directed as to Share of My daughter Martha Moore It being my desire to exclude entirely my present Sonsinlaw or any further Sonsinlaw I may hereafter have from taking in any manner any part or portion of my estate or controling the Same be it real personal or mixed.

Item 15 It is my will and desire that my executor do part all monies which may come into his hands arising from my estate in the Bank of Savannah

John C Woods Will Continued

or Some other Solvent bank after paying himself for Settling up my estate and Caring for and Controling my lands I desire that no part of Said fund be land out.

Item 16th I hereby appoint my Son W.C. Wood my Executor to this my last will and testament and I desire that he give bond before entering upon his duties as executor.

In witness of all which I have hereunto Subscribed my name on this the 26th day of May 1893 in the presents of R.A. Hardin and E.W. Ross Subscribing witnesses thereto who became Such at My request and in my presents and in the presents of each other

John C. Wood

R.A. Hardin } witnesses
E.W. Ross }

I G.T. Shannon Chairman of the County Court of Hardin County Certify that the above Will and testament of John C Wood Deceased Was Probated and recorded by me the County Court Clerk W.C. Wood being an executor by reason of relationship and executor to Said Will This the 5th day of Aug 1893

G.T. Shannon Chm

178
285

This day came W C Wood Executor of the estate of J. C. Wood dec'd. & made a settlement of said estate which I find to be as follows. To. wit.

Executor Dr

To amount of Inventory Page 407 to 409.		$919.25
Recd from John Moore since reporting Inventory.		14.90
" Interest from W H Vale Cherry on note		.50
" For 3000 bushels corn @ 22½¢ less wire $2.25 / 7/11 on ox $2.25 =		6.85
		935.92

Credits

July 22/96	Paid	T. R. Bateman land note	$218.00
Feb 24/96	"	R A Hardin medical Bill	40.00
Dec 13/95	"	George Hathcock gathering Crop 95	8.25
— 13-95	"	J M Wood " " 95	23.25
— 13 —	"	E M Johnson " " 95	3.30
— 13 —	"	E R Johnston " " 95	8.00
— 13 —	"	George Wood " " 95	12.00
— 13 —	"	J. C Moore " " 95	7.00
— 14 —	"	D E Franks " " 95	27.75
Sept 24/95	"	Aff'o Margaret E Vanhoose for corn	31.05
— 20/95	"	Jos Duncan for Coffin	23.00
April 1896	"	Geo. A. Farris " season of 3 colts	15.00
Oct 19/95	"	Aff'o Caldonia Wood "cash" "Widow"	48.90
Jany 9/96	"	" Della Wood for rent of House	12.00
Dec 13/95	"	" Caldonia Wood "cash" Widow	59.60
Dec 16-95	"	" " " "	5.00
Jany 21/96	"	D J Hughes acct.	9.25
— 13/96	"	Rely Patterson Trustee Tax for 1895.	53.82
Aug 6/95	"	G. T. Shannon "Chairm" Letters of Ex Bond Co.	6.50
July 20/96	"	J. R. Barlow "acct sworn to"	79.50
May 8/96	"	W. H. Pratt acct	4.40
— 8/96	"	Staley and Pratt. acct	17.00
July 18/96	"	Aff'o. Caldonia Wood "Cash" "Widow"	40.00
Dec 13/95	"	W H Hinkle Clerk at Sale	1.00
— 13 —	"	W C Wood (Sr) " " "	1.00
— 13 —	"	John A Conner auctioneer at sale	2.00
July 6/96	"	J. H Falls for shelling & hauling corn.	11.70
Dec 1/95	"	James Williams Insurance on corn 6 mo.	13.25
June 1/96	"	" " " " " 3 "	8.00
	By	O. O. Harlan note Insolvent "good to ark"	29.60
	"	S. O. Fretwood note " Dead.	30.00
			259.90
	Balance due the estate =		$675.67

All of which is respectfully submitted

W. C Wood
Executor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Aug 3/1896 G. T. Shannon chairman Hardin Caty Court

Settlement With W C Wood Exr of J C Wood Decd

To the Chairman County Court of Hardin County
This day Augs 22 1899 Came W C Wood Exr
of the Will of J C Wood Decd & made a Settlement which
I find & be as follows:

To Amt Due last Sett. Augs 23 1897	136 75	
" Rent 97, Cotton $61.56/Corn $136.05	197 61	
" " 98 Cash	240 98	575 34
Credits		
By Rect No 1 Cald. Wood 97	81 56	
" " " 2 " " "	17 52	
" " " 3 " " "	11 41	
" " " 4 " " "	13 65	
" " Taxes 1897	34 25	
" " Tuition Rex Wood Cox & Woodside	5 00	
" " No 6 Caldonia Wood 1897	40 00	
" " " 7 " " "	23 70	
" Amt paid L L Robins Clothing 1897	3 95	
" " Taxes 1898	29 52	
" " paid Cox & Woodside Tuition Rex	15 12	
" " " W T Fraley Tuition John #4	25 00	
" Rect #5 Caldonia Wood 97	240 98	
" " " 6 " " 97	50 00	
" " " 7 W C Wood Cash 97	110 00	
Paid Clerk this Settlement	1 00	602 66
Balance Due the estate		72 68

Respectfully Submitted
W C Wood Exr

Subscribed & Sworn to
Augs 22/97 A A Watson Clerk

W C Wood Executor presented 7 receipts from Della Wood for rent of Home Stead & Dower one rect for $27. for 1898 one rect 1897 twelve Dalls one for 25 bbls Corn 1897, Also Statement from Caldona Wood for Corn for her private use for 1897 & 1898 Executor was not Charged or Credited With, All of this I Hereby Certify
This Augs 22/99
A A Watson Clerk

Feby Term 1905

This day Feby 4th 1905 Came W C Wood executor of the estate of John C Wood, deceased, to make a Settlement which is as follows:-

To amt due estate last Settlement Comp	12/1899	72 68	
" " Rents for 1899 $165.00 1900 $100.00 1901 $150.00 1902 $150.00		565 00	
" " " Corn 1903 $24.00 for rents 1904 $250.00		274 00	$911 68
Credits			
By Amt Taxes paid 1899 $31.95 1900 20.78 1901 30.65 1902 33.22		116 45	
" " " " 1903 $34.52 1904 35.40 Mrs Caldonia Wood 1901 Jones 6.50		75 42	
" " Rents paid to Mrs Caldonia Wood 1899 $165.00 1900 $100.00 1901 $150.00		415 00	
" " " " " " " " 1902 $150.00 1903 $24.00		174 00	
Sept 30/99 " " Cash " " " " " 75.00 Casket for John Wood $20.00		27 55	
Sept 30/99 " " " " " J R Carrall Dr Bill for John Wood		10 00	
Dec 18/99 " " Hardin & Walker Dr bill for John Wood		85 00	
Jany 28/05 " " Cash paid Mrs Caldonia Wood		319 78	
" 31/05 " " " " " " "		32 05	
" " " " " Clerk This Settlement		20 00	1257 98
Leaves a balance due the executor			$346 80

Respectfully Submitted Feby 4 1905
A A Watson, Clerk

January 21 1905

Rec'd of W C Wood Exr of John C Wood dec'd estate all of the rents from the farm of the said J C Wood dec'd for the years 1899 amounting to about $165.00 and the year 1900 $100.00 and the year 1901 amounting to about $150.00 and the year 1902 $150.00 and $24.00 in corn from Blanton out of the 1903 rents all above amounts & rents was collected by me direct from the tenants and I hereby certify that I received all the rents from said farm for 1899-1900-1901-1902 as above stated which was all the rents made the above years. Caldonia Wood her mark
Witnesses Rex Wood, Geo Wood.

January 21 1905

Rec'd of W C Wood Exr of the estate of J C Wood dec'd $319.78 Three hundred nineteen 78/100 Dolls in Cash as follows Nov 1903 35.00 Dec 1903 50.00 May 1904 50.00 Sept 1904 $20.00 Dec 1904 $75.00 Nov 8/03 Cash & goods at Hammy K. T. 89.78 making A Total of $319.78 as for the Will of the said J C Wood dec'd. Caldonia Wood her X mark
Witnesses Rex Wood
Geo Wood.

Rec'd of W C Wood Exr of the estate of J C Wood dec'd. Thirty Two & 00/100 Dolls cash as for the Will of the said J C Wood dec'd to pay acct of Hughes Store for Supplies furnished may this Jany 28 1905
Witness G W Wood Caldonia Wood her X mark
Rex Wood.

State of Tennessee } I, A A Watson Clerk & Court said Co
Hardin County } Hereby Certify that the three receipts first above were exhibited to me as Settlement with W C Wood as Exr of J C Wood dec'd this day and above is a true copy of Same This Feby 4 1905
A A Watson Clerk

April 1910.

This day came John W Nelson, admr. of the estate of John M Nelson, deceased, to make a final settlement, which is as follows to wit:

Said Administrator
To Government Pension check collected $90.00

Credit

By amount paid for Letters Admst. $3.00
" " " Lucinda M Nelson, the widow, 86.50
" " " Clerk for this settlement .50 $90.00

"Respectfully" Submitted this April 19, 1910
L L Hazlett Clerk

To the Worshipful County Court of Hardin County, Tenn.

The undersigned respectfully reports to the Court that he has this day taken an account with W. C. Wood, as Executor of J. C. Wood, decd., and states the same from settlement of Feby. 4th, 1905, as appears in Administrators Settlement Book, page 285, as follows, to wit:

The executor is charged with the following amounts:

To rents of land for 1905	$250.00
" " " " " 1906	250.00
" " " " " 1907	250.00
Total amounts chargeable - -	$750.00

The executor is credited as follows, to wit:

By amount due him on settlement Feb. 4th, 1905	$357.25
April 15, 1905 By amt. paid Mrs. Caledonia Wood	50.00
May 22, 1905 By amt. J.C. Moore note to Caledonia Wood	32.40
Sept. 5, 1906 By check to Mrs. Caledonia Wood	50.00
March 1907 By amt. paid Mrs. Caledonia Wood on rents 1906	165.00
June 25/06 By taxes of 1905	34.22
Feb. 2/07 " " " 1906	30.68
" 29/08 " " " 1907	33.53
By amt. acknowledged by Mrs. Caldonia Wood to have been received in 1907 on rents of 1906	85.00
By amt paid Clerk on this settlement	1.50
Total Credits	$839.58

In addition, it appearing that no allowance has ever been made to the executor for his services, nor has there been any allowance for attorneys fees, the executor

is therefore allowed the sum of $250.00 for his services as such, and a fee of $100.00 to Ross + Ross, as attorneys for him in probating the will and as Counsel in the settlement of the estate, making the amount due him $350.00, on this account

Total amount Charged $750.00
" " Credited 1189.58
Amt. due executor from estate $439.58

The executor claims further credits for various amounts paid to Mrs. Caledonia Wood out of the rents of the lands under the will, for which no receipts were executed by her, and also that he holds other receipts but cannot present same on this settlement as they are at his home in Oklahoma

Respectfully Submitted, this April 19th 1910.
L. L. Hazlett Clerk

Appendix J

Pages from three interviews given by William Charles Wood, Jr. in the 1930s for the Works Progress Administration and included in the Indian-Pioneer Papers oral history collection available at The University of Oklahoma Western History Collections.

Form A-(S-149) 48

BIOGRAPHY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

WOOD, W. C. - INTERVIEW. 13772

Field Worker's name Charles H. Holt

This report made on (date) April 25, 1938

1. Name W. C. Wood
2. Post Office Address 9 Tulsa, Oklahoma
3. Residence address (or location)
4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month Day Year 1861
5. Place of birth Tennessee

6. Name of Father John Wood Place of birth Tennessee
   Other information about father
7. Name of Mother Place of birth
   Other information about mother

Notes or complete narrative by the field worker dealing with the life and story of the person interviewed. Refer to Manual for suggested subjects and questions. Continue on blank sheets if necessary and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached

WOOD, W. C. - INTERVIEW. 13772

Holt, Charles H. - Investigator.
Indian Pioneer History-S-149.
April 25, 1938.

Interview with W. C. Wood
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

***

W. C. Wood was born in Tennessee in 1861, and came to Indian Territory in 1898. He had a general store and it was the second store in Hominy. He was in partnership business with Mr. Praley and the firm's name was known as Wood and Praley's Store.

Their store was successful from the start, and they had the trade of most of the Indians and white folks in the community and in the nearby country.

The farmers would come in on Saturday and buy ample food and equipment to last for a week at a time.

The Osages at that time, drew forty-five dollars head-right per month, in addition to farm and pasture lease. This gave the Indians quite a lot of spending money. Since Mr. Wood was so popular with them he got very much of their trade.

There were no churches in Hominy at this time but a small frame structure was built on Hominy Creek north of Hominy. This was used for a school and church. A Presby-

terian preacher came from Pawhuska to preach once or twice a month.

This little building was only one-room, and there was an ell built on it to enlarge it. There were very few white families here when Mr. Wood came to Hominy. But as white families continued to move in, it became necessary to enlarge the school.

Miss Hattie Jones and Miss Lewis were teacher's when the Wood's children first went to school in Hominy.

Mr. Wood was a successful merchant in Hominy for ten or fifteen years before moving to Tulsa where he now resides.

WOOD, WILLIAM CHARLES. INTERVIEW. 7980.

W. T. Holland,
Interviewer.
Oct. 27, 1937.

An Interview With William Charles Wood,
234 West 11th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

I was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, in August 19th, 1861.

In the early nineties, I heard of the trading possibilities in the Indian Territory. However in the early part of 1896, I was trying to get the appointment as United States Marshal for West Tennessee. An intimate friend of mine went to Washington and looked out for my interests.

I did not receive the appointment but I did get a trading license, so this was the immediate cause of my coming to this country.

I was married then, had a wife and three children; however, we left a daughter in Nashville, at Ward's Seminary, and a son at the University of Arkansas.

My destination was the Hominy Trading Post in the Osage country. We came via St. Louis, and while there I had a tent made of very heavy material, 30 x 100 feet with six foot walls. This was to be my business house.

There were two traders at Hominy then, Reed & Co. and Colonel Marphus. However, the Price Brothers bought Marphus out soon after I got there, and I bought out Reed and Co. after I had done about eight months business in my tent. These stores were housed in frame buildings about 30 x 150 feet, and all carried large stocks of general merchandise. We carried dry goods, groceries, hardware, wagons, buggies, farming implements and other things. In buying the stock of the Reed store, I also purchased his accounts, amounting to $25,000.00 or more.

Business then was done mostly on credit, and about 1900 I had a big credit account, and the seven or eight traders in this territory at Hominy, Gray Horse, Fairfax, altogether, had between $400,000.00 and $500,000.00 in accounts against the Indians.

About all the income the Indians had was the interest on about $9,000,000.00 due the Indians from the government. This amounted to about $40.00 per quarter per capita.

Finally in 1900 a day of settlement came and we seven or eight traders went to Washington to present our accounts and receive our payment. I had some trouble, as all

accounts had to be itemized, and some of my accounts on the books, from the Reed firm, had been lost, so as the Secretary, Hitchcock, ruled against any payment on unitemized accounts, I lost several thousand dollars.

At that time, I was an independent trader; that is, I sold to any and all, while the various other traders had an agreement whereby they divided the territory between them and each trader sold to only those in his section. So this forced the Indians to trade at one store only. I sold to all alike.

Indians were easy to trade with but slow to learn the value of money or how to count it. They would not buy anything priced at, say, 15¢, 30¢, or 35¢ or any odd amounts. They wanted to pay 25¢, 50¢, or 75¢ or $1.00. They could count that and in a way keep up with their business.

Chief Blackdog was a special and trusted friend of mine. The Indians, as a rule, could be trusted. I recall an amusing incident in that connection. A friend and I were riding out over the prairie in search of some cattle for beef. I had some extra luggage along that was in the

way, so seeing an Indian house, I suggested that we stop, and I would leave the bundle there, and get it on my return. We reached the house, the Indian came out. My friend, who could speak the Osage language, told him what we wanted, and he said it would be all right to leave the bundle, that he would care for it. I asked my companion if the Indian would be safe to trust. The Indian saw us and asked what I had said. My friend told him my exact words. The Indians said, "You tell your friend that his things will be safe, as there is not a white man within five miles of here".

I sold beef to the Indians. They were peculiar about that purchase, as they would not buy less than a quarter of beef, and would not buy that if even a steak had been cut from it, and too, they wanted to pay a regular price. They did not like the idea of the price going up and down with the market. So we agreed on $15.00 a quarter for beef and that price stood for a long time.

I have a tobacco sack of leather, beaded in pretty designs, also a quirt plaited of horsehair given to me by Chief Touche.

There were lots of wild horses in the Osage country then. I have bought a good horse for $5.00 and sold it for $10.00. Some people, who had no regard for the Indians, drove off lots of horses from time to time. The Indians did not brand their horses; they did not feed nor look after them, so consequently they never knew how many horses they had, and did not miss a few which were lost or stolen occasionally.

I brought in the first carload of Studebaker wagons and buggies. I also sold "hacks". These were two-seated, open top wagons. An Indian who had a family would usually buy a hack.

Another funny custom among the Indians was that the man, when going on a trip, remained in the house until his squaw hitched the horses to the hack or wagon, and called him. He would then go out, get in the front seat, she in the back seat, where she always rode. When they returned home, she would unhitch and put up the team. In fact, the women did most of the work.

All our goods were freighted in from Elgin, Kansas. They came then from St. Louis and Kansas City, where we bought most of our goods.

A Mr. Black of Elgin operated a "forwarding" Co. that did the hauling.

Another odd custom of the Indians was as to debts. When the head of a family died, owing a debt, the debt was prorated equally among the surviving members of his family, and they were held for the debt.

While an Indian Agent drew only about $1800.00 salary per year, still he was a virtual dictator and if inclined to do so could make his salary almost any amount.

The traders had a pro-rata agreement among themselves. That is, when an Indian presented a check of say, $200.00 one merchant did not take it all, but the Indian's debts to all the traders were pooled, and each trader got his share according to the amount which the Indian owed. In this way, all the traders received equal amounts.

Investigator W. T. Holland,
November 9, 1937.

Interview with William Charles Wood,
234 N. 11th, Tulsa.

I settled and lived in Hominy Post, Osage Nation, where I engaged in the mercantile business as a licensed Government trader. I had never before lived among the Indians and knew of them only by reading of them. My business with them was profitable and the time passed very pleasantly for me although my wife did not enjoy the experience as much as I did.

In 1896 there were very few white families in and about Hominy Post, so social activities were few.

Two of our older children were in school, one daughter at Ward Seminary, Nashville, and a son at the University of Arkansas. So it was more or less lonesome for a white woman. Seldom did we have a social affair of any kind and church activities were limited to an occasional sermon by a preacher passing through this locality.

We had a comfortable home, well enough furnished and plenty to eat. Fortunately we were healthy so rarely ever needed a doctor. Doctors were few and far between and dentists were also rare. However, we had one occasionally. A traveling

dentist made our town. He traveled through the country, stopping at the homes of those who wanted work done. He would pull your teeth, and if you desired would remain with you until he made a plate for you. As a rule, these dentists did satisfactory work.

I liked to meet and talk to people and being in business, I saw not only my neighbors but traveling men passing through. I always liked to talk to them and hear them tell of the happenings in the outside world. "Drummers," as traveling salesmen were then called, always visited with me socially as well as on business.

I learned to know and appreciate the Indians and found them to be as reliable in a business way as white men and most of them were more reliable than white men. I knew all the more prominent Indians of that time. Chief Blackdog was one, and an especially good friend was Chief "Tooehe." He invited me to attend a wedding in the Osage Nation, near Hominy Post; two members of the most prominent families were married.

The preliminaries of the wedding extended over a long period, several days, but I stayed only one day. The preliminaries are carried out by and between the fathers of the two

young people. The father of the young man who is to be married, if everything works out, first rides over to the abode of the father of the young lady, leading two ponies which were offered as a gift, and were left hitched near or in front of the home of the girl's father. That afternoon the boy's father returned, and if the ponies had been taken away the offer had been accepted; if not, the ponies remained hitched. In this instance the ponies remained. These were taken away, and the next day the boy's father returned with more ponies and this was repeated until enough ponies were offered to satisfy the father of the girl. For this particular bride, the boy's father took a hundred or more ponies, as the girl's people were considered wealthy as they owned lots of ponies.

After this agreement was reached the parents of the boy and a great number of his relatives would gather up their belongings and move to the home of the bride to be. They would pitch their tents, erect their teepees and make ready for the wedding. The girl's father would furnish several head of cattle to be butchered and barbecued and they had a unique way of selecting the bridesmaids.

Five of the best horses, given by the boy's father, were selected from the herd. Five girls, friends of the bride, were selected. The horses were placed about a hundred yards away and the girls raced to them. The one reaching there first got the best pony and was maid of honor, and the others served under her.

Each girl was given a pony and all the relatives of the bride were presented with ponies.

These girls, on the day of the actual wedding, went to the tent of the bride-elect, wrapped her in heavy blankets, and carried her to the tent of her husband-to-be.

A like number of men, friends or relatives of the boy, were delegated to bring him in as he was not in his tent at that time.

This time the prospective bridegroom was out in the woods and these men had a hard time running him down. However, they finally found him and brought him back and deposited him in the tent with his bride. This concluded the ceremony. They were husband and wife from then on.

The Osage Indians, at that time, had a code of morals that were strictly adhered to. There was no such thing as a

divorce and you rarely ever heard of any unfaithfulness on the part of either husband or wife, even though they had no part in making the marriage as that was wholly done by the fathers.

After the marriage the two families and relatives celebrated for several days before returning to their home camps. The ponies received by the bride's father were usually given to relatives of the bride and friends of her family. The prominence of the people, or bride, was evidenced by the number of ponies offered to her father.

I had quite a little fun out of Chief Blackdog and others. My first child born in the Osage Nation was born the year after we came here. Just as a joke I told the Chief that I had a fine boy at my house and that I wanted him enrolled. Chief Blackdog looked surprised but I told him "this baby has Indian blood in his veins." The old Chief looked funny but said no more and a week or two after that the Chief returned with two or three other officials and wante to see the baby, so to carry out the joke I took them over to my house. They went in, looked closely at the child, took him up in their arms, turned him over and examined him from every angle, serious all the time. They then put their heads together in a caucus

and after a minute said, "Baby- him all white, no Indian blood." I began to laugh and they saw that it all was a joke and took it all right, although as a rule, the Indians were not given to joking very much.

I had many friends among the Choctaw tribe of Indians.

Appendix K

Court documents regarding the 1910 trial of Old Dad for killing Wesley Fraley on November 15, 1909. The pages were obtained from Chuck Drummond who got them from the Osage County Courthouse.

1. Pages containing Old Dad's motion for bail.
2. Journal Entry for Old Dad's hearing and bail.
3. Appearance Bond.
4. Motion to set aside the indictment.
5. Affidavit of Ira Mullins, examining physician.

6 - 10. Motion for Continuance.

11 - 12 Witness List.

13. Verdict.

1

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF OSAGE COUNTY AND STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The State of Oklahoma,

vs MOTION FOR BAIL.....

W. C. Wood,

oooooooooooooooooooooo

Comes now the defendant above named and shows to the Court that heretofore on the ____day of November, 1909, he was arrested by the sheriff of Osage County, Oklahoma, under and by virtue of a warrant charging him with murder of one Westley Fraley in the town of Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma, on the _____day of November, 1909, and that on the 29th. day of November, 1909, he was given a preliminary hearing on said charge Before the Hon. E. L. McCain, a Justice of the Peace of Pawhuska Township, Osage County, and state of Oklahoma, and at the close of the hearing on said preliminary examination he was held to appear before the District Court of Osage County, Oklahoma, to answer said charge at the next regular term thereof, and was committed by the said Justice of the Peace to the County Jail of Osage County during the pendency of said charge or until discharged by due course of law. Defendant wood further shows that proof in this case against him is not evident nor the presumption of his guilt great and that he is entitled to have bail fixed in this Court by the Court as a matter of right.

Wherefore, the defendant moves the Court to grant him bail in the above entitled case for his presence at the next term of the above entitled court and from term to term thereafter until he is discharged by such course of law.

In support of this motion defendant will offer in evidence a transcript of the testimony taken in said preliminary

-2-

hearing and affidavits of various and sundry witnesses.

Evans, Finley & Macdonald
Attorneys for the defendant.

JOURNAL ENTRY.

Dec. 27, 1909. The defendant was brought into court by the sheriff under warrant herein issued. The complaint was read to him, to which he pleaded "not guilty", and neither state nor defendant being ready for hearing, the cause was ordered continued to December 30, 1909, at 10 A.M., and defendant ordered to give bond for his appearance at said time in the sum of $750.00 The defendant gave the bond as required, and was ordered released from custody.

Now on Dec. 30, 1909, at 10 A.M., this cause came on again for hearing. The State was represented by the County Attorney and all of states witnesses were present. The defendant appeared in person, and stated to the court that he would waive his preliminary examination, whereupon the court ordered that the defendant, Wm Galloway, be bound to the next term of the Osage County District Court, to await trial therein, on the charge filed in the complaint filed herein. The court fixed his bond for appearance in the sum of $750.00, which bond the defendant at once gave.

E L McCann
Justice of the Peace.

State of Oklahoma, County of Osage ss.

I, E L McCann Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete transcript of all the proceedings had in the cause before me, and the accompanying are all the files.

E L McCann
Justice of the Peace

3

APPEARANCE BOND.

In the District Court of the Twenty-first Judicial District sitting at Pawhuska within and for Osage county, Oklahoma.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, } SS.
OSAGE COUNTY.

The State of Oklahoma, Plaintiff.

vs.

W. G. Woods, Defendant.

CASE NO.

Be it remembered that on this, the 8th day of December A. D. 1909

W. G. Woods of the County of Osage and State of Oklahoma, as principal, and

A. H. Brenner of the County of Osage State of Oklahoma and

O. M. Prudom of the County of Osage State of Oklahoma and

W. E. Archer of the County of Osage State of Oklahoma and

P. H. Harrison of the County of State of Oklahoma and

H. D. Seales, as sureties, appeared personally before the undersigned Clerk of the District Court of the Twenty-~~first~~ fourth Judicial District, in and for Osage county, and jointly and severally acknowledged themselves to be indebted to the State of Oklahoma in the sum of ($10,000.00/12 Tenthousand Dollars, to be made and levied on their respective) goods, chattels, lands and tenements; to be void however, if the said W. G. Woods who has been committed to jail at Pawhuska in the County of Osage in the State of Oklahoma, shall personally be and appear before the District Court of the State of Oklahoma, for the Twenty-~~first~~ fourth Judicial District, sitting at Pawhuska for Osage county, at the March term of the said Court to be held in the town of Pawhuska, State of Oklahoma, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1910, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., of the said day, and from term to term and from day to day of each term to answer to a charge preferred against him for the offense of Murder and to abide the order of the said Court and make like appearance at each successive term of the said Court, until the charge hereinbefore set forth shall have been disposed of according to law and to do and receive what shall be enjoined by the said Court upon him, and shall not depart the said Court without leave thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this Eighth day of December, A. D. 1909.

[redacted] Principal, [SEAL]

Surety, [SEAL.]

Surety, [SEAL.]

Surety, [SEAL.]

Surety, [SEAL.]

TAKEN, SUBSCRIBED and acknowledged this day of 190..., at my office in the city of Pawhuska, in Osage County, State of Oklahoma, as to

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF OSAGE COUNTY AND STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The State of Oklahoma,

vs

W. C. Wood.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE INDICTMENT.

x x x x x x x x x x x

Comes now the above named defendant and moves the Court to set aside the indictment for the following reasons, to-wit:-

1.

That the offense charged in said information is not set out in such clear, distinct and concise language, as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended.

2.

That the offense sought to be charged is not stated with that degree of certainty as to enable the Court to pronounce judgment upon conviction according to the right of the case.

Some Lusby Macdonald
attorneys for defendant.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF OSAGE COUNTY AND STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The State of Oklahoma,

vs

W. C. Wood,

AFFIDAVIT OF IRA MULLINS.

Ira Mullins of lawful age being duly sworn upon oath says:

That he is a duly and regularly licensed physician and surgeon under the laws of the State of Oklahoma and he resides in the town of Hominy, Okla. Osage County, and has for a number of years last passed and now is engaged in the general practise of medicine and surgeory in said place; that he is acquainted with W. C. Wood, the defendant in this case and has been for a number of years last passed.

That he has been the attedning physician on W. C. Wood during the last illness occasioned by a gun shot wound.

Said W. C. Wood was wounded by a gun shot wound in the upper part of the right shoulder, wound running downward across his back and coming out at a point over the left shoulder blade. That the said defendant received the gun shot wound about the 15th. day of February, 1910, and has not yet recovered from the effects of the same and said wound is not yet entirely healed.

It is my belief that after having undergone the suffering, shock and mental strain that W. C. Wood has underwent in the last six weeks that it would be doing him an injury to put him on trial at the present time.

Ira Mullins M.D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 24th.day of Mar.1910.

R. R. Brandt N.P.

Com. Ex. Dec 3 1911

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF [illegible] COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

State of Oklahoma,

Plaintiff,

vs MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE.

W. C. Wood,

defendant.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x

Comes now the above named defendant and moves the Court to grant him a continuance in the above entitled case for the reasons, to-wit:

1.

That the said defendant is not in physical condition to proceed safely, to the trial of said case at this term of the said Court without greatly endangering his health and without greatly endangering his chances for a proper defense of this case.

That the said defendant has been under a severe nervous and mental strain since last November, the time of the alleged killing of the deceased in this case. That the cause of his nervous and mental condition at this time is due to the fact that numerous threats have been brought to him to the effect that he would be shot by some of the friends or relatives of the deceased and was continuously warned to be on the lookout to prevent being killed.

That about six weeks ago he was on his road home from his store in the evening when he was attacked by a party who fired three shots at him, one of said shots grazing his shoulder, the other shot entering his shoulder

and pasring across and downward through his body coming out nearly at ~~the opposite~~ over the left shoulder blade side from where it struck and giving him a severe and dangerous wound; that this attack upon him not only came near costing him his life but has so effected him in his nervous and mental condition that he is unable at this time to properly look after his defense in the trial of this case and is unable to undergo the necessary strain and nervousness attendant upon a trial of this character wherein he is defendant.

2.

That there are material witnesses in his behalf whose attendance he is unable to procure at the trial of this case whom he will be able to procure if this case is continued, at the next term of the Court.

That one Edgar Mullins who was and has been a resident of Hominy, Oklahoma, where the trouble embraced in the trial of this cause arose, is now absent from Osage County, Oklahoma, and at a point not now known to this defendant and ~~that the~~ defendant is informed and believes will not return to Osage County for probably two or three weeks and maybe a little longer.

That the family of said Mullins is in Hominy, Oklahoma, and that through them the defendant will be able to ascertain his whereabouts; that the said Mullins has at all times promised and told this defendant ~~that~~ he would be ready and willing to appear as a witness in his behalf whenever the case came on for trial.

Said Mullins is now not absent by the procurement of this defendant and this defendant is not in any way responsible for the absence of said Mullins.

That if the said Mullins were present he would affiant believes testify as follows:

I am well acquainted with Chas. Wood and was well acquainted with Westley Fraley in his life time. I was engaged in the resturant business in the town of Hominy during the fall and summer previous to the killing of Westley Fraley. That a short time prior to the killing of Westley Fraley, this defendant and a man by the name of Shepard were in my resturant and were seated at a table eating supper when Westley Fraley entered the room. As soon as he observed the defendant and Shepard he remarked "There the suns-of-bitches are now. I may as well kill them now as any time", or words to that effect. Fraley immediately reached to his hip pocket as if to draw a gun when a man by the name of Chas. Harris grabbed him and took him out of the resturant.

I heard Fraley say that he would kill Wood before he was through with him.

Affiant further says that if Charlie Harris were present, he would testify as follows:

"My name is Chas. Harris. I am at the present residing in the State of Virginia I was residing in the town of Hominy in the month of November, 1909, and prior to that time for a long time. I am well acquainted with Chas. Wood and was well acquainted with Westley Fraley in his life time. I was in a resturant in the town of Hominy a short time prior to the killing of Westley Fraley when Chas. Wood and one Shepard were in said resutrant that while they were eating Westley Fraley entered the resturant. Immediately upon observing Wood and Shppard, Fraley said 'there are the suns of bitches and I may as well kill them now as any time' and reached for his hip pocket

as if to draw a gun. I immediately grabbed Fraley and with the assistance of others took him out of the restaurant and took from him a loaded revolver. Fraley stated several times while we were taking him out and disarming him that he intended to kill Wood and would kill him before he got through with him. After taking the gun away from him he got another gun and tried to get to where Wood was and we disarmed him again. This we did on two occasions that night. Each time Fraley declared that it was his intention to kill Wood. On two or three other occassions a short time prior to the killing of Westley Fraley I helped to disarm Fralay and helped to prevent him from going into the place of business of the defendant, Wood, at which times he declared it his intention to kill Wood.

On these different occasions Fraley was somewhat intoxicated and seemed determined to kill the defendant.

The different acts and threats of the said Fraley I told to said Wood and advised him to be extremely cautions and careful about where he went.

Affiant says that said Charlie Harris is not absent from the State at his procurement nor is he in any way responsible for him being out of this state; that said Chas. Harris has promised affiant and told him ~~that~~ he would return to the state and said County for the purpose of testifying in his behalf in this case if said Wood would give him sufficient notice of such time as he desired him to be present.

Affiant further says that he is not now advised a

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as to his exact location in the State of Virginia but that he will be able to find him before the next term of the Court and will be able to make proper arrangements with him to be here in attendance at the trial of this case at that time.

Affiant further says that he has been unable to keep informed of the whereabouts of the above named witnesses because of the fact that he has been confined to his bed and room during the last six weeks on account of the injuries received by him at the time he was way laid and shot.

W C Wood

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 31 day of March, 1910.

R B Greer
Notary Public.

Commission expires Dec 5 1911

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA.....PLAINTIFF.

VS.

WILLIAM CHARLES WOOD....DEFENDANT.

NOTICE OF WITNESSES TO BE CALLED BY THE PLAINTIFF.

TO WILLIAM CHARLES WOOD AND BOONE, LEAHY AND MACDONALD:

You, and each of you are hereby notified that the Plaintiff will call the following named persons, to-wit:

L. C. Hildebrant, whose Post Office address is, Hominy, Oklahoma. Charles Reamy, whose Post Office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Doctor Ira Mullins, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. John L. Bird, whose Post office address is Pawhuska, Oklahoma. John Williamson, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Bob Carrington, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. A. W. Leah, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. R. A. Correll, whose Post office address id Pawhuska, Oklahoma. W .J. Boone, whose Post office address is ~~Pawhuska~~ Pawhuska, Oklahoma .Mrs. M. F. Fraley, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Mr. M. F. Fraley, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Dr. J. J. Fraley, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Marcus Fraley, whose Post Office address is Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Loyd Linville, whose Post office address is ~~Hominy~~ Wynona, Oklahoma. Dyke Linville, whose Post office address is Wynona, Oklahoma. Jim Jenkins, whose post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Frank Buckles, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Fred Drummond, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Mr. Gayheart, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Jim Junior, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Charles Dodson, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Effie Freeman, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. Sam Miller, whose Post office address is Hominy, Oklahoma. J. D. Wilson, whose Post office address is Muskogee, Oklahoma.

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-f-

as witnesses to testify on behalf of the above named Plaintiff, when this cause comes on to be tried at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, on the 13th day of June, 1910.

L. F. Roberts
County Atty of Osage County Okla

Boone, Lucky & Macdonald
Attys for Deft

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Osage County. } IN DISTRICT COURT.

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA
vs.
William Charles Wood. Defendant } No.

We, the jury, drawn, impaneled and sworn in the above entitled cause, do upon our oaths find the defendant Not guilty as charged in the information herein

J. M. McCloud Foreman.

Appendix L

The following memory of Mary (Mamie) Jones was written by Jean Ferguson Drummond, wife of Jack Drummond who was one of the twin sons of Kate Wood Drummond. It is posted as a memory for Mary Jones on familysearch.org.

"Miss Mary Jones was a great Aunt of Jack's and everyone called her Mamie. She was a sister to Kezia Wood, mother of Kate, Frank, Pauline, Louise and Nell. W.C. Wood and Kezia came to Hominy from Tennessee and opened a grocery store in Indian Territory which became Hominy, Oklahoma in 1907. Mamie and her sister Aunt Hattie lived on Pettit in a house they used as a store to sell a great many useful items to the Osage Indians. I don't think they sold groceries, but needles, thread, thimbles, some dry goods and possibly pots and pans. When Jack and I were married we moved into the house at 304 S. Pettit and Mamie lived across the street. Aunt Hattie had already been gone several years. Jack and Gent went to school at Horace Mann just across the street and Mamie and Aunt Hattie cooked their lunch for them consisting of their favorite, fried potatoes, Vienna sausage and kidney beans. From what Jack told me they ate this every day. Mamie worked at the Pioneer store grocery department and filled the orders of the Indians herself, calling out from the front of the store, "Sack of potatoes for Humpatokah No 20" and going to the back to get the potatoes and carrying them to the front. She walked down to Claude's Grocery store to eat a hamburger at noon, saying it was a full meal, salad and meat, and then walking back to the Pioneer Store and back to work. She was a wonderful woman. She only had one tooth, several long hairs on her cheeks and wore her hair on top of her head with a little round bun. She came over to our house many times and sometimes she would sit at the table and eat a bite but mostly came over to visit. She was lonely at her house and we tried to help by taking her wherever she wanted to go. Mammy and Old Dad came to visit sometimes and if Mammy was at our house, Mamie would go to the kitchen and get a glass of water, walk to Mammy and hand her the glass of water saying "you need a drink of water". After Mamie began to lose the kindly light of reason, Kate arranged to have a lady in Sand Springs take care of her. The same lady that had looked after Mammy when the same began to happen to her. Before we lost these two lovely ladies, Jack and I would go to Tulsa at 1417 S Carson to visit Mammy and Old Dad. Jack really resisted Old Dad's kiss but didn't object visually because it wouldn't have done any good. They were a wonderful family."